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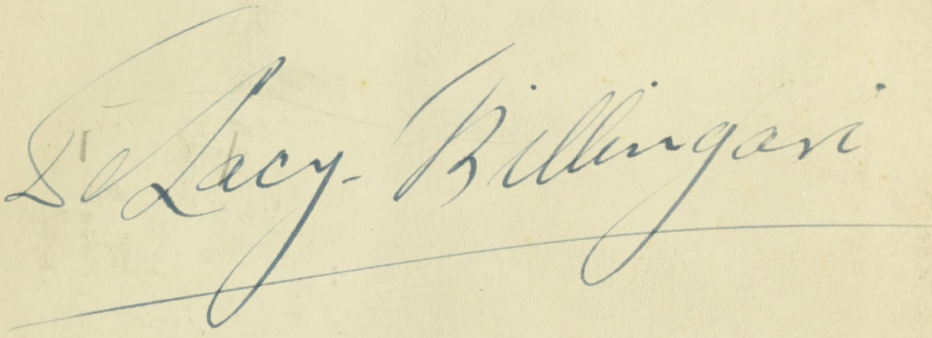

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DE LACY

"Poiche la carita del natio loco mi strinse, runai le fronde Sparte"

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF LACY

PEDIGREES, MILITARY MEMOIRS
AND SYNOPTICAL HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT
AND ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY OF

DE LACY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, IN
ALL ITS BRANCHES, TO THE PRESENT DAY.
FULL NOTICES ON ALLIED
FAMILIES
AND
A MEMOIR OF THE BROWNES
(*Camas*)

COLLECTED AND COMPILED
BY
DE LACY-BELLINGARI

"The goodliest-fellowship of famous knights
Whereof the world holds record.
. . . . . I think that we
Shall never more at any future time,
Delight our souls with talk of knightly deeds
Walking about the gardens and the halls
Of Camelot, as in the days that were."

—TENNYSON: *Idylls of the King*

BALTIMORE
1928

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DE LACY-BELLINGARI

Made in United States of America

Published March, 1928

Mar. 16. 1928
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COMPOSED AND PRINTED AT THE
WAVERLY PRESS
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

WITH AFFECTION AND RESPECT
THIS WORK
IS DEDICATED TO

THE KINDLIEST OF MOTHERS

AND IN HER PERSON TO

Everyone rejoicing in the blood and name of Lacy, by the compiler, descendant of the Lady Mary de Lacy, last of the name at La Garthe, and her husband, Thomas de Hoare, Esq.; in particular he dedicates it to the heads and representatives of the House de Lacy in the United Kingdom, and of the Exile Houses in the lands of their provenance,—having especial regard to the one head and representative of the entire race, that distinguished soldier and withal gracious nobleman, the Marquis Salvador de Lacy-España. May it serve to recall certain old, old traditions attaching to honourable names now no longer with us; knights and dames, soldiers and men, old chivalries and long-lost causes; other times, other days, whose lights are long since sped away, and they that lived them as the knight "whose bones are dust, his good sword rust, albeit his soul with the Saints we trust." It is to be hoped that it shall be religiously preserved by those in whose localities the traditions clinging to the various families of this celebrated House still linger,—traditions that lend their glamour to every ruined castle, tower, and abbey, dotting the countryside, influencing all and sundry beneath their shade, from youth to age,—and not for ill either! A hope too that in these dark and evil days the hands of the spoiler and the philistine shall be forced to stay their sacrilegious designs on these old ruins and the noble woodlands that lie about them. Here only is record of true and honourable descent: this last request,—only not rude because the courtesy of the reader will permit it,—may the same principle be adopted when occasion calls for other and later insertions

FOREWORD

HOWEVER diffidently this work be submitted to the public its justification will be apparent when it is remembered that some three centuries and a half have elapsed since Sir John Ferne gave to the world that rare and quaint old Elizabethan treatise yclept "Lacyes Nobilitie," and that in the meantime no serious attempt has been made either to correct inaccuracies or to bring the annals and descents of the House de Lacy down to more recent times. Besides, Sir John does little more than make passing reference to the celebrated de Lacys of Thomond, although from them were sprung those soldiers who from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century commanded the armies of Europe, ruled the destinies of empires, and achieved such fame as has prompted historians to qualify the *name* with such epithets as "renowned," "illustrious," and the *gens* as "a race of warriors" and "conquerors."

In assembling materials for the present compilation the author has expended considerable time, energy, and expense: he has been at pains to consult as many records as possible. Still it is to be regretted that time, distance, and other circumstances render a departure from his original purpose,—a more critical and elaborate work based on wider research,—absolutely imperative. Should it happen that these memoirs justify themselves, should they elicit materials from families of the name, and be the means of discovering unpublished documents, the compiler may think well of prosecuting researches still further and embody these, together with certain other materials in his possession, in a later work.

Besides the authorities referred to in the course of the present treatise the author has also consulted the notices on the early de Lacys collected by the late Professor John Lacy O'Byrne Croke, the manuscript materials of Sir William Beetham, late Ulster King-at-Arms, and the authoritative records of the great Gaelic genealogists, Duald MacFirbis and O'Clery. In treating of the later de Lacys of Limerick and the Continent the printed Sketch-Pedigrees of Mrs. de Lacy-Nash have been carefully considered in the light of other manuscripts and tradition. The legal papers in connection with the chancery suit of 1843–1847 have been closely examined and some excerpts have been taken therefrom. State

papers, fiants, wills, deeds, and the labours of archivists in many lands, make up the remaining sources of this work.

Subsequent to the Cromwellian confiscations the de Lacys of Thomond (Tuath-Mumhan, i.e., North Munster), like the lords of Cleanlish and for similar reasons, forbore the use of family titles,—their estate was no longer commensurate with the same: as it is not easy at this distance to determine exactly when these privileges were waived and by whom, the compiler has adopted the expedient of prefixing "Lady" to the gentlewomen of the house who still enjoyed and used those honours, and "The Lady" to those others who whilst not using them may or may not have had rights thereto.

No doubt other origins of de Lacy history will come to light: if and when such matter calls for modification in these pedigrees the owner is requested to use particular discretion in altering or inserting aught; for certes, though this compilation be the work of a pioneer, much care, patience, and industry have been expended in collecting the necessary materials: for to him that has been no more than a labour of love, a little garland laid at the feet of his ancestors. An fate were less unkind a worthier monument might have been raised to a name deserving of all worthiness. Meanwhile to the book, such as it is, the words of Southey apply—

"Go little book from this my solitude,
I cast thee on the waters, go thy ways."

DE LACY-BELLINGARI.

Baltimore, Maryland.

SECTION I

THE HOUSE OF LACY

HEREINUNDER is set forth the high history of the most noble and ancient House of Lacy or de Lacy, deriving its name and origin from Lessay or Lassy, an old and quaint little town in the department of Calvados, Normandy, lying midway due east between Vire and Aunay. The earliest progenitor of their line was (traditionally) the venerable Emperor, Charles the Great: their earliest traditions take root in him, and in the Paladins of Romance and Chivalry assembled about his august throne. Whatever descents that doughty champion of Christendom has had these also had the de Lacys. Charlemagne, Emperor of the Western Roman Empire (800),—from him to the renowned Marshals Peter and Maurice de Lacy of Russia and Austria; or to Louis, Duke of Ultonia, Captain-General of Spain, is in sooth a far cry. But theirs is an ample line branching out and down the centuries. Few houses of Europe more ancient; still fewer may vaunt as the Lacys may such a long unbroken line of individuals whose lives were full of deeds, noble deeds, of chivalry, valour, honour, loyalty,—*sans peur, sans reproche.* Yes, paragons of loyalty where it was due, but then uncompromising antagonists of tyrants and tyrannies, the measure of opposition being the zeal and fervour displayed in maintaining civil and religious liberties. Many a time all was risked for these lofty ideals, and as many times over all was lost: witness John, Earl of Lincoln, Baron of Magna Charta fame; Hugh and Walter of Ulster; Sir Hempon Pierce of Bruff; Hugo, Confessor and Bishop of Limerick; old Colonel Pierce of the Sieges; Louis of Catalonia; Count Peter of Russia; Francis Maurice, Regent of Austria; Edy of the Confederation, etc. In most every land, every century, every cause or movement, they were to be found, captains and leaders of men. Sometimes triumphing under the Purple Lion, banner of the house; sometimes overborne in a glorious though a lost cause; but no, never at any time lacking in real loyalty, faith, and honour, toward those in whom they reposed allegiance. Whether with "Our Duke William" at Hastings, or with Edward at Falkirk; whether overwhelmed in the ruin of the noble Bruce, or homeless outlaws for the love they bore the House of Desmond, or utterly crushed in the downfall

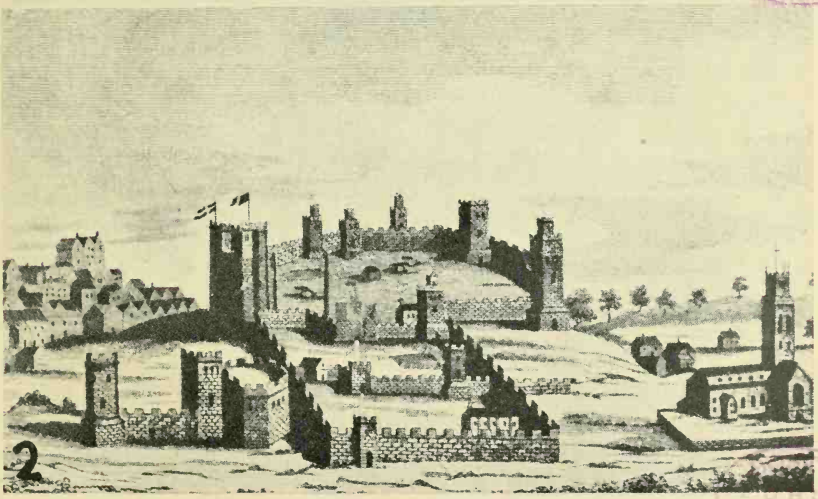
of the Royal Stuart, it was ever so, honour before all else, and—"In conscious virtue brave"—taking the event in the spirit of acceptance. What ever the country of their adoption they served it only too well, considering the highest fealty to God was evidenced by an unselfish devotion to their native land. The valour that inspired the redoubtable defender of Chateau Gaillard was the same, only a few centuries removed, as that which animated the soul of old Colonel Pierce, valiant defender of Limerick; and the light of freedom that shone in the eyes of Louis was identical with the undying fire glancing from those of Brigadier General Denis Lacy,—sacrificed on a fatal though withal memorable day in the storied glen of Aherlow.

CHARLEMAGNE (742–814 A.D.). Emperor of Rome and of the Western Roman Empire, son of Pepin, son of Charles Martel, a mighty conqueror, King of the Franks, and later Emperor of Rome. He was born at Aix-La-Chapelle and, becoming a Christian, waged a ruthless war to convert the heathen. At Christmas A.D. 800 Leo III crowned him Emperor, and saluted him as Caesar and Augustus. Dying on January 28, 814, he was interred at Aix. His successor was Louis Le Debonnaire. The descent of Hugh de Lacy from this the Emperor Charles, as usually given, is as follows: His son Oliver, his son Roland, his son Aroibel, his son Longobert, his son Dorobert, his son Dermarg, his son George, his son Richard, his son Roland, his son Hugh de Lacy. As these names are in obvious conflict with the known forebears of Hugh de Lacy they are set down here merely for what they are worth: However reconciled, the writer considers that they ought not lightly to be set aside. That the de Lacys were of the nobility long before the Norman Conquest is evidenced from the following excerpt taken from Sir John Ferne's (d. 1610) *Blazon of Gentrie and Lacyes Nobilitie* (published in 1586):

"Concerning the first Lacy that obtained any honour in this land, his name was Hildebert, a Norman born, and a gentleman of blood, coat-armour, and living, as Panther the Herald of Normandy could well instruct you, if he had access to our princes court, as sometimes he had, and I pray he may again have, for the discharge of his service that he is bound to execute for that Dutchy to Her Majesty."

LORD HUGH OF LASSY AND CAMPEAU. The Sieur de Lasci of Normandy (1066).

WALTER DE LASCI OF THE CONQUEST. The Sire de Lacy of England. He was the great-grandfather of Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath, the Sire de Lacy of Ireland. Walter is styled of Longton Castle, Here-



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1. St. Peter's Church and War Memorial. Hereford
2. Pontefract Castle in the Seventeenth Century

Longton Castle Ruin

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fordshire, and also as Lord of Lassy in Normandy. Together with his two sons, Roger and Hugh, he rode by the side of William the Conqueror on the day of Hastings. Many and various grants of land were made to him in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties. In the "hundred" of Ewias-Lacy, southeast of the County Hereford, and at the eastern base of the Hattervilles, still stand, at least the ruins, of what was once the castle of Longton, the earliest seat of the de Lacys in England, and founded by Walter himself. During all those centuries it has never passed away from the descendants of its original proprietor; it is now the property of the Marquis of Abergavenny. The venerable pile was erected over the ruins of an ancient Roman camp.

Walter de Lacy died on March 22, 1085, and was interred in the Chapter House of the Abbey of Gloucester of which his son, Walter, was abbot from 1130 to 1139. He met his death under tragic circumstances, for whilst incautiously inspecting the newly-built church of St. Peter's, Hereford, he fell from the lofty battlements and was killed. Walter is referred to in *The Romaunt De Rou* (Rollo) as "The Sieur De Lassi." Five children survived him, viz., Roger, Hugh, Walter, Emma, and Emmeline. His wife was Lady Ermeline de Lacy. Walter de Lacy, first baron of Ludlow and Weobley, is stated on the authority of modern writers to have been brother to Lady Halwyse de Lacy (a matter which has not yet been fully established), and consequently half-brother to Ilbert of Pontefract. Others assert that Lady Halwyse de Lacy was Walter's niece.

Ilbert de Lacy of the Conquest (Hilbert, Gilbert, etc.). He was Lord of Pontefract in Yorkshire, i.e., the *Honour* of Pontefract (Pom'-frey). His vast possessions extended about in all directions, from the fair medieval castle itself westward even into Lancashire. Of that majestic pile only a few ruined walls now remain. In the days of its pride it was the chief seat of the Yorkshire de Lacys,—a line beginning with this Ilbert and, speaking of the senior branch, ending in the person of Lady Alice, Countess of Lincoln and Lancaster, last of the Pontefract de Lacys. The various de Lacy families still existing in England are derived from such junior branches of the Longton and Pontefract stock as those of Harnage, Cressage, Hassop, Folkton, Clitteroe, Cromwell-Botham, and so on. The more ancient name of York was Caer Effroc, and some would have it that Pontefract itself was once named Hawisa. Of Pontefract Castle only the outline of its massive structure is now traceable, that and the lower portions of the gate-way towers; but all

is so beautifully taken care of, its garden precincts pranked with flowers, a glory to behold!

Ilbert de Lacy possessed large territories in Lincolnshire and founded a house of canons, which later became an abbey, at Pontefract. There is still preserved in the British Museum (whither it was lately conveyed from Winchester) a very remarkable charter of Ilbert de Lacy which was witnessed by William the Conqueror himself! This ancient parchment has to do with the Manor of Tingwick, Bucks, and also carries the signature of Ilbert's wife, Hadrude. As Ilbert's wife is elsewhere styled Hawise (Halewysa, Halwyse) one can only assume that he was twice married. The father of Walter de Lacy of Longton and Ilbert of Pontefract was Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Lassy and Campeau in Normandy; Hugh's second wife, Ilbert's mother, is said to have been Emma, daughter of Ilbert the Marshal of Normandy. It is to be hoped that some competent archivist will make such research into pre-Conquest Norman documents as will throw light upon de Lacy origins previous to 1066. Through the courtesy of Neville Lacy Stocken, Esq., of London the writer is enabled to give the following description of the above charter:

"It bears not only his own [Ilbert's] and his wife's sign manual, but also that of William the Conqueror, and is believed to be the only document in which the sovereign has witnessed a subject's charter. A very finely preserved seal of Ilbert's is attached, showing him on horseback in the armour of the period [ca. 1070]."

Whilst some authorities declare Ilbert and Walter to have been brothers, the more reliable make them brothers merely of the half-blood, and refer to Hawise (Alice) as being Walter's sister. The children of Ilbert de Lacy, first Baron of Pontefract, were Robert and Hugh. Halwyse became the wife of William or Reginald d'Evreux, ancestor of the Devereux, Viscounts of Hereford, after whose death she made munificent grants of lands to Gloucester Abbey. Some writers ascribe another brother to Walter and Ilbert of the Conquest, viz., Roger de Lacy of the Conquest. Though this is possible, still, in Duncomb's History of Hereford the lands recorded in connection with Roger's name are of those assigned in 1086 to Roger, son of Walter de Lacy, in the Doomsday Book. In that same year the lands of Ilbert in Nottinghamshire included Newark, the family seat of Lord Byron's ancestors, sub-feudatories of the Pontefract de Lacys. Ilbert possessed at least one hundred and sixty-four Lordships in Yorkshire alone!

Normandy and the Normans

"Quand tout renait à l'Espérance,
Et que l'hiver fuit loin de nous;
Sous le beau ciel de Notre France,
Quand le soleil revient plus doux;
Quand la nature est reverdie,
Quand l'hirondelle est de retour,
Je vais revoir ma Normandie,
C'est le pays qui m'a donné le jour.

"J'ai vu les champs de l'Helvétie,
Et ses chalets et ses glaciers,
J'ai vu le ciel de l'Italie
Et Venise et ses gondoliers;
En saluant chaque patrie,
Je me disais: aucun séjour
N'est plus beau que ma Normandie,
C'est le pays qui m'a donné le jour.

"Il est un âge dans la vie
Où chaque rêve doit finir,
Un âge où l'âme recueille
A besoin de se souvenir;
Lorsque ma muse refroidie
Aura fini ses chants d'amour,
J'irai revoir ma Normandie,
C'est le pays qui m'a donné le jour."

—F. Berat, 1808–1855.

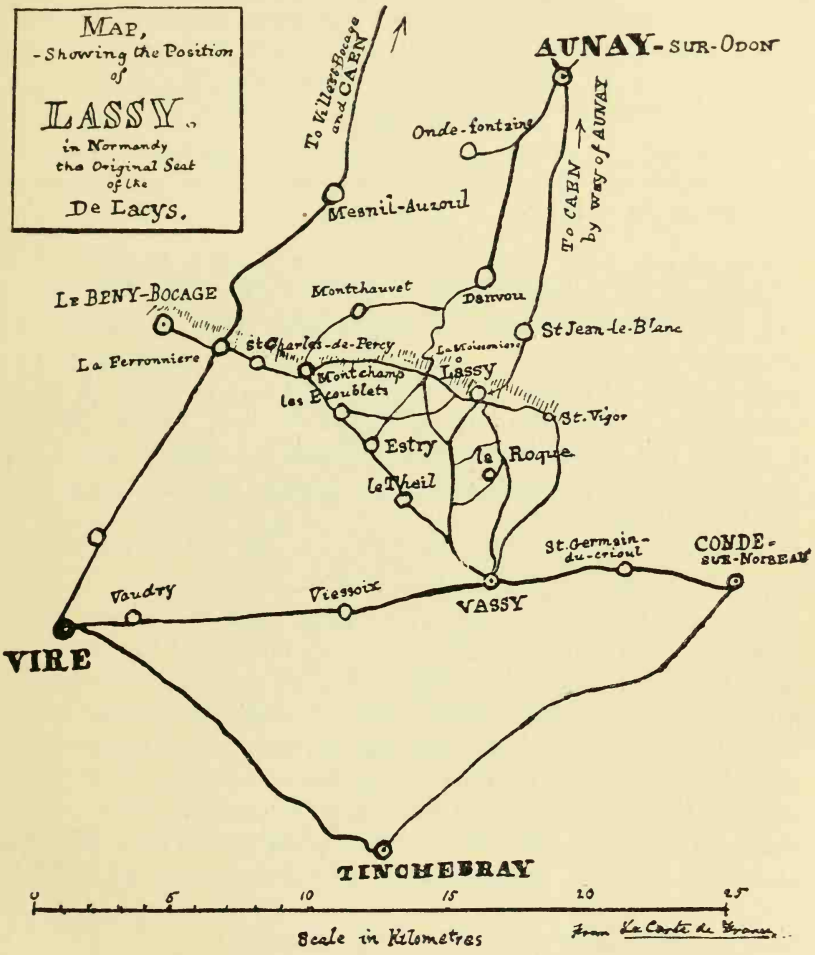
The Normans were simply Scandinavians or "North-men,"—a colony of the great Nordic race in fact,—who at first raided and overran the west and northern parts of France, but were finally admitted to a regular participation in the soil by an agreement made by Charles the Simple at St. Clair on the Epte, in A.D. 912, with their great leader Rolf or Rollo. Without losing their native hardihood of character they assimilated the higher culture of the Franks, and improved on it so much that they built up a civilization of their own. Becoming Christians, they excelled in the arts of peace and war: in a word, from the fierce Vikings and Värings of the North, drinking from the skulls of their enemies, and chanting runes and sagas to gods more fierce than themselves, they became the equally valiant but far more cultivated Normans of history, chivalry, and romance:

"So round about the branstock they feast in the gleam of the gold,
As though the deeds of menfolk were not yet waren old,

> Yet had they tales for songcraft, and the blossoming garth of rhyme,
> Tales of the framing of all things and the entering in of time
> From the walls of the outer heaven; so near they knew the door."
>
> —MORRIS.

In Normandy itself for quite a long time political conditions were anarchic, and with brief intervals remained so till the appearance of the great Duke William on the scene. Every Norman knight regarded himself as the equal of the Duke of Normandy: were they not all originally companions in a quest? William was the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Herleva, "The tanner's daughter of Falaise"; he was born in 1028. In time he ruled Normandy, not however without overcoming almost insuperable difficulties, and demonstrating that unmistakable genius for war and administration ever afterwards associated with his name. Edward the Confessor then ruled the Realm of England; he was first and second cousin of Duke William. Shortly before his death in 1066 Edward had made a verbal promise to William conceding the right of succession to the English throne. Harold of England is said to have sworn a waiver to his claims in favour of the same. When Harold then ascended the throne at Edward's demise, the Duke prepared to assert his claims, and to that end pressed every knight and soldier from at home and abroad into his service under great promise of rewards in the land of England. Recently an excommunicate, he placated the Pope by making rich donations to the church, and succeeded so far that,—like Henry II at a later period,—he secured the permission of His Holiness for the expedition, and his blessing on the venture. On September 26, 1066, he landed at Pevensey and marched to Hastings; and here, or rather at Senlac, was decided in one dreadful and decisive battle the fate of Harold, England, and himself. In this conflict Harold perished, William conquered; but neither braver, more intrepid, nobler or more unyielding than the other. On the field of victory, and in thanksgiving for his success, William erected the famous Abbey of Battle, and within that foundation he caused a scroll to be preserved recording the name of every knight who partook of the great adventure. That historic document,—*The Roll of Battle Abbey*,—carries the names of the brothers Walter and Ilbert de Lacy, together with the sons of the former, Roger and Hugh,—the sons and grandsons respectively of the Sieur Hugo de Lacy of Normandy, come out of there to fight by the side "of Our Duke William." Subsequently the names of these will be found inscribed in another epoch-making volume, *The Doomsday*

Book, drawn up by William the Conqueror and completed in 1086. William had still some strenuous days ahead, fighting foreign and domestic enemies, and laying the foundations of strong government. His



last days were saddened by tragedies in his own household, not the least of which was the revolt of his son Robert. William was accidentally killed from a fall off his horse at the siege of Nantes, September 9, 1087.

In the after time a beautiful memorial was erected on the plain of Hastings bearing the following legend:

> This inscription is here,
> In memory of our Duke William, called
> William the Conqueror of England, King of England,
> 25 December 1066 to 9 September 1087,
> By whose side, we Normans fought and won,
> At the place now called Battle, in Sussex, the Battle of Hastings,
> October 14th, 1066:
> And in memory also of the bravery and devotion of the Saxons who fell around Harold, that day on that field,—Harold, than whom no nobler, no braver warrior, ever fell on battle plain.

The map on page 7, giving the precise position of Lassy, has been copied from the ordinance sheet containing St. Lo, Caen, Falaise, and Coulances. The lines drawn indicate the public roads: the railways are purposely omitted. Vire is a Sous Prefecture, whilst Aunay and Le Beny-Bocage are Cantons. The village of Lassy or Lessay is in the department of Calvados. Along eastwards from Le Beny-Bocage ("Blessed Wood") by St. Charles-De-Percy, Montchamp, and Lassy, there stretches a pretty far-extending range of low hills, some seven hundred feet above the sea-level. The towns of Le Beny-Bocage, St. Charles-De-Percy, Montchamp, and Lassy, are all built on the southern slope of these hills, styled the Hills of Normandy.

Lassy is not a commune exactly, but still is a place of importance and —beauty. At its northern side there is an opening in the shape of a delightful valley in the hilly background. The town itself is situated on a little brook, the Allièr, noisiest of all babbling brooks, the nearest railway station being at Le Beny-Bocage, some seven miles distant. Away beyond the reaches of the little stream stretch the typical verdant pastures of Normandy, lovely in their restfulness, and reminiscent of the quiet meadows of Hereford, Yorkshire, Meath, and Limerick,—"all of Lincoln Green"! To that little ville of Normandy every Lacy the world over owes particular allegiance, for as it was the cradle of their race, so should it be the Mecca of their affection.

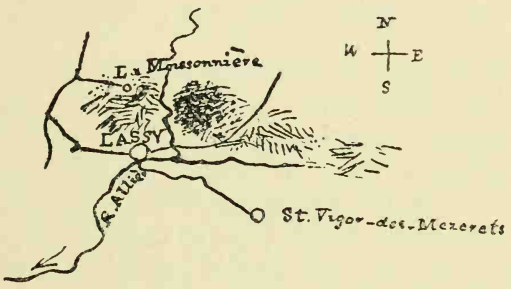
Robert de Lacy. Older son of Ilbert, first baron of Pontefract. His children were: Ilbert, Henry, and a third son. His coat of arms, as well as those of his father, is thus quaintly described by Ferne:

"The feeld thereof is parted into foure parts. This form of partition I account as the foremost and most worthy of all other partitions. For as the crosse for the

dignitie of Him which suffered upon the same, was taken into armes, as a sign of greatest honour, by godly and auncient Christians, and is raunged in the chiefest place of the ordinary charges, so likewise it followeth that this partition divided into the forme of a crosse, is the most noble of the rest, for which cause, some that have been learned in Blazonne, do say in the Blazonne of such a field, party per crosse or: and gewles."

Ferne also states,—but he is by no means reliable,—that there is some doubt "whether that Roger or Gilbert were the sons of Hilbert de Lacy, or else that he had two sons of the name." He then proceeds to take Roger as the son of Ilbert, and Gilbert as the son of Roger de Lacy. Robert founded the Clunian Priory of St. John at Pontefract in 1090; he was also founder of Nuthall. Robert's wife was Matilda Countess de Perche.

Hugh de Lacy. Second son of Ilbert, Lord of Pontefract. He embraced the ecclesiastical state and was Abbot of Selby Abbey from 1097



to 1139. Little further is recorded about him. Dealing with this period Ferne again gets into confusion regarding "Roger de Lacy" of the Conquest, speaks of an expedition "against the Scots," Roger's defeat "near York," and the death of "Walter de Lacy, younger brother of Gilbert of Pontefract." There is absolutely no foundation in fact for these assertions: the most detailed histories make no reference to such an expedition, still less to any defeat, and certainly none to any Lacy killed in action.

Ilbert de Lacy. Son of Robert. His wife was Lady Alice de Ghant (Gaunt, Ghent), daughter of Gilbert de Ghant, Baron of Folkingham, England, the younger brother of Baldwin de Ghant, Count of Alost and ancestor of that line. This family of Ghant or Ghent was descended from Charlemagne. As will be seen later the possessions of Lady Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln in her own right, passed into the de Ghants

in the person of John of Gaunt. As a matter of fact the Earldom of Lincoln originally belonged to the de Gaunts and came by forfeiture into the hands of the Crown, from which it passed to the Earls of Chester, thence by marriage into the noble house of Winchester (de Quincy), and again by marriage from them to the constables of Chester. The lands of Lady Alice de Gaunt, rather those of her family, lay in the County of York. It is well within the bounds of possibility that Lady Emma de Lacy, daughter of Walter of the Conquest, married a Gilbert de Gaunt, scion of this house. Round's *Feudal Studies* on the other hand (page 472) expressly states that Emma was the second wife of Baldwin de Meules (alias de Clare), his first wife being Albreda. The same writer adds that of Emma Baldwin had three sons, William, Robert, and Richard, "Filii Baldwini," the last or third of whom died in 1136. Round, however, does not give his authority for all this, and it is quite possible that these children were the sons of Albreda. Baldwin was Sheriff of Devon and brother to Richard Fitzgilbert,—both sons of Count Gilbert of Brionne, murdered in 1040.

It has also been suggested that Baldwin had by his second wife a son whom he named Gilbert, father of Hugh de Lacy, Lord *Palatine* of Meath ("Ad Regalem Potestatem in Omnibus"). This would make the de Lacys of Ireland de Clares by paternal descent. Gilbert de Lacy, son of Emma, and Walter Fitzrichard, founder of Tintern Abbey (fl. 1136), would thus be first cousins, and so would it be with Gilbert de Tunbridge: Hugh de Lacy and the first Earl of Pembroke would thus be second cousins. Hugh would also be second cousin to Rose de Clare who married Baderon of Monmouth, and who was the niece of Adeliza de Clare, wife of Walter Tyrrell (1086), Lord of Poix, ancestor of Hugh de Lacy's "Intrinsicke friend." As the de Gaunt alliances may account for the traditional descent of the de Lacys from the puissant Emperor Charles the Great it may be observed that if Lady Emma married a junior member of that house, or was the second wife to a baron of the name, leaving issue ancestral to the Lord of Meath, there would be at once a descent from Charlemagne, free from all suspicion of myth. There are, moreover, a few writers who suggest that Emma's husband was a St. Amand, a matter which obviously owes its origin to the Monastery of St. Amand whither that lady retired on her husband's death. Ilbert de Lacy, as many historians of repute assert, was killed at the Battle of the Standard, August 22, 1138;[1] he left no issue. Neville Lacy

[1] Vide Appendix, sub. Nugent.

Stocken, Esq., of London, who has made long and independent research into de Lacy origins, informs the writer that Ilbert, son of Robert, was not killed in that affray; that it was rather the son of his cousin Emma.

There is a theory, on the face of it most plausible, that Emma de Lacy's husband was no other than Hugh FitzFulke de Nugent; that at all events is the opinion of Sir William Beetham (fl. 1853).[2] From his researches Mr. Lacy Stocken is in a position to vouch for the following facts: Gilbert de Nugent Baron of Delvin had at least three brothers, i.e., Christopher of Balrath, Hackett, and a "frater germanus" by name Richard de la Capella; the latter through the deaths of the others without issue became second Baron of Delvin. Gilbert himself had been outlawed in 1196 but was still living in 1207. The records also yield the name of Philip of "Chilbrid" (1215–1231) who may or may not have been another brother or cousin. There were two sons, Adam and Hugh (whose wife's name was Tiffany), both of whom died without issue. From the ambiguity of the records it is not quite clear whether these were Gilbert's sons or whether one of them was son to Richard. Richard had a son, Adam, who also died without issue, but an unnamed daughter and heiress married Richard de Tuite, to whom the title and feofs of Delvin passed. There was also about this period a certain Walter de Nugent who had a son Geoffrey. Emma's two sons were not Gilbert the Templar and *Walter* as the Beetham manuscripts would have it; the latter was a third Ilbert, the same who was killed at the Battle of the Standard. Gilbert de Nugent received Delvin from Hugh de Lacy for the service of three knights; as to the latter's marriage with Rose de Lacy, authorities differ, some asserting (e.g., Bagwell) that Rose married a certain William de Nugent and thus became the ancestress of the Earls of Westmeath. Gilbert's nephew, William de Nugent, married a sister of Simon de Lacy whose name was also Emma de Lacy; perhaps this latter alliance may account for Bagwell's assertion, above. These findings must be well borne in mind in connection with the Beetham pedigree of Nugent. Ilbert de Lacy possessed large tracts of land in Lincolnshire.

Henry de Lacy. Son of Robert de Lacy and his wife Matilda Countess de Perche. On the death of his brother Ilbert, Henry became Lord of Pontefract and dependent manors. Under his own personal supervision the far-famed Abbey of Kirkstall near Leeds was built in 1153–1154; this Yorkshire foundation was given in charge of the Cistercian

[2] Vide infra.

Monks. Architecturally considered this the Abbey of Kirkstall is one of the best examples in England of the fully developed Norman style. Its picturesque site on a hillside gently sloping to the River Aire is now scarcely clear of the suburbs of Leeds, although at the time of its erection the place was well-nigh a wilderness. Henry died on June 21, 1193, leaving a son, Robert de Lacy. As to the lady whom this the fourth Baron of Pontefract married there is much controversy; her christian name at any rate was Albreda. Referring to John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, Ferne states simply that he "was the son of Richard Fitz-Eustace, Constable of Chester, by Albreda, daughter of Robert de Lisours (ob. 1193) and Albreda, aunt of Robert de Lacy." Elsewhere, Sir John in noticing the death of Robert, son of Henry, without issue, continues: "yet some think that the lineall lyne of Lacye continued in the name, and because they would have it that one John Lacye was then Constable of Chester after the death of Robert Lacye, founder of St. Oswald's." Others take up the position that Lady Albreda was the widow of a knight yclept Lisours, or de Lizoures; that theory having the weight of evidence in its favour is the one followed in these pedigrees. This is borne out by the Harleian manuscripts with, however, an important distinction; it is there definitely stated that Henry de Lacy, founder of Kirkstall, married Albreda, daughter of Sir William Peverell of the County Nottingham, and that on his decease his relict, Albreda de Peverell, married, secondly, Eud, Lord of Lisours ("Luzors"), and of him had a daughter, Albreda, who married Richard FitzEustace. She succeeded to all the titles and possessions of her half-brother, Robert de Lacy.

Robert de Lacy. Son of Henry, and fifth Baron of Pontefract honour and dependent manors. He died without issue on June 21, 1193. It is recorded of him that he renounced the world some time before his death and entered a monastery. In default of heirs his half-sister, Albreda de Lisours, daughter of Albreda senior by her second husband, inherited his titles, honours, and possessions; the last-named were equivalent to sixty knights' fees. It may be here asked whether Hawise, sister of Randle III (Blundeville)[3] and grandmother of Edmond de Lacy who died in 1257, had a descent from Halwyse, sister of Walter de Lacy (ob. 1085). Randle was Earl of Chester and, from 1217, Earl of Lincoln.[4]

Albreda de Lisoures. She married twice: first, to Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester; secondly, to Sir

[3] Vide infra.

[4] Vide infra.

The Castle, Pontefract

William FitzWilliam (de Clarefai) through whom she was the ancestress of the Earls FitzWilliam. Her father, Robert de Lisoures, died in 1193. Her children of Richard FitzEustace were: Robert, Henry, Prior of Norton, Mary, John, Constable of Chester (m. Agnes, sister of William, Knight of Albemarle), Albreda (Audrey), and Richard (killed in Wales). Whether through legal compulsion, marriage agreement, or, as some say, out of regard for their traditions, Richard FitzEustace adopted the name and style of de Lacy, and as such his children are known to history.

Sir William FitzWilliam de Clarefai of Sprotborough, Lord Emley, had of Lady Albreda a son, Thomas FitzWilliam, Knight of Emley and Lord of Sprotsborough, who married Anne, daughter of Lord Grey of Wilton, i.e., Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, and also a daughter, Doratia FitzWilliam. Of Anne Grey Thomas had the following children: Alexander (m. Anne Lowther, daughter of Richard), an unnamed son, and Henry (from whom descend the Fetherstonhoughs of Kirk Oswald, Cumberland). Alexander's son was Albany, whose son, also Albany, was born in 1603. For the numerous descendants of this FitzWilliam-de-Lacy alliance the reader is referred to *The Visitation of Yorks*[5] wherein also will be noted the descents of the Burgh-Wallis family.

What de Lacy blood did Albreda, Lady FitzEustace, possess? The reply lies in an answer to another query: Was Simon, Earl of Evreux, whose daughter Bertha became the wife of Hugh Cyveliok, Earl of Chester, a descendant of Halwyse of the Conquest? It is not so clear but that he was: though were he not, other lines of inquiry could be suggested. Suffice to remark that John "the Scot," grandnephew of Hugh II and last of the Earls Chester (ob. 1237) deriving from Randle I, nephew of the famous Hugh Lupus, was nephew of Robert de Quincy and his wife Halwyse. Their daughter, Margaret de Quincy, Countess of Lincoln in her own right, was the wife of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester (ob. 1240). Note also that Helena, daughter to Leoline, sister of Gwellian verch Llewelyn, Sir William de Lacy's wife, was wife of this same John the Scot. Surely it was not without significance then, that the Ulster and Munster de Lacys for the most part espoused the cause of Edward Bruce, seeing that Isabel, sister to John the Scot, was the maternal grandmother of the Royal Bruces!

JOHN DE LACY. Constable of Chester, Baron of Halton, Lord of Pontefract, etc. He married Lady Alice de Vere, sister to William

[5] Harleian Society, 1563–1564, p. 122, London, 1881.

Mandeville, third Earl of Essex (ob. 1189). His issue of her were: Roger, Eustace, Richard, Peter and Alice. Other issue were: Albert de Lacy (expelled from England and Normandy for overmuch comment on the murder of the King's nephew, Prince Arthur), Margaret (a nun), Richard (killed in Wales), Robert of Flamborough Castle and Lordship, John the Crusader (m. Alice Mandeville?; ob. in Cyprus Island) and Agnes (m. Lord Monhalt).[6] Of Alice Mandeville John had a son, Geoffrey, heir to the third part of the Earldon of Essex, who, according to the Harleian manuscripts, died in the King's custody, but left issue. In the latter list there is evident confusion anent both (?) Johns de Lacy.

In right of his paternal grandmother, Agnes, daughter of William Lupus, John de Lacy became Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester, being Lord of Pontefract in his own right. He was third cousin to Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath. Many religious foundations, e.g., the Abbey and Church of Stanelaw (Wirral) in Chester, erected in 1172, owe their origin to John, Constable of Chester. Stanelaw Abbey was transferred to Whalley by Earl Henry de Lacy in 1296. The ancient charter of this foundation is set forth in Dugdale's Monasticon, which also records the inscriptions (e.g., that of Roger, son of John) on some de Lacy tombs there. John subsidized to some extent the expedition to Ireland, and was later appointed one of the Justiciaries in that Kingdom, having charge of Dublin City and Castle in 1181. He was also the munificent founder of a hospital at Castle Donington. Ferne states that having gone on Crusade he died at Tyre on October 11, 1190.[7]

Robert de Lacy. Knight of the Rhodes and a valiant, right prominent Crusader. He fought against the Saracens in Syria, and in 1208 took part with the renowned Simon de Montfort in the Languedoc Campaigns,—Simon "Scourge of the Albigenses," and father of that other Simon yclept "The father of the English Constitution." Robert de Lacy was an adversary of John Lackland, brother of Richard I. He caused to be hanged those who surrendered Nottingham and Tickhill Castles to this the Earl Montaigne, and in revenge the latter ravaged his territories. On John's accession to the throne, however, Robert swore fealty (in April, 1199). In the wars of Richard Coeur de Lion de defended Lisle against the French, and was one time Ambassador to the King of Scotland. Early writers confuse him very much with John de

[6] Vide Section IV.

[7] Vide remark, supra.

Lacy, son of Roger, also a crusader. Ferne says he had a son named John who, he continues, "was the husband of Alice of Aguila."

"Portant pour la Syrie, le jeune et beau Dunois
Venait prier Marie de benir ses exploits.
Faites, Reine Immortelle, lui dit-il en partant,
Que j'aime la plus belle, et sois le plus vaillant

* * * *

A l'autel de Marie, ils contractent tous deux
Cette union cherie qui seule rend heureux.
Chacun dans la Chapelle disait en les voyant:
Amour a la plus belle! Honneur au plus vaillant."

—La Reine Hortense.

BLONDEL DE NESLE TO RICHARD IN CAPTIVITY

"O Richard! O mon Roi! l'univers t'abandonne;
Sur la terre il n'est donc que moi
Qui s'interesse a ta personne!
Moi seul dans l'univers, voudrais briser tes fers,
E tout le monde t'abandonne.
O Richard! O mon Roi! l'univers t'abandonne,
Et sur la terre il n'est que moi qui s'interesse a ta personne." etc.

—M. J. Sedaine.

Mary de Lacy. Sister of John. She married Robert Aldford.

Audrey de Lacy. Sister of John and Lady Mary. She married Henry Bassett.

Roger de Lacy. Oldest son of John, and Constable of Chester, Baron of Halton, Lord of the Honours of Pontefract and Clitteroe, and sometime Justiciar of Ireland. He was the most remarkable man in the England of his day, and by the Welsh, his inveterate foes, was styled "Roger Hell" for his fierce spirit. He waged a ruthless war against the latter, his very name striking terror into the men of Cambria. In November, 1200, he was deputed to escort King William the Lion of Scotland to Lincoln where he swore fealty to King John. Later he was sent with William Marshall and one hundred knights to defend Normandy against the aggression of the king of France.

The redoubtable defence of Chateau Gaillard (i.e., "Castle-Defiance") in 1203, built by and a monument to the genius of Richard Coeur de Lion, King of England, and in the event the last fortress in Normandy to hold out against Philip Augustus of France, was owing to the indomitable prowess of Roger de Lacy, governor of the castle. The siege lasted from September, 1203, to March, 1204.

"Getting no help from without, he was bound to succumb in time; yet the garrison, though much reduced by famine, when the outer ward was stormed, still disputed the ground bravely, inch after inch, as they were forced slowly to retire to the middle. Only when they found that the enemy had got inside the fortress in the rear by a sort of escalade, did they give up all for lost."

Thus was taken on March 6, 1204, "The Castle of the Rock of Adelys," and with this, "the key of Normandy," passed away forever out of English hands the historic, storied land of Normandy itself. In his own despite Roger de Lacy was, with great difficulty, taken prisoner, but the King of France allowed him free custody, so much did he admire his fidelity, bravery, and constancy. King John had him quickly ransomed (1,000 marks) and, as an expression of his appreciation, appointed Roger sheriff of York and Chester, which he held till 1210. He was Justiciar in 1209.

Roger was on very friendly terms with his sovereign, and there is still preserved a record of the King's losses "in Ludo ad tabulas Rogerii de Laici." Numerous other exploits are accounted to him. Thus, when Randle III, Earl of Chester, on retreat from the Welsh, was cut off in the Castle of Rhuddlan, he sent to Roger, the Constable of Chester, surnamed "Hell" for his fierce spirit, to hasten with aid. Roger, nothing loath, gathered "a tumultuous rout of fiddlers, players, cobblers, and debauched persons, men and women—for it was fair time in the city,—and marched to the Earl's relief. The Welsh, taking the motly host for a well-ordered army, were panic-stricken, and "fled incontinent." In commemoration of the event Roger duly received jurisdiction over these "professionals," and hence the saying,—"By all the fiddlers of Chester." He married Lady Maud de Clare, sister to the treasurer of York Minster, by whom he had John, Roger, an unnamed daughter, wife of Geoffrey, descendant of Sparticus of Whalley, and others. Between 1193 and 1209 he granted two lovates of land in Tunleia (Towneley) with appurtenances to Geoffrey. Geoffrey de Tunleia was ancestor of the Townleys some of whom in the last century resided at "The Turrett," La Garthe. Roger died in January, 1212, and was interred at Stanelaw of which, with Fountains, he was benefactor.

Chester was erected into a Palatinate (like the Province of Meath in Hugh de Lacy's case) by William the Conqueror, who created his kinsman, Hugh Lupus, Earl Palatine, "to have and to hold by right of the sword the said Chester, or County of Chester, to him and his heirs as freely and securely as the king held the realm of England in right of the

crown." The successors of Hugh (Lupus) I (d. 1101) were: Richard (son), Randle (nephew), Randle II, Hugh II (Cyveliok), Randle III, John "The Scot," nephew of Randle. For convenience the line of the constables of Chester will be recorded: Nigel, William (son), William, Eustace (brother-in-law of William, son of William, and husband of Maud), Richard FitzEustace (husband of Albreda de Lisours), John the constable of Chester, Roger Lacy yclept "Hell." Dugdale who records the epitaph over Roger de Lacy also states that he was present at the sieges of Damietta and Acre during the Crusades; this may or may not be true as it must not be forgotten that his namesake, Robert de Lacy, knight of the Rhodes, was also a Crusader. It is a mooted question whether the marriage of Roger with Maud de Clare brought about a cousinship between their children and Walter and Hugh of Meath, a cousinship, i.e., of the whole blood. The Deveroux at any rate have a lineal descent from Halwyse de Lacy of the Conquest and also from Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath. That family descends from Robert, son of Walter Ewrus (Everoux), Earl of Rosmar, one of the leaders at Hastings. Robert married Halwyse de Lacy as before stated. In 1837 their descendant was Henry Deveroux, fourteenth Viscount, and Earl of Essex.

Eustace de Lacy. Brother of Roger, and the son of John de Lacy and Alice de Vere.

Richard de Lacy. Brother of Roger, and the son of John de Lacy and Lady Alice. Richard, and Roger the Constable of Chester, are credited with a brother named Robert de Lacy who is claimed to be the ancestor of the Constable-Maxwell family of Everingham, Yorkshire. Their ancient demesne and seat was at Kerlaverok Castle, Dumfrieshire. Robert enjoyed the Lordship of Flamborough, Yorkshire, being a gift from his brother Roger. He was grandfather of Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, who received the honour of knighthood at Whitsuntide, 34 Edward I. Some, however, derive the Constable Family from the de Gaunts.

Peter de Lacy. Son of John de Lacy and Lady de Vere, and brother of Roger, Richard, and Robert. Nothing further is recorded about him.

Lady Alice de Lacy. Daughter of John de Lacy and sister to Roger, Eustace, Richard, Robert, and Peter. Nothing further recorded about her.

John de Lacy. Son of Roger and Maud de Clare, Baron of Halton, and Constable of Chester. At his father's decease John was probably

a minor as he did not receive full livery till September, 1213, at which time, though part of the fine was remitted, his castles of Pontefract and Donington were retained in the king's hands. Donington was restored in July, 1214. John de Lacy married twice, his first wife being Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Aquila; she died within a brief space, and John married, secondly, Margareth de Quincy, elder daughter and heiress of Richard de Quincy, Earl of Lincoln, and of Havisa his wife, sister to Randulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln. His children of the latter marriage were Edmond and Matilda de Lacy; there was no surviving offspring of Alice de Aquila. Lady Margareth de Quincy bore the coat-of-arms of five noble families: De Quincy, De Bohun, De Loup, De Beaumond, and Grand-Mayres, all of which coats-armour John de Lacy impaled with his own. He was also one of the great barons who signed and forced the king to sign (June 19, 1215) the Magna Charta, and was of the twenty-five confederates appointed to enforce its observance. In right of his wife he assumed the style of Earl of Lincoln. King John thought well to sequester his lands at Navesby, Nottinghamshire, in September, 1216, entrusting them to Ernald de Ambleville; however, he was finally pardoned and his lands restored in August, 1217.

John de Lacy went on Crusade in 1218 with the Earl Randulf of Chester, and was present at the siege of Damietta. He had taken the cross in March, 1215, but had joined with Randulf in opposition to the tyranny of the king: at which time he, with some other barons, was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III, and his fortress at Donington destroyed by the king's orders. Having obtained the king's pardon he was sent on embassy to Antwerp, September, 1227, and was commissioned to treat for a truce with France. On the death of Randulf he was made Earl of Lincoln (November 22, 1232), and in the following year supported Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in opposition to Peter de Roches, but was subsequently won over to the Bishop. So it was his followers in Ireland refused to submit to Gilbert Marshall. In 1236 he was one of the witnesses to the confirmation of charters, and attended at the Queen's Coronation as Constable of Chester. On November 20, 1237, he was sent by the king to Otto, the Papal Legate, and to the Council at St. Paul's, forbidding them to take action. Lacy was now completely attached to the court party and is mentioned at this time, with Simon de Montfort, as one of the king's unpopular counsellors. He is said to have used his position to secure the marriage of his daughter, Maud de Lacy, to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and his influence

over the king was so great as to elicit a rebuke from Earl Richard of Cornwall against his brother. Lacy, however, found means to appease the jealousy of Earl Richard, and was appointed Justice Itinerant in Lincoln and Lancashire (1226), being Sheriff of Chester in 1237 and in 1240.

John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, "noble Baron of Halton, Pomfret, and Blackbornshire, and Constable of Chester," died on July 22, 1240, and was interred at Stanelaw Abbey; his wife died some eighteen years later. As a widow she married "Awdlygh, Baron of Heleigh Castell." She brought great possessions to her first husband, and it was through her that the manors in Dorsetshire came into the Chester Lacys. Kingston-Lacy there preserves the memory of that branch; on the other hand Holme-Lacy (near Chester), Mansel-Lacy (in Herefordshire), Stoke-Lacy, and Staunton-Lacy (near Ludlow, in Shropshire), derive their names from the immediate descendants of Walter de Lacy of the Conquest. Lady Maud (or Matilda) de Lacy, Countess of Gloucester, was the wife of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1262), son of Gilbert, and the mother of Gilbert de Clare (d. 1295), father of Gilbert, and of Thomas, the father of Sir Richard, killed at Tradree in 1318. Some writers state that John had a second daughter by Margaret de Quincy, but it is likely that Maud and Matilda have been taken as distinct individuals. The Countess Margaret married John de Lacy some time before June 21, 1221, and wedded Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in 1241.

Edmond de Lacy. Son of John, Earl of Lincoln. He was born in 1227 and in the month of May, 1247, he married Alice de Saluces, kinswoman of the Queen and daughter of the Marquis de Saluzzo, a nobleman of old Provence (Manfred III). Edmond attended the Queen of England to Bourdeaux in 1254, his fellow attendant being John de Warenne. On September 5, 1255, Edmond was styled Earl of Lincoln. He died July 21, 1257, and was survived by his wife, son, Henry de Lacy, and daughter Margaret; the last-named married George de Cantilupe, Baron of Abergavenny.

Maud or Matilda de Lacy. Daughter of John, Earl of Lincoln. She married Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1262), of whom were Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1295), and Sir Thomas de Clare; the former had a son, also Gilbert (d. 1314); the latter's son was that Sir Richard de Clare (d. 1318) who with his son, Thomas, perished at the battle of Tradree. Gilbert de Clare, father of Richard, had a daughter, Amicia de Clare, married in 1227 to Baldwin de Redvers, and so became

and was known as "The Lady of the Isle of Wight." The Isle of Wight came to the de Redvers by marriage with Adeliza, daughter of William Fitzosborne. Note that a daughter of Emmeline de Riddlesford, relict of Hugh de Lacy (d. 1243), by her second husband, Stephen Longsword (d. 1259), was the wife of Maurice, third Baron of Offaly (d. 1277), and their daughter, Juliana Fitzgerald, married Sir Thomas de Clare (d. 1287); of the latter's children Sir Gilbert de Clare was born at Limerick in 1281 and died without issue in 1308; Sir Richard and his son fell at Tradree (where also perished some of the de Lacys-Bellingari); and their daughter, Margaret, married Robert Lord de Clifford (d. 1314), first Baron de Clifford. The descendants of Richard de Clare and Maud de Lacy survive in the noble house of Kildare, and numerous other houses of England and Ireland.

Henry de Lacy. Earl of Lincoln, son of Edmond. He married in 1257 Margaret, daughter of Sir William Longespee and Matilda de Clifford (the stronghold of the Cliffords was at Skipton of Craven, Yorkshire), through whom he enjoyed all the lands of the Earl of Salisbury, without that title. His children of her were: Edmond, John, Alice, and Margaret. The Countess Margaret died in 1309, and the Earl Henry married, secondly, Lady Joan, sister to William, sixth Baron Martin of Kemys, who as a widow married Nicholas de Audeley. Henry succeeded his father on July 21, 1275, and in 1269 became involved in a quarrel with John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey (Conisborough Castle), as to certain pastures. Appeal to arms was only prevented by the personal intervention of the king, and in the regular trial which followed de Lacy was victor. On April 5, 1272, he was appointed Custos of Knaresborough Castle and was knighted in the same year, October 13, by the king, the occasion being the wedding of Edmond, Earl of Cornwall. In 1276 he served in the Welsh wars and commanded a division against Castle Baldwin; next year he besieged and took the Castle of Dolvorwyn. The year 1282 saw him again employed against the Welsh, and from 1286 to 1289 he was with the king in Gascony. In the latter year he was appointed with Robert Burnell to hear complaints against Ralph Hengham and other judges. Three years subsequently he was deputed to decide the claims of William de Ros and John de Vaux. He was present at the Parliaments of Brigham (1290), Norham (1291), and Berwick (1292), during the deliberations as to the Scottish succession. In 1307 he was appointed commissioner to open Parliament at Carlisle (last of Edward I), and had precedence of all the peers of England. Earl Henry

was appointed first commissioner in 1290 to investigate and rectify certain abuses that had crept into the courts of Justice, with special reference to those of the Common Pleas. Ambassador to France in 1293, he had been in the previous year one of the sureties for Gilbert de Clare, eighth Earl of Gloucester. In March, 1278, Lacy was of those who escorted Alexander III of Scotland into England. In the king's absence, from April 27 to June 19, 1279, Earl Henry was appointed Lieutenant of England. As grantee of the manor of Denbigh (ca. 1273) he styled himself henceforth in addition, "Dominus de Rhos et Rowennock." Here he erected the castle which still carries over the doorway his effigy in stone, seated, and in the full regalia of an Earl.

The ancient territory of Rhos was once owned by the father of the Princess Tangwystle, mother of Gwellian (Gwendoline, Winnifred), Sir William de Lacy's wife. There too was the site of David's house, i.e., David, last Prince of North Wales and nephew of the whole blood to Gwellian. He was executed by the English in 1283. In the Red Tower of Denbigh Castle was the "Goblin's Well," wherein Edmond, Henry's son, was drowned. After the defeat of the unfortunate Prince David, his betrayal by his own countrymen, and eventual execution, the new grantees walled the town and erected the castle on the site, possibly, of David's house. Tangwystle herself was in all probability born at Rhos.

Earl Henry fought in 1297 at the battle of Keynehorade, near Bayonne, which arose out of an expedition he led to the relief of Belgrade, then threatened by the Count of Artois. When on his way to Gascony in 1294, whilst still at Portsmouth, he was recalled by an outbreak of war in Wales. Attempting to relieve his castle of Denbigh he suffered defeat on November 11 at the hands of the Welsh, and escaped with difficulty. He remained in Wales till the Spring season of 1295, and on January 14, 1296, he sailed from Plymouth to Gascony, accompanied by Edmond Earl of Lancaster. After pillaging St. Matthieu, near Cape Finisterre, they landed at Blaye and marched against Bordeaux which they failed to capture. On the death of the Earl of Lancaster, June 5, Lincoln was chosen to succeed by the unanimous voice of the entire army. He defeated Robert of Artois before Bourg-Sur-Mer, and beseiged Aux for seven weeks with great vigour. In February, 1297, he unsuccessfully attempted to raise the siege of Belgrade. In May of the following year he was entrusted to arrange a marriage between Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Princess Isabelle of France. Previous to this and in that same

year he raised the siege of St. Catherine's Castle, near Toulouse, and expelled the French. Returning to England he was one of the nobles who swore on the king's behalf that he would confirm the charters on his return from the Scottish wars.

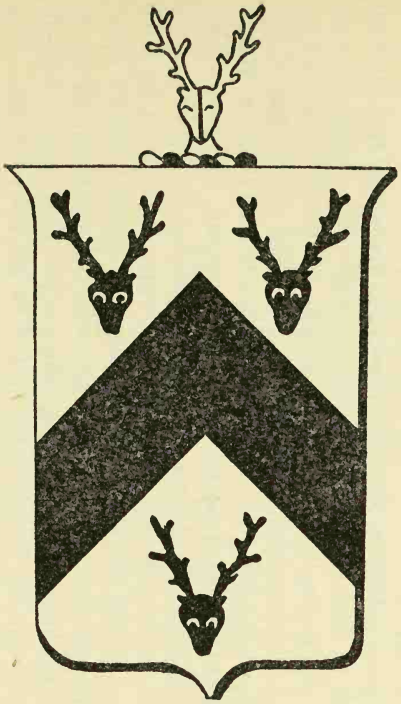
On July 22, 1298, Earl Henry commanded the van of the English army on the field of Falkirk, so fatal for the brave Sir William Wallace:

> "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled, Scots wham Bruce has often led,
> Welcome to your gory bed, or to victory."

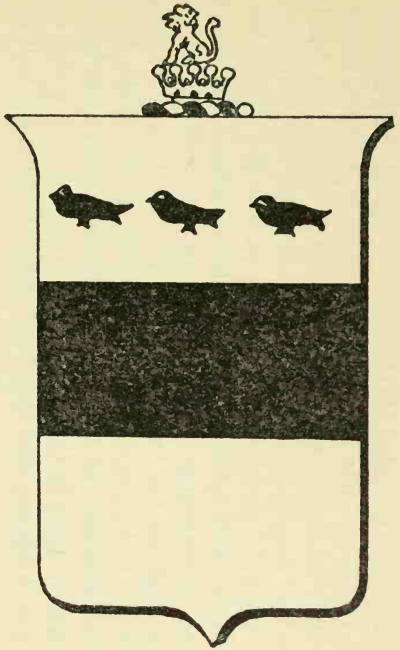
He was at the Council of York in 1299, and in Scotland again in 1300. At the siege of Caerlavrock in July he commanded the first division, and his name and arms are recorded on the Roll of Caerlavrock. On September 26, 1300, he was sent with Hugh de Spenser to the Pope, to complain of the injury done by the Scots, and on October 14 was sent on a mission to the king of France. In 1301 he attended and directed the Prince of Wales in his invasion of Scotland, and was engaged in Galloway. The next two years saw him constantly employed in negotiations with the king of France. After the peace he went to Gascony to take possession in the king's name; here he received and tried several petitions. On October 15 he was sent on a mission to Lyons, and having made sumptious presents to Clement V, returned to London on February 16, and was publicly received by the Mayor. Later in the same year he attended the Prince of Wales into Scotland who was directed to act on the Earl's advise. He was present at the King's death in July, i.e., Edward I, and at the coronation of Edward II. On February 25, the Earl of Lincoln was the royal sword-bearer.

Some say Lacy suggested that Piers Gaviston be made Earl of Cornwall. At any rate he seems to have been a supporter of the favourite at first, but later became his bitterest enemy because of his ingratitude and arrogance. Earl Henry refused to attend the Council of York in October, 1309, as also did his son-in-law the Earl of Lancaster, and that by the way of protest against the insolence of Gaviston who had taken the liberty of styling him, amongst other epithets, "Boele Crevee." The Earl joined in the letters of the barons to the Pope, drawn up at Stamford, on August 6, 1309, and on March 16, 1310, he was one of the petitioners for the Ordinaries, and was himself one of the Ordainers appointed. Some say Lacy had a secret understanding with the King. When King Edward went into Scotland in September, 1310, he appointed Lincoln

1. Earl of Lincoln: Gold a lion rampant purpure. A demi-lion rampant gules.



2. Yorkshire: Argent a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed sable. A buck's head cabossed per pale argent and or. the horns counterchanged.

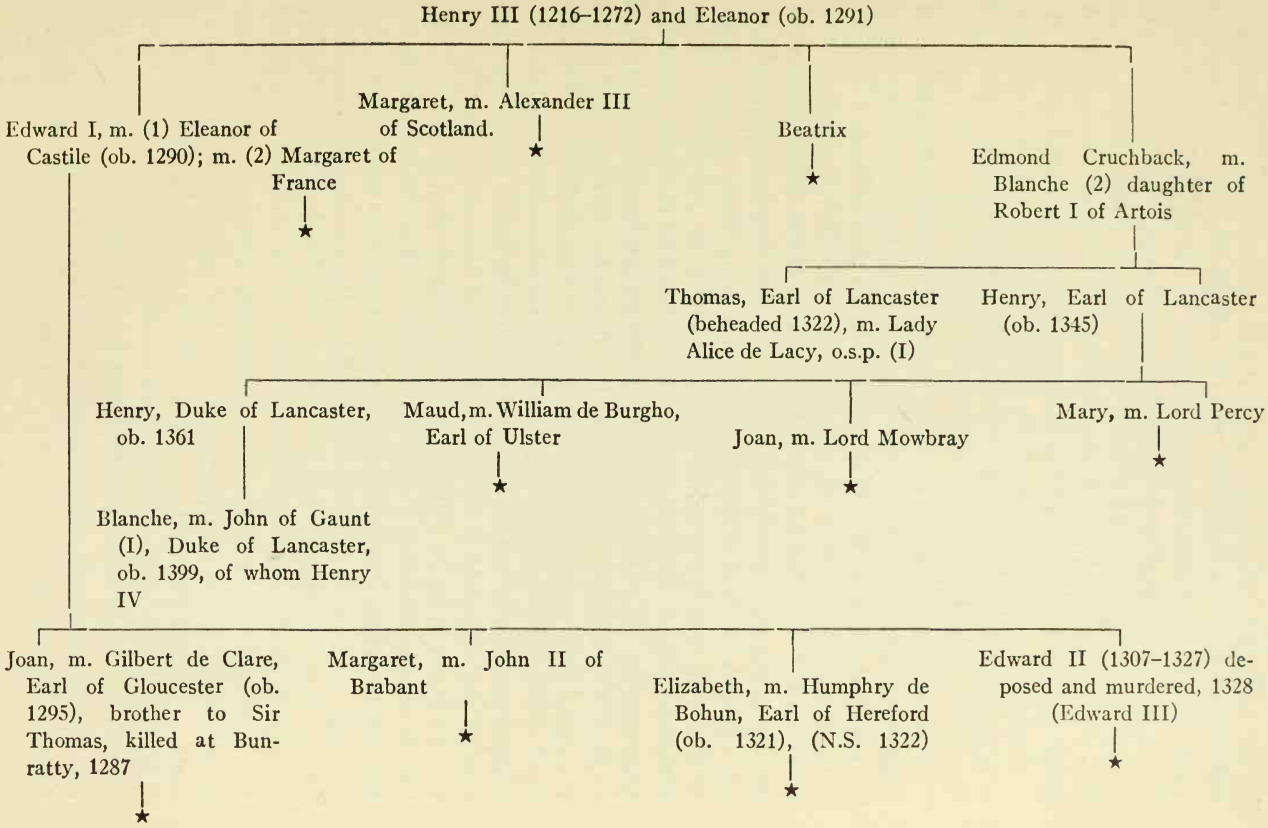


3. Hereford: Gold a fess gules in chief three martlets of the second. On a ducal coronet or. a lion sejant ermine.

Guardian of the Realm during his absence. He spent the Christmas at Kingston in Dorset and died at his house at Holborn, London, on February 5, 1311; this old quarter of London, at least a division of it, has been named from Earl Henry, and has been famous during all these centuries as "Lincoln's Inn." He was in his sixtieth year at the time of his decease; his remains were interred at old St. Paul's, London, but the tomb was completely destroyed in the great fire, in the time of Charles II. He left as his sole heiress, the Lady Alice, who had married in her father's lifetime Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, to whom she brought an inheritance estimated at ten thousand marks a year. The great de Lacy Inquisition, taken in 1311 (Inquisitio Post Mortem), giving a survey of the Earl's estates, etc., may be found in Volume LXXIV of the Chatam Society.

This powerful nobleman who had precedence beyond all the nobility of England, is thus described by Hemingburgh: "He was courteous, handsome, and active;" and elsewhere he is stated to have been "active in war, and ripe in council." He was Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife, the great-granddaughter of Rosamond de Clifford, "The fair Rosamond," granddaughter of the first William Longsword, and daughter of the second William. Earl Henry de Lacy, despairing of male issue, surrendered his lands to the King in 1294, who re-granted them to the Earl for the tenure of his life, and after his decease to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster,—Thomas Plantagenet,—and his wife the Countess Alicia de Lacy, "and the heirs of their bodies, failing which they were to remain over to Edmond, the King's brother, and to his heirs forever," i.e., Edmond Cruchback (d. 1296). The Plantagenet's great-grandnephew was King Henry IV of England. The Earl of Lincoln held the lands of Renfrew in Scotland before 1299; he also got a grant of the lands of James, Steward of Scotland, which he afterwards surrendered for four thousand marks. In April, 1296, he founded Whalley Abbey, Lancashire, whither his great-grandfather's foundation of Stanelaw, Cheshire, was transferred. In 1306 he contemplated the foundation of a college for thirteen scholars at Oxford. He also made contribution to "The New Work" at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Many noble houses of England, still flourishing, derive from ancestors on whom Henry de Lacy bestowed lands in Yorkshire and elsewhere, e.g., the Pigotts of Fforest, Lloyds, Whitakers, De Dinelys, Lingards, Spensers, De Byrons (from Beuron, near Nantes, Normandy), Leicesters (of whom Sir Nicholas, Senechal and Knight of Nether Tabley in 1292),


Henry III (1216–1272) and Eleanor (ob. 1291)
Edward I, m. (1) Eleanor of Castile (ob. 1290); m. (2) Margaret of France
Margaret, m. Alexander III of Scotland.
Beatrix
Edmond Cruchback, m. Blanche (2) daughter of Robert I of Artois
Thomas, Earl of Lancaster (beheaded 1322), m. Lady Alice de Lacy, o.s.p. (I)
Henry, Earl of Lancaster (ob. 1345)
Henry, Duke of Lancaster, ob. 1361
Maud, m. William de Burgho, Earl of Ulster
Joan, m. Lord Mowbray
Mary, m. Lord Percy
Blanche, m. John of Gaunt (I), Duke of Lancaster, ob. 1399, of whom Henry IV
Joan, m. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester (ob. 1295), brother to Sir Thomas, killed at Bunratty, 1287
Margaret, m. John II of Brabant
Elizabeth, m. Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford (ob. 1321), (N.S. 1322)
Edward II (1307–1327) deposed and murdered, 1328 (Edward III)

Walleseeching, De Leghes (Lee or Leigh), Kouhope, etc. That part of the de Lacy honour of Clitteroe lying in Lancashire is now owned by the Duke of Buccleuch (Bucclaugh) (descendant of Walter Scott): the part lying in Yorkshire is now owned by the Towneley family (viz., Townships of Higher and Lower Bowland Forest, Slaidburn, Barhill, Newton, Easington, West Bradford, Waddington, and Grand Milon). The representative of that family in 1868 was Charles Towneley, Yorkshire, Lord of the manor of "The Wapentake" or liberty of Bowland.

Edmond de Lacy. Son of the Earl Henry of Lincoln. He was, when quite young, drowned in the "Goblin's Well," situated in the Red Tower at Denbigh Castle.

John de Lacy. Son of the Earl Henry of Lincoln. He died in his father's lifetime, unmarried. He is said to have been killed from a fall off the battlements of Pontefract Castle, in the time of Edward I.

Lady Alice de Lacy. Countess of Lincoln (and Lancaster). She was born in 1283. She was the elder daughter of the Earl. On October 28, 1294, she married Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Henry Plantagenet, and son of Edmond Crouchback and Blanche, daughter of Robert I of Artois. Edmond Crouchback was the son of King Henry III and Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence. Crouchback's brother was King Edward I, his nephew Edward II, and his grandnephew Edward III. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in right of his wife, assumed all the privileges possessed by her predecessors, Baron of Halton, Lord of Pontefract, etc. Of their union there was no issue, neither was there any of her subsequent marriages. Her husband, the Plantagenet, was deeply implicated in the rebellion against his cousin, King Edward II, and being defeated at the battle of Boroughbridge, March 16, 1322, he was executed in his own castle of Pontefract. The Confederate Barons had appointed him their leader, inasmuch as he was the most powerful amongst the English nobility, uniting in his possession the five Earldoms of Lancaster, Lincoln, Leicester, Salisbury, and Derby. They had risen against the well-known infatuation of the king for such favourites as Gaviston and the de Spensers whose insolence towards the barons and nobility of England was unbounded. After repeated failures to have these obnoxious persons removed, the barons entered into relations with King Bruce of Scotland to effect their overthrow even by force of arms. The Earls of Lancaster and Hereford were the guiding spirits of this movement; Gloucester was captured and the Royal Castle of Tickhill besieged. Having fired Burton-on-Trent Earl Thomas retired into York-

shire, and retreating North was encountered by Sir Simon Ward and Sir Andrew Harclay, governors of York and Carlisle. Hereford whilst attempting to pass the bridge at Boroughbridge was slain by a Welshman stationed below, who transfixed him by a thrust of a lance. After unavailing efforts to cut a way through, Lancaster on receiving a summons to yield sought refuge in the church, but immunities to the contrary, he was dragged from his asylum, stripped of his garments, and clothed "in an old ray coat" or gown, belonging to one of his servants, was sent by sea to York on March 16, and executed at Pontefract on March 22. A popular hero, Earl Thomas was for long the object of devotion, and a special Latin Office was used by pilgrims to his tomb! Humphrey de Bohun and Sir Roger de Clifford fought at Boroughbridge by his side: the former was slain, the latter terribly wounded was taken and executed with Earl Thomas. The details of these tragic events are matter of common history where the reader may study them at large. But what of the Lady Alice during this period of sorrow, last of the Yorkshire line in the senior descent? Her portion must have been sad and doleful in the extreme. A novel has been written about her but it is not true to history, and not such as would recommend itself to a de Lacy.

Before October, 1328, the Countess of Lincoln and Sarum, for such she always styled herself, married, secondly, Eubolo Baron l'Estrange who, dying in September, 1335, left his widow free to espouse Sir Hugh de Freyne (de Finnes). The latter died in 1336, having been married in February of the same year. The Lady Alice was born in 1283 and died on October 2, 1348. It is stated that her father, Earl Henry, endowed a kinsman with lands at Grantchester.[8] It is of note that her first husband and King Edward II were own cousins, being the grandsons of King Henry III who by Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre, was also Titular King of Sicily. There is also a record to the effect that the Countess of Lincoln left the Earl of Lancaster in 1318 and took refuge with John, Earl of Warrenne, because, it would seem, she did not always accord with her husband's opposition to the King. She ultimately bequeathed her vast possessions to Henry Plantagenet, her brother-in-law, then Earl of Lancaster, from whom they passed to John of Gaunt (de Ghent, Gant), and eventually to Henry IV, thus vesting in the crown. On her father's death King Edward II bestowed his Lordship of Denbigh on Hugh, Lord Spenser, Earl of Winchester, but Edward III transferred

[8] Leland's Itinerary, IV, 1.

it to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (husband of Joan de Geneville), whence, having passed for a moment to the Montagues, it was again restored to the Mortimers, and thence passed with an heiress to the house of York, and so to the crown. The Mortimers were descendants of Maud de Lacy, one of the two co-heiresses of Gilbert, son of Walter de Lacy, Lord of the Province or Palatinate of Meath, Ireland. It was later bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on her favourite, Robert, Earl of Leicester, but again it reverted to the crown. Such the devolution of the estates and titles belonging to the princely House of Pontefract, Lincoln, and Sarum; and so passed away forever in the gracious person of the Lady Alice de Lacy the last hope of continuity in the senior line, that now would have been of the blood royal. Her husband's skeleton is said to have been discovered near St. Ralph's Cross in 1822, during some excavations.

"Oltre la spera, che più large gira,
Passa il sospiro ch'esce del mio core."
—DANTE, *La Vit. Nuov.*

"While hopes and aims long lost with her
Stand round her image side by side,
Like Pilgrims that have fought and died
Around the Holy Sepulchre."
—ROSETTI.

SECTION II

WALTER DE LACY, LORD OF LASSY AND OF LONGTON CASTLE, THE SIEUR DE LACY OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND THE CONTINENT[1]

ROGER DE LACY. Oldest son of Walter of the Conquest, and himself one of the conquerors of England. With his good sword and the grace of King William the Norman, Roger carved out for himself an immense territory in Chester, Gloucester, Worcester, Shropshire, and Berkshire. In the *Doomsday Book*, under the caption "Terra Rogerii de Laici," the record of these lands occupies several pages. King William saw to it that none but his bravest warriors were placed along the Welsh and Scottish marches, and such was the assignment committed to Roger de Lacy and his brother Hugh. But Roger was only too faithful to the law of Primo-Geniture and his native Normandy. In 1096 he was deprived by the Witan of practically all his vast possessions in England,—in that year he owned one hundred and ten lordships in Hereford alone—because he espoused the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, in his claims to the English throne. As a consequence his broad lands passed to his brother Hugh, Conqueror of Ewyias-Lacy, and founder of Llanthony Abbey in Monmouthshire (1102–1108).

Robert Duke of Normandy was defeated at the battle of Tenchebrai by Henry I in 1106, and was imprisoned at Cardiff Castle under the guardianship of Henry's son, Robert, afterwards Earl of Gloucester, and there he died in 1135. Roger de Lacy henceforth resided on his Norman estates where he was still living in 1119; he retained, however, some few parcels of land in England.

HUGH DE LACY. Second son of Walter and the founder of the famed Abbey of Llanthony (i.e., Llanddewi-nant-Honddu, i.e., "The Church of David in the Vale of Honddu"). That famous man of letters, Walter Savage Landor, purchased Llanthony in 1808, and died at Florence in 1864. His writings are interspersed with many de Lacy traditions.[2] It is of interest to note that in 1927 a memorial was erected at Llanthony

[1] Vide supra.

[2] Cf. his poems; *Dry Sticks Fagotted;* also dialogue between General L. Lacy and Cura Merino in *Imaginary Conversations*.

to commemorate a vision alleged to have been seen there on August 30, 1902,—"Our Lady of Llanthony." Hugh de Lacy won by the sword vast tracts of territory in the west English border and the marches of Wales; those lands are not, however, mentioned in the *Doomsday Book*, for the reason that they were not yet included in England proper. Add to them the estates of his brother, Roger, which devolved on him in 1096. Hugh had a son, Robert de Lacy, who died without issue when quite young; Hugh himself died in the year 1121 and was interred at Weobley Abbey.

Llanthony Abbey was founded for the Austin canons who dedicated their church to St. John the Baptist. In 1136 was founded at no great distance from Gloucester an off-shoot of this Abbey, styled Llanthony the Second, whither the friars moved; and so the older Llanthony was deserted for the foundation made by Milo, Earl of Hereford. Holme-Lacy is quite near Llanthony in the Vale of Ewyias, "The Golden Vale;" the latter place in the early nineteenth century belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, who obtained it by marriage with Frances, daughter and heiress of Charles Fitzroy, Esq. This family came to England with the Conqueror, and were originally settled at Upton and Norton near Warminster in Wiltshire, but removed to Holme-Lacy in the reign of Edward III: That was as a result of a marriage between Sir Peter Scudamore's younger son, Thomas, to Clarice, daughter of Lady Clara of the de Lacy family, to whom this estate had personally belonged. The Duke had no children of this alliance, and so the beautiful old demesne passed away. He had formed the worthy intention of having a history of Hereford compiled, and incidentally a history of the de Lacys worthy their great traditions, but alas, the death of his Lady put an end to his Lordship's excellent design. In Ireland the honoured house of Scudamore is represented by that old and distinguished family of Cork and Kerry known there as "Skiddy," a corrupted form of the English name.

The vicissitudes of storied Holme-Lacy may best be gleaned from the following (1925):

"Within the past few years historic Holme-Lacy in Herefordshire has been on the market several times, and with the salmon-fishing on the Wye, it is now to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley (Hanover Square), acting on the instructions of Noel H. Wills. At the end of 1919 it came up in London by direction of the executors of the late Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bart. Sir Robert had bought it from the Earl of Chesterfield, the representative of the Scudamores, who held it from medieval times. With an area of 3,400 acres the mansion was withdrawn at 150,000 pounds. Later as a result of a private deal it went to Mr. R. Haden Tebb. Subsequently the estate

was broken up, much of the agricultural lands passing into the hands of the tenants. The fine old house of red sandstone, built in the form of the letter 'H,' stands in an ancient deerpark, and is noted for its beautiful gardens, and gigantic yew trees and hedges. It is in the neighbourhood of two hundred and fifty years old, having been built by the second Viscount Scudamore when Charles the Second was on the throne, probably on the foundation of the older edifice erected in the days of Henry VIII by that John Scudamore who was Esquire of the body to the sovereign, and Member of Parliament for the county."

The last prince of Powys was Madoc Ap Meredith who died at Winchester in 1160; from him descended Owen Ap Griffith Vychan (Vaughan), Lord of Glyndwrdwy, the renowned Owen Glendower of English history; Owen was lineally representative of the sovereign princes of North and South Wales and Powys. His second eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Scudamore of Kent Church, Knight of Ewyias and Holme-Lacy: from them descended that John Lacy-Scudamore, Esq., of Kent Church where he was still living in 1849.

"O Brettinoro, che non fuggi via, poiché gita se n'é la tua famiglia
E molta gente per non esser ria?"

—DANTE, *Purgatory*, XIV, 112–114.

On the death of his son, Robert, Hugh de Lacy's lands passed to his nephew, Gilbert de Lacy, father of the great Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath, and first Viceroy of Ireland. It is worthy of note that Kingston-Lacy in Dorsetshire was once in the possession of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Here, just fifteen miles north of Corfu, died the great Duke of Ormond in 1688. Brampton-Bryan (de Brienne) came into the Brienne family with a de Lacy heiress; Harley, Lord Mortimer, the well-known eighteenth century statesman, descends from that union. Near Llanthony stands a cairn named Cairn-Lacy; it is rather strange that in some old documents of the sixteenth and previous centuries, the cairn which crowns the "Fairy" Hill of Knockfierna in Limerick is styled "Donn-de-Léis," i.e., Donn-de-Lacy: and as the hills of Llanthony look down on "The Golden Vale" at Ewyias-Lacy, so does Donn-de-Lacy overlook "The Golden Vale" of Limerick, redolent with de Lacy associations. According to Gaelic myth, solar myth, Donn, like Meder, was the Sun-God (Dagda or Lugh) under the aspect of truth. Thus the great city of London was the home of Lugh, Lugh-Dun. To the peasantry the mountain Cairn was no other than

"The fairy palace that glances bright
On the peak of blue knockfeerin."[3]

[3] Cf. "Gleann-Bo-Duinne."

ROBERT DE LACY. Son of Hugh, died without issue.

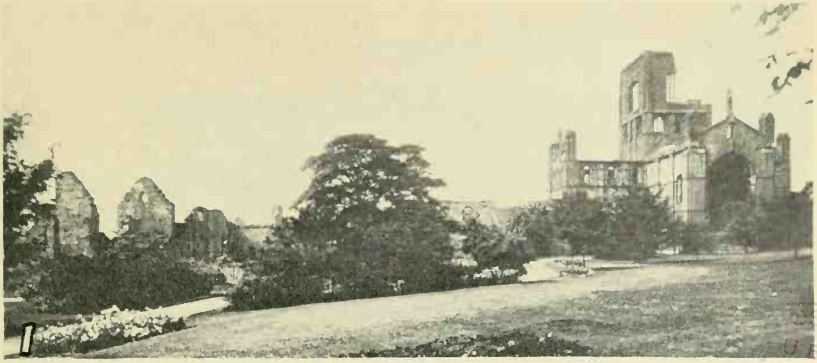
WALTER DE LACY. Son of the Sieur Walter, and brother of Hugh. He was born in 1073 and died in 1139. He is styled Abbot of Gloucester, i.e., Gloucester Abbey over which he was appointed abbot in 1130. His father, Walter, was interred there after the fatal accident at St. Peter's, Hereford. Abbot Walter de Lacy attended the council of Northampton on September 8, 1153. Nor is Gloucester without associations with the de Lacys of Ulster, for it was in the prison here that Sir William de Lacy, ancestor of the Limerick and Continental Lacys, was incarcerated in the year 1210 by order of King John. Here, too, died Egidius de Braose (1215), Bishop of Hereford, whose mother, Walter de Lacy's mother-in-law, was starved to death in Corfu Castle at the instance of that same King John. The Cathedral at Gloucester holds the last mortal remains of Robert Duke of Normandy,—the tomb is still there,—whose cause was so loyally served by Roger de Lacy, even to his own undoing.

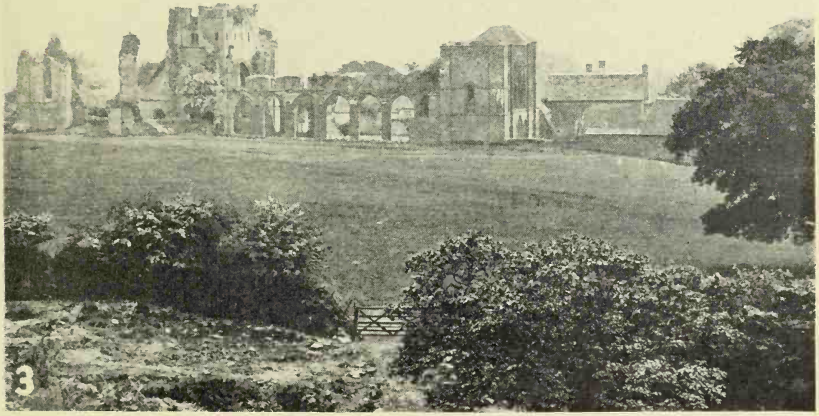
EMMA DE LACY. Sister of Roger, Hugh, and Walter. She married, according to Ferne, a nobleman of France whose name was Count de Mellent or, as sometimes written, de Meules, of whom she had one son, Gilbert. The latter either from affection or legal compulsion adopted the name and style of de Lacy. Lady Emma lived for the greater part of her life in France, and on her husband's decease she entered the Old Convent of St. Amand, at Rouen, on which she bestowed some lands. Some writers state that de Mellent, or Meules, was an alias for de Clare: Her son of this nobleman would thus be first cousin of Walter Fitzrichard, founder of Tintern Abbey, and also of Gilbert de Tunbridge. Their grandson, Hugh de Lacy Lord of Meath, and the first Earl Pembroke were second cousins; Hugh was also second cousin of Rose de Clare who married Baderon of Monmouth. Rose was niece of Adaliza de Clare, wife of Walter Tyrrell, Lord of Poix (1066), and ancestor of Hugh de Lacy's "Intrinsicke Friend," Hugh Tyrrell of Castleknock.[4]

EMMELINA DE LACY. Sister to the Lady Emma. She died unmarried. It should be recorded that her sister, Emma, bestowed much land on the Abbey of Gloucester after her husband's death. The House of Mellent was of Evreux.

GILBERT DE LACY. Son of Emma and, according to theory, Count Mellent. He was the fourth Baron de Lacy of the Hereford line; as already stated he adopted his maternal name in the same manner and

[4] Vide Nugent.

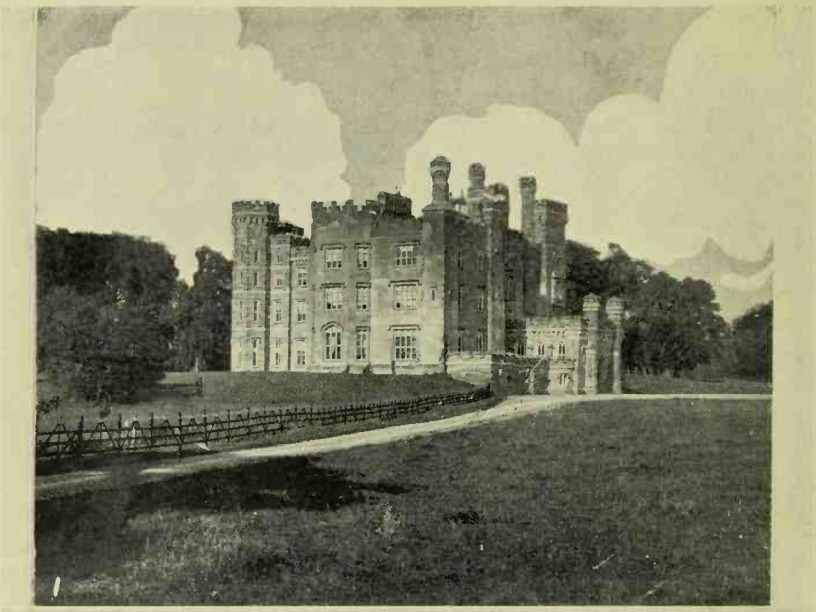




1. Kirkstall Abbey, Leeds

2. Denbigh Castle

3. Llanthony Abbey



1. Fingall Castle

2. Holme-Lacy

for the same reasons as his brethren of Chester. He died in 1186 having, a little before his decease, put on the habit of the Knights Templars. "Some say, wrongfully," states Ferne, "that Hugh of Meath was Gilbert's younger brother. When his uncle Hugh died in 1121, the family estates went into the Royal hands, but Gilbert assumed the name of Lacy and at first supported the Empress Matilda (for whom he tried to capture Bath in 1138) but by 1146 he had gone over to the king," possibly because the Empress kept Joce de Dinan in possession of Ludlow Castle. Gilbert's exploits are recounted and sung in the *Romance of Fulk Fitzwarine.* However, Gilbert secured the favor of King Henry the Second and recovered his uncle's lands. Later, having joined the Templars, he went on Crusade to the Holy Land "and became preceptor of his Order there in the County of Tripoli." In that capacity he took part in Geoffrey de Lusignan's successful expedition against Neureddin in 1163. He bestowed "twelve hides of land, one virgate in guttingis, and five burgages in winchcombe" upon the Templars. He is described as a prudent man and a skilful soldier. It is not quite clear whether his wife's name was de Guant. Sir Gilbert was the father of Hugh de Lacy Lord Palatine of the Province of Meath, and first Viceroy of Ireland, and also of the Lady Rose de Lacy.

Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, the Sire de Lacy of Ireland. He is thus described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis (born at Manorbier, Pembroke), i.e., Rev. Gerald Barry, kinsman of the Geraldines:

"If you wish to have a portrait of this great man, know that he had a dark complexion, with black sunken eyes, and rather flat nostrils, and that he had a burn on the face from some accident, which much disfigured him, the scar reaching down the right cheek to the chin. His neck was short, his body hairy and very muscular. He was short in stature, ill-proportioned in shape. If you ask me what were his habits and dispositions, he was firm and steadfast, as temperate as a Frenchman, very attentive to his own private affairs, and indefatigable in public business, and the administration of the government committed to his care. Although he had great experience in military affairs, as a commander he had no great success in the expeditions he undertook. He was covetous and ambitious, and immoderately greedy of honour and reputation."

Hugh de Lacy married twice, first to Rhodesia Fitzbaderon of the house Monmouth and, secondly, on her decease, to Rose O'Connor, daughter of Roderick, last native king of all Ireland: his children of the former were: Walter, Hugh, Elayne, and other daughters. His children of the Princess Rhodesia were: William de Lacy of Kilmore Castle, and,

Rose

as some say, Thomas, Henry, and "he who was killed" at the siege of Trim Castle. It seems, however, that the Princess Rose married a second time, and that the brothers, Thomas, Henry, and the unnamed individual, were her sons of Leon le Blund, and as such had no de Lacy blood. The Princess Rose was still living in 1224. Hugh de Lacy came into Ireland in 1171, with other Norman Knights, in the train of Henry II. John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, subsidised the Irish expedition to some extent, and was later one of the Justiciaries in that Kingdom. Hugh had a dispute with Joce de Dinan in 1154 regarding certain lands in Hereford County, and was in possession of his father's lands before 1163. Between 1165 and 1166 he held "five eight and three quarters" knight's fees, and had nine tenants without knight's service. He went to Ireland in October, 1171, and in 1172 was deputed to receive the submission of Rory O'Connor, Ard-Riogh. Before King Henry's departure at the end of March de Lacy was granted Meath Province, by the service of fifty knights, and was placed in charge (constable) of Dublin Castle. His possessions presently amounted to eight hundred thousand acres in extent!

The following is an excerpt from the register of St. Thomas the Martyr Abbey, Dublin, founded by William Fitzadlem and richly endowed by Hugh de Lacy, and within which rest his bones and those of his wife, the Lady Rose of Monmouth:

"Memorandum quod Dominus Hugo de Lacy fuit primis Conquestor Midie super regem Omolaklyn (O'Melaghlin) et ceteros Midenses postmodum idem Hugo procreavit de Roysia de Monimewe Walterum de Lacy et Hugonem fratrem ejus. Unde idem Walterus post decessum patris sui habuit Dominium Midie jure hereditario. Postea dictus Hugo, frater ejus, conquisivit Ultoniam super Joannem de Corcy. Postea idem Walterus procreavit Gilbertum de Lacy qui fuit Dominus midie. Iste idem Gilbertus habuit filium nomine Walterum et duas filias, Margaritam and Matildam. Qui Walterus desponsavit filiam Domine Royse de Verdon, procreatam a Domino Teobaldo Pincerna (Butler, vel Botilleur) et idem Walterus decessit sine prole. Propter hoc tota Midia devoluta fuit ad dictas duas sorores, quarum seniorem desponsavit Dominus Joannes de Verdon, qui fuit filius Teobaldi Pincerna et Rose de Verdon: et juniorem desponsavit Petrus de Genevill, quo defuncto, postea desponsata fuit Domino Galfrido de Geneyvyle."

By the latter alliance Maud de Lacy is ancestor of nearly all the Royal Houses of Europe, including the present Royal Family of England. The above quotation from the register of St. Thomas the Martyr errs by defect. The father of Rose de Monmouth was brother-in-law of Gilbert, first Earl of Pembroke (d.1148); Rose was thus a kinswoman of Strongbow.

Hugh de Lacy's territory of Meath included much more than the present Counties of Meath and Westmeath, or than the ancient Royal Province of Meath for that matter. Castlenock near Dublin belonged to him, and he had territories besides in the present Counties Carlow, Longford, and Offaly, wherein he erected many castles. As Lord Palatine of Meath Hugh created his own knights, and allotted them territories: thus, Hugh Tyrrel ("Unto my Intrinsicke Friend, Hugh Tyrrel") received from him the lands of Castleknock: William Petit received Castlebreck; Hugh de Nugent, brother to Gilbert,[5] was allotted Bracklyn; "to the valiant Myler Fitzhenry he gave Maghereneran, the lands of Rathkennin, and the Cantred of Ardnurchur; to Gilbert de Nangle (d'Angelo, Hostilio d'Angelo; Mac Hostilio, Costelloe; also Nagle, Anglin, etc.) all Makerigalin, and to his son, Jocelyn (Josselin), the Navan and the lands of Ardbrechan; to Richard Tuite he gave fair possessions. He bestowed great possessions in land on Richard de la Chappele (Supple, Capel, etc.); on Gefferie de Constantine he bestowed Kilbinie and Rathmarthie, including part of Conmacne in County Longford." Some say Constantine was a de Lacy: a charter confirming his grant was later made to him by Walter de Lacy son of Hugh. To Adamand de Feipo Hugh gave Screen; to Gilbert de Nugent he gave Delvin (Gilbert de Nugent, Baron of Delvin, was brother-in-law of Hugh de Lacy); to William de Missett was given Lune; to Hugh de Hose (Hussey; later of Dingle, County Kerry, Barons of Galtrim) the lands of Deece; to his cousin, Robert de Lacy, Rathwyre; to Adam Dullard, Dullenwarthy; to Richard Fleming, Crandon; and to Thomas he gave Cramly Tym-Lathbogan, northeast from Kenlis, Lachrashalin, and Sendevonath. The above is a synoptic taken from a fragment of Anglo-Norman papers attributed to Dermot Mac Murrough's secretary, Maurice O'Regan (1173). These grantees were styled "De Lacy's Barons," i.e., "Ses Baruns, Chevalers, Serjang, et Garsung." One of the charges levelled against the Lord Palatine of Meath by his enemies was that he aimed at the high-kingship of Ireland, and to that end had actually prepared for himself a royal diadem: as to the diadem, there is now no means of deciding, but that Hugh had intentions of creating a separate kingdom of Ireland, independent of English Jurisdiction, and to be ruled by his family, as in the case of William Duke of Normandy, is clear from the evidence and the suspicions of the King.

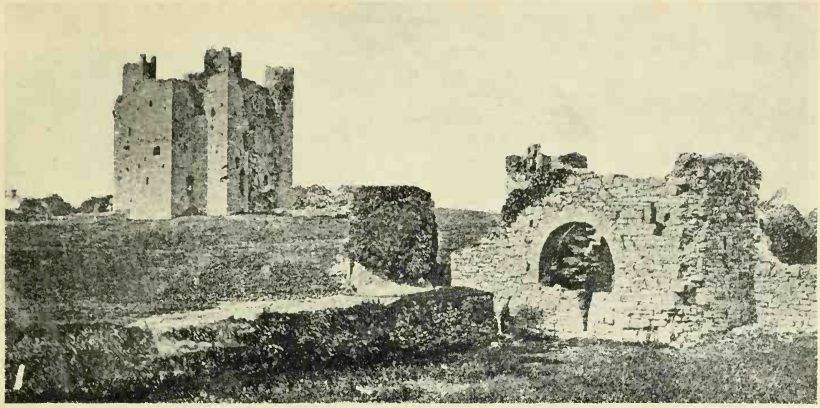
[5] Vide Appendix.

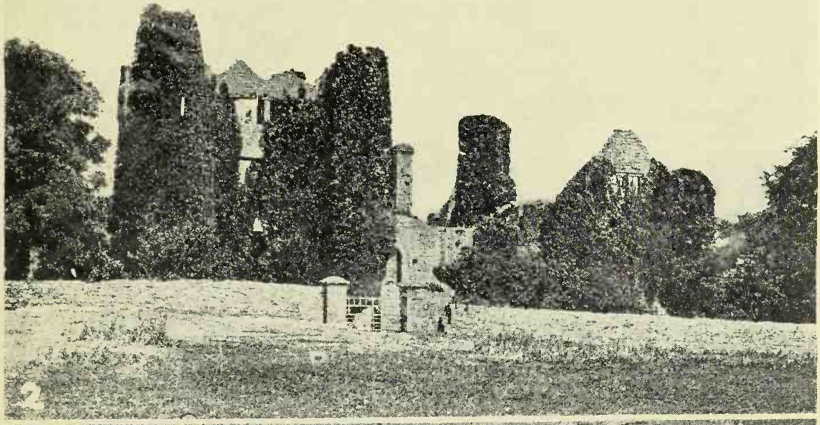
The following is a copy of the grant made to Hugh de Lacy by Henry II:

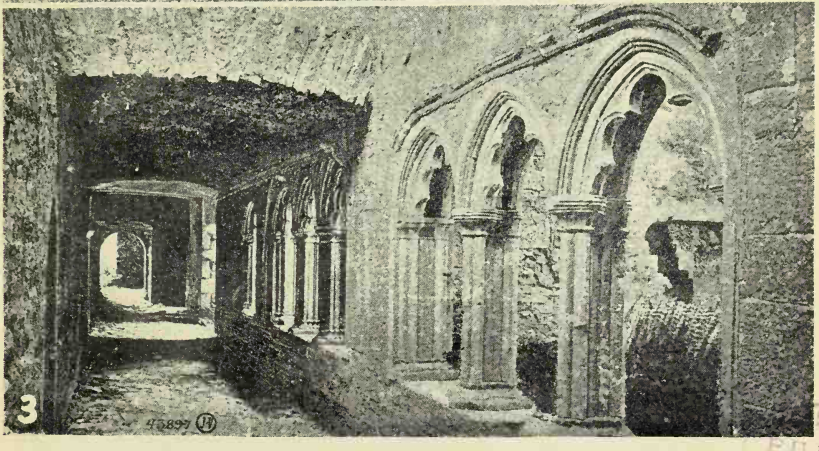
"Henry by the grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, and all his ministers and faithful subjects, French, English, Irish, of all his Dominions, greeting: Know ye that I have given and granted and by this my charter confirmed unto Hugo de Lacy, in consideration of his services, the land of Meath with its appurtenances, to have and to hold of me my heirs, to him and his heirs by the service of fifty knights, in as full and ample a manner as Muirchard Hu-Melaghlin held it or any other person before or after him: and as an addition I give all the fees that he owes or shall owe me above Dublin while he is my Bailiff, to do me service in my city of Dublin. Wherefore I will strictly command that the said Hugh and his heirs shall enjoy the said land, and shall hold all the liberties and free customs which I have or may have therein by the aforesaid service from me and my heirs, well and peacefully, freely, quietly, and honourably, in wood and plain, in meadow and pasture, in water and mills, in warren and ponds, in fishing and hunting, in ways and paths, in seaports and all other places appertaining to the said land, with all liberties which I have therein or can grant or confirm to him by this my charter."

On December 29, 1172, Hugh de Lacy was at Canterbury and found it necessary to reprove Archbishop Richard for his boastful language. In 1173 he was in France where he held Verneuil against Louis VII for over a month. Hugh is stated to have been one of those sent to Jerusalem with the King's treasure in May, 1177: More likely this was Henry de Lacy, as Hugh was Procurator-General of Ireland. On the death of Strongbow Hugh's grant of Meath was confirmed, with the addition of Offaly, Offelana, Kildare, and Wicklow. "He maintained peace and good order by making it his first care to preserve the native Irish in the possession of their lands. By his liberal and just conduct he won the hearts of the Irish." William of Newburgh reports that Henry was glad at Hugh's death, and repeats the story of his aiming at the Crown. Sir Hugh de Lacy, Baron, and Lord Palatine of Meath, was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1173: also, in the same year, Richard de Clare was Lord Justice: in 1181 John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, enjoyed the same honour.

Hugh de Lacy was a noted builder of castles: to mention a few, he built the Castle of Screen and bestowed it on Adam de Feipo; he walled and fortified Navan, a stronghold of importance, and placed it in charge of the Nangles; Trim Castle was his chief residence and stronghold,—it is still standing, and today, even in its ruin, it is a structure of beauty and magnificance; Kileen Castle, the original built by Hugh (ca. 1180), has remained during all these centuries in the possession of his descendants, the Earls of Fingall (Plunkett); the castle at Durrow; the castle of







1. Sheep Gate and Castle Trim

2. Bective Abbey, County Meath

3. The Cloisters, Bective Abbey, County Meath

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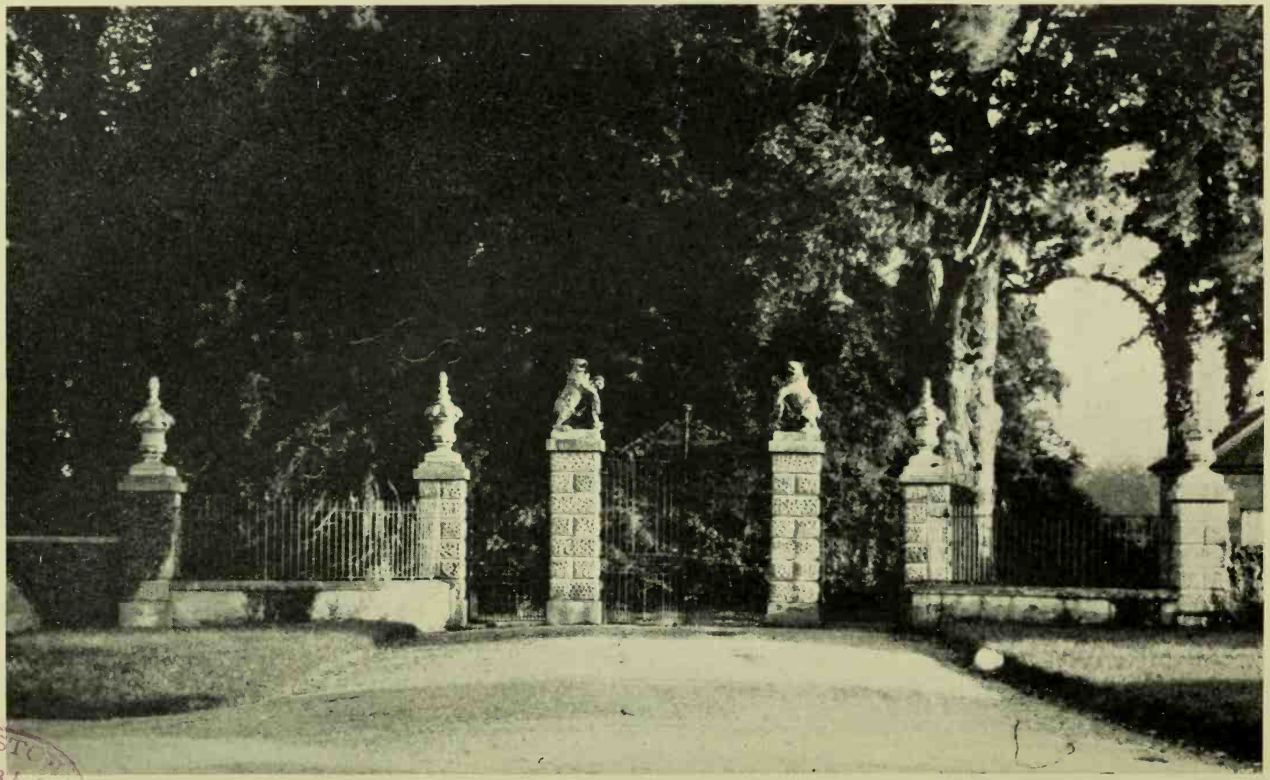

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HOLME-LACY MANSION HOUSE ENTRANCE GATES, SHOWING THE SIGN OF THE "BEAR AND RAGGED STAFF"

Leighlin in Carlow, etc. This trait of castle building distinguished his descendants down to the end of the seventeenth century. The Lacys have left these wonderful structures, redolent of medieval splendor, dotting the countrysides not only of Meath, Ulster, Leinster, and Limerick, but also of Chester, Yorkshire, Denbighshire, and even Normandy itself. Throughout his dominions Hugh de Lacy raised these massive buildings, castles, donjons, keeps, and peel-towers, their location being carefully chosen from both a military and aesthetic point of view. Thus, it is definitely stated that his cousin, Robert de Lacy of Rathwyre, erected his stronghold "on a high rising ground, built as of design, not to overlook, but to overawe the whole country."

Hugh also erected and endowed numerous ecclesiastical houses: St. Mary's Abbey at Trim, originally founded by St. Patrick, was rebuilt by him; in 1182 he founded at Colpe-Cum-Mornington, in the Barony of Duleek, County Meath, an Abbey for Augustinian canons, making it dependent on Llanthony in Monmouthshire, his uncle's foundation. This was the original seat of the Wellesley family of which was the Duke of Wellington, and here also St. Patrick arrived on his way to the royal residence at Tara. Hugh endowed this house at Duleek with princely possessions, the munificence of which may be judged from the list of lands and tithes it enjoyed at its suppression; *part* of its revenue were the rectorial or parish tithes of Marre, Stamullen, Ardcath, Clonalwaise, Macetown, Dowth, Tymoole, Kilmessan, Rathkenny, Duleek, Aney, Kilgarvan, Rathconnel, Nall, Castle-Town-Delvin, Killowan, Creganstown, Mullingar, Kilcooley, Drumrath, Grallagh, Cologe, Hollywood, Archestown, Cloghran, tithes of fisheries, land of Ballybin, all the lands of said ecclesiastical benefices, right of patronage, etc. This list is by no means complete; Hugh's munificence to his other foundations may be judged from it. The immense possessions of this Abbey were granted to Sir Gerald Moore by James I. Hugh re-edified and made provision for the abbey of Kells: Here he erected a castle and so fortified the town as to be reputed the strongest fortress of the Pale. In 1318 Richard II confirmed the charter granted the Burgess of Kells by Walter de Lacy. Duleek Monastery was "sub invocatione Sancti Kiernan" ("The Pius," of Bealac-Dune, d. June 14, 770). Hugh made a grant of the tithes of the fee of Ratoath and Drumshaughlin to the Abbey of St. Thomas Court.

On the historic hill of Ward (olim, "Tleacta") in Westmeath Hugh de Lacy narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Tiernan O'Rourke,

chief of Breffney: his life was only saved by the timely interference of his attendant knights. O'Rourke had called a conference on the hill, and solicited de Lacy to attend the same, with a view to discuss some matters arising out of the defection of certain clansmen, notably the O'Hagans (Hogan), to the standard of the Norman Baron,—for many of his people had entered into relations with de Lacy. During the discussion on the hillside, O'Rourke suddenly and without warning aimed a blow of his battle-axe ("Spairt") at Sir Hugh; but the Norman's attendants had been watching O'Rourke carefully, whilst in appearance pretending to be at some sports about the hill: noticing the anger of the old chieftain rising, and the sign made to his men, they rushed up as the treacherous Prince of Breffney advanced with uplifted axe on the unarmed de Lacy. Maurice Fitzgerald, who with his brother, Robert Fitzstephen, and his nephew, young Griffith, was present at the conference, drawing his sword, and calling on de Lacy to defend himself, succeeded in parrying the blow; and his nephew galloping forward at the first alarm slew O'Rourke with a spear-thrust as he was mounting his horse to flee. Sir Hugh had fallen twice to the ground in hastily getting away, a small matter, perhaps, but sufficient to indicate how little that Baron anticipated such treachery; his secretary, or rather interpreter, was slain. The decapitated body of the chief was conveyed to Dublin where it was impaled, feet upward, on the north side of the castle walls, and the head despatched to the King. To the prowess of the Geraldine, de Lacy on that day owed his life: these children of Nesta were the progenitors of the illustrious Geraldines with whom the de Lacys were allied over and over, politically and matrimonially, down the centuries:

> "Ye Geraldines! Ye Geraldines! 'tis full a thousand years
> Since, 'mid the Tuscan vinyards, bright flashed your battle spears;
> When Capet seized the crown of France, your iron shields were known,
> And your sabre-dint struck terror on the banks of the Geronne;
> But never then, nor thence till now, has falsehood or disgrace
> Been seen to soil Fitzgerald's plume, or mantle in his face."
>
> —T. Davis.

Offended at de Lacy's marriage with the Princess Rose O'Connor, for which he had not sought permission, Henry II dismissed him from his office as Viceroy, appointing his cousin, John Constable of Chester, in his place, together with Richard de Peche, Bishop of Coventry. In the ensuing winter de Lacy was restored (1181), having first given securities,

and having for associate Robert of Salisbury, a priest, imposed on him to exercise a secret surveillance over his activities. On his recall in 1173 Maurice Fitzgerald retired into Wales in consequence of Strongbow's jealousy, but was recalled again by the latter in 1176, and received a grant of the Barony of Offaly in lieu of the Wexford lands taken from him by the King. He also received the Castle of Wicklow and built Maynooth Castle to secure his territories in those parts.

The famous Myler Fitzhenry, one of de Lacy's barons, married a niece of the Lord Palatine, and their daughter, Joanna Fitzhenry, was the mother of the first Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw whose two daughters, the Ladies Joan and Catherine Fitzmaurice, were the wives, respectively, of Sir Otho de Lacy of Bruree and Sir Hugh de Lacy-Bellingari (1380), who were brothers. Another de Lacy baron, Gilbert de Nugent, married Rose, the only sister of Sir Hugh, Lord of Meath: of that alliance however there was no surviving issue.

Hugh de Lacy's death was a tragic one for, whilst inspecting his newly-built castle at Durrow, erected on the site of a Celtic church founded by St. Columkille (of Iona), he was assassinated by an Irish Kern named O'Meyey, of Tebtha, at the instance of O'Kearney surnamed "The Fox," foster-brother of the assassin. Sir Hugh had been accompanied by three Englishmen, as the annalists record,

"when one of the men of Teffia, a youth named Gilla-Gan-Inathar O'Meyey, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had kept concealed, he with one blow of it severed his head from his body, and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columkille. The assassin fled and by his fleetness of foot, made good his escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare. He afterwards went to the Sinnagh ("Fox") and O'Breen, at whose instigation he had killed the earl" [Four Masters].

It is to be hoped the Saint was appeased by the "religious" act: alas! that the gentle Columba of Iona should have been invoked by such murderous fanatics. O'Kearney seems to have been killed at the battle of Monach-Crann-Caoin where also perished the good Sir William de Lacy (1233). The assassins bore away the body of Sir Hugh and did not restore it until 1195, ten years after the murder. His head was interred in the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin.

In the reign of Innocent III a dispute arose between the monks of Bective (i.e., Beag-Teac, i.e., Tectum Parvum, i.e., as opposed to "Mortive" or Tectum Magnum, at Tara) and those of St. Thomas's Abbey as to the possession of Hugh de Lacy's remains. Pope Innocent appointed

Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, the Archdeacon of Meath, and Gilebert, Prior of Duleek, to decide the controversy; the decision was given on St. Valentine's day 1205 in favour of St. Thomas's Abbey. Previous to this the body of Hugh de Lacy had been interred with great pomp at Bective Abbey, the Archbishop of Dublin, John Comyn, and the Bishop of Cashel, Mathew Heaney, presiding at the obsequies. The Abbey of St. Thomas, built by command of King Henry II as an amend for the murder of Beckett (1177), was in charge of the Austin Friars of the Order of St. Victor. Hugh de Lacy's castle at Trim is now owned by his descendant, Lord Dunsany, a nobleman equally illustrious for his birth as for his literary attainments; he married in 1904 Lady Beatrice Villiers, daughter to the Earl of Jersey.

Under date, July 19, 1279, the State Papers record that Hugo de Lacy of Trim was fined five marks; that on July 14 of the same year the King wrote his Chancellor in Ireland in answer to a complaint made by Geoffrey de Geneville and his wife Matilda, whose ancestors, Hugh and Walter de Lacy, were wont to receive writ directly from the King; lands were then outside the bounderies of any county which are now Matilda's inheritance. They complained that of late the writs came indirectly through the Bishop of Waterford (the King's Chancellor of Ireland) and the Sheriff of Dublin. The King directed that these instruments be served immediately on the parties, etc. Various other de Lacy entries are found scattered throughout these Calendars, too numerous, however, to be recorded in this synoptic.

Rhodesia de Lacy: Sister of Hugh, Lord Palatine of Meath. She married Gilbert de Nugent, Lord of Delvin, who derived his lands and title from Hugh de Lacy. There was no surviving issue of this union. An early branch of the Nugents settled in County Limerick about 1250, and near the localities occupied by the de Lacys. The late Major-General Sir Oliver Nugent, Farran-Connel, Mount Nugent, County Cavan, was representative of the Irish family: in Austria they are presently represented by Laval Count de Nugent of Vienna, a descendant of Johann Graf de Lacy-Nugent (b. Dublin, Ireland, June 24, 1796). Count Johann was evidently a nephew to Count Thomas de Lacy, also born in Dublin (1735) and a distinguished General in the Austrian service (d. 1766). The Earls of Westmeath and the Lords of Riverstown are sprung from this family of Nugent. The present Barons Delvin derive, not from Gilbert, husband of Rose de Lacy, but seemingly from a brother of Gilbert. The Costelloes of La Garthe were styled

"Nangles" in 1600. Farrantancklin near there seems to have got its name from them (Farran-t-Anglin, i.e., Nangle's (or Nagel, Nagle's) land). The Nugents seem to have been matrimonially allied with the de Lacys of later times.

In the days of Lady Rose, her brother Hugh planted many families in Meath, notably the Leonards (Leynach), whose off-shoots are now found all through Ireland: of the families whom they replaced (O'Hennessys, Wards, etc.) the Fenlons were the ancient lords of Delvin, noted for their learning and culture. In bestowing lands on the Abbey of Kells Hugh de Lacy also surrendered a transfer of his "right of a measure out of every brewing of ale in that town." In return the monks stipulated that one of them should be constantly retained to offer Mass for his soul, his ancestors, and his successors. The scene of Hugh de Lacy's death was also, strangely enough, the scene of John Toler's death, Earl of Norbury, in 1839.

Walter de Lacy. Sixth Baron de Lacy of tenure and second Lord of Meath. He got seisin of the English and Norman lands in 1189, and those of Meath in 1194, in which year he seised Peter Pippard, one of the Irish Justiciaries. In October, 1199, he was with the King in Normandy: the year 1203 saw him with Meiler Fitzhenry in Munster, whence they expelled William de Burgh. In the March of the following year Walter headed a commission to hear complaints against Meiler. He was a staunch supporter of his brother, Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in his war against de Courcy, and in 1205 drove off an attempted landing of the latter in Ireland. During 1207–1208 he also supported his brother, Hugh, against Meiler Fitzhenry. On April 14, 1207, he was summoned to England on pain of forfeiture; wherefore, he left Ireland on July 16, and wintered in England: Here he made peace with the king and had Meath reconfirmed at fifty knights fees, and Fingall at seven. Returning to Ireland he went to the south of France in King John's expedition of 1214, and was at Narbonne in April to purchase horses. On April 16, 1216, he was appointed sheriff of Hereford, and placed in charge of the castle and County. He remained sheriff till November, 1223. During 1219–1220 he was one of those appointed in a forest inquisition for Gloucestershire.

In 1220 he led an army to Athleague by way of cover whilst he erected a castle there: this may or may not have been a stone structure, as the early Normans often raised a wooden structure ("Bretasche"), temporarily, and as a prelude to further conquest. The Irish destroyed his works

at Athleague, but in the same year he captured Crannogue O'Reilly in Cavan (a fortress raised on wooden stakes, and usually situated in the midst of a lake). In 1237 he was on the Royal Service in England, and returned the next year, because of his brother's war in Ulster. In 1235 he participated in a raid on Roscommon.

The Irish annals, with the possible exception of "The Annalae Ulidiae," speak most highly of Walter de Lacy. Thus, the *Annals of Clonmacnois:* "The beautifulest foreigner in steeds, attire, and gold, that ever came to Erin." His English contemporary was the renowned signer of Magna Charta. He founded and endowed many religious houses, e.g., at an early period he subjected the Carmelite Friary at Drogheda to the Priory of St. Kiernan of Duleek, and afterwards granted this church, with Duleek, in frankalmoign to the house of Llanthony near Gloucester. He founded the priory and hospital at Kells "sub Invocatione S. Joannis Baptisti," and gave it in charge to the Trinitarians. About 1200 he granted lands about Dunshaughlin to the Abbot of Thomas Court, "in pure and perpetual alms, for the good of his soul, and of Hugh, his father, and of his mother, Rose de Munemnene, who lies buried in the church of St. Thomas." He granted Killakeran (Beaubec, i.e., Bello-Becco) to the church of St. Mary and to St. Laurence of Beaubec in Normandy. He also founded, near Kells, a preceptory (at Kilmainham) for the Knights Hospitallers.

Walter died in 1241, a man of sorrows. He had married in November, 1200, Margareth de Braose, daughter of William de Braose and his wife, the sad victims of King John's cruelty. Walter saw all his male issue deceased before him, i.e., his son, Gilbert, and his grandson, Walter. Like his father he was Lord Palatine of Meath, and Lord of great honours in Herefordshire and Shropshire. His brother Hugh was Earl of Ulster. Walter at this time was friendly with King John, and his half-brother, William de Lacy, had been recently released from Gloucester prison. Hence these were not leagued against him on the Magna Charta question, as in the case of their English brethern. In fact Walter de Lacy went security for the future good behaviour of the king! His chief residence in Ireland was Trim Castle (Ath-Druim); in England, Ludlow and Hereford Castles. The chief seat of Hugh, Earl of Ulster, was at Carrickfergus Castle, and Sir William de Lacy had for residence the Castle of Kilmore. Matthew Paris thus records the death of Walter: "In the same year (1241) also Walter de Lacy, a man most distinguished among all the nobles of Ireland, passed from this life, having lost his

sight, and endured many other bodily afflictions." Of his brother, the Earl of Ulster, he chronicles: "And in the same year (1243), Hugh de Lacy departed this life, a warrior of great renown, and an illustrious governor of a great part of Ireland."

As to William de Braose and the tragic death of his wife, the following is the manner of its occurrence: William and his wife were grantees of the Honour of Limerick and for non-payment of a fine, and other causes, King John was in high wrath against them in 1210. To escape arrest William de Braose fled to France, sailing from Bangor in Sussex, disguised as a beggarman: Lady de Braose fled to Scotland, and with her went the de Lacys, for King John had landed in Ireland with a huge army. Coming into Scotland the unfortunate Lady was betrayed into the hands of her enemy by "his cousin," Duncan of Carrick, ancestor of the Scotch Kennedys. He derived from Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and his wife, Elizabeth, natural daughter of Henry I, King of England. King John had her removed and cast into Corfu Castle in Dorsetshire, together with her son; there both were permitted to perish miserably of starvation: hearing of this dreadful act of tyranny, enacted in "The towers of famine," her husband died of a broken heart in Paris. The Bishop of Hereford, Egidius de Braose, was the son of this unhappy couple.

Walter de Lacy was an especial benefactor of the monks at Craswell Priory, Herefordshire, confirming to them two hundred and four acres of his wood called Ham, also six hundred acres, with the woods thereto belonging, and a common pasture for their cattle in the New Forest, together with divers other pasturages. He likewise bestowed upon them the ninth sheaf of wheat and other corn, save oats, throughout his Lordships in England and Wales, and also the tithes of those oxen which were yearly sold on the lands of his castle at Ewyias-Lacy. The Abbey of Beubec founded by him in Ireland was at first a cell to the great abbey of Bec in Normandy, but was later attached to Furneise in Lancashire. His wife, Margaret de Braose, is styled of Brecknock.

Walter de Lacy,—"Vir, inter omnes nobiles Hiberniae, eminentissimus,"—left his vast estates, in default of surviving heirs male, to his two granddaughters, styled "The two Co-Heiresses of Meath," the mother of whom was Isabel de Bagod, sister to John de Bagod. A strong branch of that family resided at Baggotstown, near Bruree, of whom, evidently, was the celebrated scholar, "The Great O'Baggot," friend of La Place, and at one time teacher to the great-grandparents of

the present writer. In 1218 Walter de Lacy held the castle of Drogheda (Farranshone, or Castle-Blake), the land of Armail, and the castle of Blathac near Limerick City: He was disseised, however, of Escalon Castle, near the same city.

Hugh de Lacy. Earl of Ulster ("Ultonia"). He married twice, first, before 1224, to Laceline de Verdon, aunt or grandaunt of Rose de Verdon who died in 1231; secondly, to Emmeline de Riddlesford, daughter to Sir Walter de Riddlesford and his wife Alianore de Viteri. The Lady Emmeline on her husband's death married Stephen de Longespee or Longsword: of Stephen her children were: Emma (Ela), and Emmaline who wedded Maurice, third Baron of Offaly (d.1259). Of her Maurice's children were: Juliana and Mabel (Amabilia) Fitzgerald. The Lady Juliana was the wife of Sir Thomas de Clare who died in 1287. One of Hugh de Lacy's daughters, Lady Rhodesia de Lacy, was the wife of Alan, Lord of Galloway in the south of Scotland, whom she survived, and was still living on July 14, 1241; Alan died in 1234. Others to the contrary, Lady Rose had no children of the Lord of Galloway. Lodge attributes to Hugh and Emmeline a daughter, Maud, but does not state his authority; other writers make no mention of her. Another daughter, Agnes, married Hubert de Hussey, son of Hugh de Hussey by the sister of Theobald Fitzwalter, first Butler of Ireland. This the Lady Agnes de Lacy is said to have married a second time "Richard, son of William Longsword." The grandson of Hubert and Agnes married "Catherine Fitzgerald of the House of Kildare, and was father of Sir John de Hussey, first baron of Galtrim, summoned to parliament in 1374, and who married Lady Marian Geneville, daughter of the Lord Justice of Ireland (1273), by whom he had a son, Edmond, husband of Honor Fitzgerald of the House Leinster." This latter Edmond was constable of Carbery in 1382 (Archdall). Another daughter of the Earl of Ulster married Miles Mac Costello:[6] of her were Walter and Roger, still living in 1226: A son of his was killed in the war against Mac Laughlin in 1238. It is difficult to determine whether some of these children were of his first wife. Emmeline de Longsword, wife of the third Baron Offaly, appears in the records of the Court of Exchequer relating to Kerry claiming various debts and dues from the Ferriters, Trants, de Hoares, etc. Hugh de Lacy succeeded Meiler Fitzhenry as Justiciary in 1205.

Serious differences and contentions had arisen between Hugh and

[6] Four Masters, III, 349.

John de Courcy, Lord of Ratheny. The latter had adopted a merciless régime towards the natives: Hugh defeated him in battle and took him prisoner. On his release, however, the King ordered his rearrest: he was cut down at Ratheny whilst attempting to resist the royal mandate. Hugh de Lacy quickly banished the actual slayers and betrayers of de Courcy, but when, owing to stress of weather, they returned, he had them all hanged. In March, 1205, Hugh went over to England, and on May 2 obtained a grant of all the lands which the Lord of Ratheny and Kilbarrock had held in Ulster on the day when Hugh defeated and took him prisoner on the field: this grant was confirmed on May 29, and Hugh was created Earl of Ulster,—the second instance on record of such a dignity being conferred within the shores of Ireland. When Walter de Lacy was absent in France Hugh acted as his *locum tenens* in Meath. In 1199 he accompanied John de Courcy to assist Cathal Crobhderg at Kilmacduagh where they were attacked and defeated by Cathal Carragh, who pursued them to Rathdown on Lough Ree. Subsequently Hugh captured Cathal Carragh, and had him confined in the castle of Nobber till he purchased his release. In 1201 the Lord of Ratheny was captured by Hugh when fleeing from Walter de Lacy: He was, however, rescued by his followers before de Lacy had him handed over to the King. In 1203 Hugh again attacked de Courcy, driving him out of Down, and in the next year the war was renewed and de Courcy was again taken prisoner. Hugh's services were rewarded with eight cantreds of de Courcy's lands in Ulster, and six in Connaught. In 1206 the Earl led an army into Tyrone where, it is said, he burned many churches, but failed to exact any pledge from Hugh O'Neill. In 1208 Hugh and Walter de Lacy besieged and captured Arnurchur Castle (after five weeks defence), took the territory of Fircal in King's County (Offaly), and compelled Meiler Fitzhenry to flee out of the country.

In the previous year King John had written the de Lacys and other Leinster Barons to desist from an attempt to make a new assize, and not to oppose the Justiciar. An aid was levied at this time for the Pope and for the marriage of King John's daughter, Isabella, with the Emperor Frederick II, son of Frederick Barbarossa. For one thing this impost fell on the manor of Coolock, near Dublin, then in the possession of the two de Lacy Co-Heiresses. It passed by marriage to Baron Theobald de Verdon (d.1316), and was given in dower to his relict, Lady Elizabeth de Clare: hence the origin of "Clare Hall," still in that vicinity. Hearing various complaints fron de Lacy's enemies King John decided to

visit Ireland in person: it had been said they (Lacys) imposed oppressive taxes (though these were for the King), that they were responsible for the battle of Thurles, and the defeat there at the hands of Hugh de Lacy's son-in-law, Geoffrey de Morisco, and so on. King John conferred command of the army on his brother, William, Earl of Salisbury, surnamed "Longsword." The King landed at Waterford (Crook Harbour) on June 20, 1210. From there the royal army progressed by Kilkenny and Naas to Dublin. On June 30 he continued his advance northwards by Grenoge, Trim, and Kells: Walter de Lacy, knowing the character of King John, fled at his approach. On the other hand Earl Hugh retreated, firing his castles and the surrounding country. Passing by Dundalk, Carlingford, and Downpatrick, the King finally reached Hugh's stronghold at Carrickfergus on July 19. This the castle of Carrickfergus had often been the residence of Sir William de Lacy; he was chief custodian and *locum tenens* there for his half-brother, Hugh, on many occasions, and it is more than likely that Sir William's son, Nicholas de Lacy, was born within its massive walls. But the king was in high dudgeon against "Lacy's friends and all the Lacys:" The de Lacys had fled away to St. Andrews in Scotland. The grandfather of King John Baliol, Alan Lord of Galloway, was husband of Hugh's daughter, Rhodesia, since 1228. With this daughter Hugh conferred the East Ulster churches of Rushback (Roosky) and Cooly on the Priory of St. Andrews. The only occupant of Carrickfergus Castle at the time of King John's arrival was William de Lacy's servant, Charles O'Connor. William fell into the king's hands sometime afterwards: he seems to have been captured somewhere in England, where he was detained in various prisons, until released four years later on the recognizances of his brother Walter. The king having suffered some reverses after landing at Waterford blamed them on Hugh de Lacy, for, being superseded in the viceroyalty he was said to have thwarted the prince's operations, and to have urged the natives to give neither tribute nor hostages, but to resist. King John placed Guillaume de Serlande in charge of the Castle.

Whilst still at Carrickfergus the King learned that his kinsman, Duncan of Carrick, had "captured" William de Braose's wife, her son, William, and his wife and two children: they were conveyed by John de Courcy to the King at Carrickfergus, and thence to England, where they became the victims of the royal tyrant's most revolting act of vengeance. William de Braose himself died in France and was interred in the Abbey of

St. Victor, Paris, by his son, Giles, Bishop of Hereford. Having been pursued to St. Andrews, the de Lacys escaped to the monastery of St Taurin, near Evreux in Normandy, connected with a Priory on the Welsh estates of their family. Legend would have it that Hugh and Walter laboured as brickmakers and gardeners at St. Taurin till recognised by the abbot, who entered into negotiations on their behalf with the King of England, whose sons he had baptised and to some of whose children he was godfather. It is related that Walter brought the Abbot's nephew, Alured Fitzachery, whom he knighted, back to Ireland and made him Lord of Dingle.

John restored Walter to his English and Welsh estates, with the exception of Ludlow, in 1213. In 1215 he obtained restitution of his ships and Irish lands, having paid a fine of four thousand marks, and having given Gislebert, his eldest son, with other hostages, to the king who, it was agreed, should retain for five years the castle and town of Drogheda. Hugh de Lacy, however, made no terms with John. Walter was one of the trustees of John's will, and nine days before his death, Marguerite de Braose, de Lacy's wife, obtained a large grant of land in the royal forest of Acornbury, Herefordshire, towards the erection of a nunnery for the benefit of the souls of her parents, William and Matilda de Braose, who with their son, her brother, had been famished in "The Towers of Famine": Alas! nunneries! little toys of consolation! Pity, England has no Dante to sing these fearful tragedies. The charters of Acornbury still exist. A sister of Hugh married the famous Geoffrey de Morisco whose tomb and effigy, recumbent, may still be seen within the abbey walls of Hospital in Limerick. Others say that Geoffrey's wife was a co-heiress of Walter de Riddlesford: there seems to be confusion of sister and sister-in-law, however.

The de Lacys of this period were not quite friendly with the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, though Hugh and Walter de Lacy were third cousins of their arch-enemy, William Marshall. He behaved in a very hostile way indeed towards the de Lacys. As an instance, during the progress of this war, the head of Sir William de Lacy's uterine brother was sent to him as a gory offering: his aged mother, the Princess Rose, was still living at the time, and was present at the Castle of Trim during the siege, —truly a woman of sorrows. In that same castle an unnamed son of hers was killed, her son Thomas taken prisoner, whilst William himself barely escaped with his life. "He who was killed" met his fate on June 19, 1224, whilst his wife and the wife of his uterine brother, William

(Gwellian), were taken prisoners. The Clan O'Reilly were in league with William Marshall. At the next siege,—that of Sir William de Lacy's castle of Kilmore,—another son of the Princess Rose, Henry le Blund, by some on doubtful authority styled a cleric ("Dominus" does not necessarily imply Holy Orders), was also made captive when the castle surrendered on terms. The following quotation from Gilbert gives the genesis of this war:

"While Archbishop Henry de Londres (London, Loudon) was thus occupied in Dublin (1224), other parts of the colony were convulsed by Hugues de Lacy, the restored Earl of Ulster, who with Gualter and Guillaume de Lasci and the Clan O'Neill demolished the castle of Coleraine, seized portions of Meath and Leinster, solicited the aid of the King of Norway, and assisted Llewelyn in his incursions on the Anglo-Normans of Wales. The Archiepiscopal Governor being unable to cope with the armed insurgents, the king in 1224 transferred the viceroyalty to Guillaume Marechal, eldest son and heir of the first Earl of Pembroke, nominal lord of Leinster, portion of whose lands had been invaded by the de Lascies and their allies."

Pembroke was brother-in-law to Alexander II of Scotland and Henry III of England, and was moreover great-grandson of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster. The sister of Henry III was his wife, who as a widow later married Simon de Montfort, killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265. His daughter, Lady Elleanor of Montfort, was the wife of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, killed in 1282. Guy de Montfort, another child, avenged his father's death by killing the King's nephew at Viterbo in 1271.[7]

Peace between the King and Hugh de Lacy was eventually concluded during October and November, 1224. Walter de Lacy went security for Sir William de Lacy, his half-brother, and the ancestor of the Limerick and continental de Lacys. Sir William evinced the most intense loyalty in the cause of his brother Hugh, and for that unflinching loyalty he was in the event the greater sufferer. Walter de Lacy avoided the long and bloody contest with the Marshalls and the O'Reillys as much as possible. Subsequent to the siege and capture of Trim Earl Hugh made provisional terms with William Marshall (June, 1224); by this agreement Hugh surrendered, and was sent to England where he received absolution from the sentence of excommunication passed on him by the Pope, but did not succeed in obtaining the Royal pardon. On May 12, 1226, Walter de Lacy received charge of all his lands in Ulster, to hold

[7] Cf. Dante's allusion, *Inferno*, XII, 118–120.

the same for three years. However, on April 20, 1227, Earl Hugh de Lacy was finally restored to all his lands and castles. Like Sir William he never exactly became friends with the King, as in Walter's case. He was summoned to France in 1288 with four knights (more than any other Anglo-Irish noble, save Walter de Lacy). Hugh supported the Justiciar, Maurice Fitzgerald, against the Earl Marshall, and was present at a conference between the two at the Curragh (Kildare), and at the English defeat of 1234, first of April. He was summoned to England to advise the King, and was thanked for his services at this time. In 1235 he took part in the great raid of Richard de Burgh into Connaught, and on April 25, 1237, he was again summoned to England to advise the King. In 1238 some of Hugh's followers killed an Irish chief, whereupon Donnell Mac Laughlin, Chief of Kinel-Owen, took up arms and drove Hugh out of Ulster: but Hugh returned with Fitzmaurice the Justiciar, about harvest time, and after expelling Mac Laughlin, bestowed Tyrone on Brian O'Neill: in 1239 Mac Laughlin recovered it but was again expelled.

The grant of Ulster to Hugh de Lacy included all privileges save episcopal investiture: Hugh conducted his own court, and had his own chancery. Though he did not obtain the Royal pardon in 1225 he was offered three hundred marks for his services. His brother Walter paid a large fine on his behalf at this time, but Hugh neglected to seek pardon, "although we were near to you," alluding to John's French Campaign of 1214. In July, 1215, Matthew de Tuit acted as intermediary for Earl Hugh, but failed. In November he was again offered restitution if he returned to fealty. Some would have it that Hugh, during his exile, took part with Simon de Montfort in the Albigensian campaign; at any rate in 1211 a certain Hugh de Lacy advised Simon to take the offensive against the Count of Toulouse, and in 1214 he appears as Lord of Castelnaudry and Laurac. In 1216 he was with Simon at Beauclaire, and was at the siege of Toulouse where he served two years, and was present at Simon's death on June 25, 1218. In 1219 he assisted at the fight at Bazie (Beza), and on September 17, 1221, he received a safe conduct to England. There is little doubt that this crusader was no other than the Earl of Ulster himself: the dates, his presence and absence in England and Ireland, and other circumstances, are in perfect accord. These de Lacys were staunch friends of King Henry II, and were amongst the most devoted to his mother's (Matilda) cause, a matter which that King never for one moment forgot.

In the year 1236 Hugh de Lacy espoused the cause of Thomas, natural son of Alan, Lord of Galloway. Lacy invaded Scotland with a large army, levies of Irish, Scotch, Manx, and others, and gave battle to the Lord of Galloway but was defeated. Thomas was the only son Alan had; he had no issue of Hugh de Lacy's daughter.

The de Lacy descent of the O'Neills is as follows: Jocelin de Nangle, first Baron of Navan, had a son William, whose son was Philip, whose son was Miles MacCostelloe (ob. 1259) who married Hugh de Lacy's daughter (ob. 1253); of that union were Hugh (father of Jordan, father of John), Philip, Eleanor, and possibly others. The Lady Eleanor married Aodh (Hugh) O'Neil, King of Tyrone.

As to the Longswords: William Longsword was a grandson of "The Fair Rosamond" (Clifford): one of his sons became Archbishop of York, and another was that Sir William Longsword who commanded King John's army in Ireland: the latter had two sons, William and Stephen: of these the former died at the Battle of Mansourah in Egypt (1249), fighting by the side of Louis the saintly King of France; the latter was the husband (d. 1259) of Emmelina, relict of Earl Hugh de Lacy. Hugh died two years after his brother Walter and was buried in 1243 at Carrickfergus, within the precincts of the Franciscan Abbey there, founded by himself about 1232. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, respectively, Carrickfergus Castle was the scene of King William's (of Orange) disembarkation, and that of Thurot, to attain the conquest of Ireland.

Roger de Lacy. Son of Earl Hugh. He died young.

Hugh de Lacy. Son of Earl Hugh. He died young. One of these seems to have been afflicted or otherwise incapacitated. Both were still living in 1225, for in that year one of them would not be accepted as a hostage. It would also seem that one or other of them was married, for certes, Matilda de Lacy, if she be not a daughter to Hugh or Roger, must be accepted as the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ulster.

Matilda de Lacy. Daughter or granddaughter of Earl Hugh. She married David de Londres, Baron of Naas. In 1301 Matilda de Lacy, by this time a widow, granted to the priory of Kilmainham, Dublin, the avowson of the church at Carlingford. Some writers state that the Earl of Ulster had a son named Gilbert who was still living in 1222. The de Londres derive from Maurice de Londres, Lord of Ogmore, whose castle stands two miles north of Dunraven in Glamorganshire: his tomb in the priory of Ewenny, near there, bears date 1150. William

de Londres, an earlier scion of the family, founded Kidwilly Castle on Caermarthen Bay, sometime in the possession of Patrick de Condon. Another branch of the Loudon family was seated in Ayrshire, Scotland, during the eleventh century, from which descended the renowned Austrian Fieldmarshal, Gideon Loudon, colleague of the Marshals Peter and Francis Maurice de Lacy. A distinguished branch of that illustrious family had been settled in the County of Limerick from very early Norman times in the neighbourhood of Ballylanders (Baile-de-Londres) and also near Charleville: even at La Garthe one discovers that the de Londres were amongst the forfeiting proprietors in the wake of Garret Iaria's rebellion, i.e., Earl Gerald of Desmond, "Ingens rebellibus exemplar." The same applies to the Londons of Rathkeale and of Kilcosgrave near Foynes.

AGNES DE LACY. Daughter of Earl Hugh. She married Hubert de Hussey, of whom were the barons of Galtrim. A highly distinguished branch of the Husseys were for long resident at Dingle, County Kerry.[8]

ELAYNE DE LACY. Sister to Earl Hugh and Walter. She married Richard de Beaufoi or, as sometimes written, Belphago. The latter name occurs pretty often in old Limerick documents: thus, in 1215 Escalon Castle was held by Almeric de Beaufo, to whom the king ordered R.de Burgho (Burgh, Burke, etc.) to give an exchange for the said castle. In 1296 there is record of a suit between Almerica de Bellofago and Henry Fitz-Philip Fitz-Daniel in regard of ten acres situated at Castle Amery in the County of Limerick.

MARGARETH DE LACY. Sister of Hugh and Walter. Her husband was the famous Sir Geoffrey de Morisco whose tomb and effigy may still be seen in the Abbey at Hospital. As in the case of William de Braose much tragedy entered into the lives of Sir Geoffrey de Morisco, his son, and dear lady.[9] The remains of Sir Geoffrey were brought from Paris to be buried at Hospital. His family suffered much at the hands of King John. Sir Geoffrey's son, in exasperation, became a pirate on the high seas, and was subsequently taken and hanged. Sir Geoffrey was for many a day one of the most important men in Ireland. He died in 1246, his lands having been sequestered.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

ROSE OR ROYSIA DE LACY. She became the wife of Alan, Lord of Galloway, in Scotland: Her husband was the grandfather of John Baliol,

[8] Vide *Old Kerry Records.*

[9] Cf. Calendars of Records relating to Ireland (1272–1307).

King of the Scots. This the daughter of Earl Hugh de Lacy was still living in 1241, having married the Lord of Galloway in 1228. As part of her dowry Hugh de Lacy conferred the churches of Roosky and Cooly in East Ulster on the Priory of St. Andrews. She had no issue of Alan,—William Fitzalan, to give him his full name.

Gilbert de Lacy. Son of Walter, Lord of Meath. He died in his father's lifetime, 1234. He married Isabella Bigod, sister of Hugh, and of Robert, fourth Earl of Norfolk, being the children of Hugh Bigod, the third Earl, by his wife, Maud Marshall. Robert, the fourth Earl, was the husband of Isabella, granddaughter of Alexander II of Scotland. Gilbert de Lacy's wife outlived him and as a widow married Fitzjohn, by whom she was the mother of Avalina, wife and relict of Walter de Burgho (d. 1271), and mother of "the Red Earl," Richard de Burgh. Her children of Gilbert de Lacy were: Walter, Margareth, and Matilda (Maud) de Lacy, the latter being the "Two Co-Heiresses of Meath." Isabella Bigod was granddaughter of Strongbow and Eva MacMurrough. Sir Thomas de Clare, killed at the battle of Tradree (Dysert O'Dea) in Clare (1287), was first and second cousin of Isabella. That same Sir Thomas was great-great-grandson of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester (d. 1190). Amica de Clare, the Lady Redvers of the Isle of Wight, was aunt to Sir Thomas, "sometime Lord of Corcomohide" near La Garthe in Limerick. Maud de Lacy, the granddaughter of Maud de Clare and Roger de Lacy, was the great-grandmother of this same Sir Thomas, styled of Bunratty Castle, County Clare. Margareth de Braose, mother of Gilbert de Lacy, was still living in 1255: her sister, Joan, was the wife of Richard Lord Percy: her sister, Loretta, was the wife of Robert Fitzparnell, Earl of Leicester: her brother Reginald's son, William, was hanged by Llewelyn in 1230: her sister, Maud, was the wife of Griffith, Prince of South Wales, who died in 1210, and was interred with her husband at Ystradflur. Bagot's Bromley, near the River Trent, is and has been for ages, the seat of the Bagod (Bagot, Bagott) family. The historic and ennobled Stafford family is a branch of this gens.

A strong off-shoot of this ancient race resided at Baggotstown, near Bruree, in Limerick. In 1545 Edmond Bagott of Baggotstown Castle married a daughter of Lord Burke of Brittas, and died in 1630. In 1866 the head of the Bagott family in Ireland was Thomas Neville Bagott, Esq., of Ballymoe County Galway. These Irish Bagotts descend from a knight of the name who was a companion of Strongbow. In 1540 Patrick Bagott of Baggotstown married Maria, daughter of Edmond

O'Dwyer, Esq., of Kilnemanagh, Tipperary. At least nine Bagotts were attainted and their estates confiscated in Carlow and Limerick as a result of the Jacobite wars: a part of the family escorted King James II to France, one of them being gentleman usher at court. With Colonel Pierce Lacy, "Robert Bagott of Baggotstown" was amongst those expressly exempted from pardon by Ireton at the first siege of Limerick. Of the latter also were "The Great O'Bagott," and that Thomas Bagott who witnessed George de Lacy's will in Spanish America. The Bagotts of Limerick were intermarried with the de Lacys there during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Egidia de Lacy. She was Gilbert's sister, and was still living in 1244. Her first husband was Richard de Burgho who died in 1243, "The Great Lord of Connaught." She seems to have been his second wife, and was the mother of his third and youngest son, William de Burgho: she is thus the ancestress of the ancient and illustrious house of Clanricarde and Mayo, whence the husband of the present Princess Mary of England descends. As a widow the Lady Egidia de Lacy married Richard of Rochester. Her first husband is styled "Lord of Connaught and of Trim." He did not actually assert his claims to Trim, etc., in the lifetime of Walter de Lacy, his father-in-law, and that because Walter's granddaughters were regarded as the co-heiresses of Meath: there is an implication that de Burgho considered their aunt, his wife, and the sister of Gilbert de Lacy, had a prior claim to the de Lacy inheritance. Egidia, so named, evidently, from her uncle Egidius de Braose, was still living on October 8, 1249. Richard de Burgh's first wife was Agnes or Una O'Connor. Egidia de Lacy is mentioned as his wife in the government records of 1225. Richard de Burgho reduced all of southern Connelo in the County Limerick, and had possession, besides, of Bruree and Corcomohide. He died in 1243. Richard de Burgho, "The Red Earl," who died in 1326, was his grandson. A daughter of the latter was the second wife of Robert Bruce, King of the Scots; she and her father, the Earl, are interred at Athassal Abbey, County Tipperary. There are those who say "The Red Earl" was the son of Walter de Burgho (d. 1271) by the daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster. John de Morisco was the husband of Mabel, Richard de Burgho's granddaughter (October 9, 1442), but de Morisco (Morris) was later deprived of his lands and, Mabel was disseised of the Ville of Bruree. On September 20, 1242, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary, got seisin of the Ville of Bruree for the maintenance of Mabel and her children. Maurice was the second

Baron of Offaly and died in 1257. He was the father-in-law of Sir Thomas de Clare and father of Maurice, the third Baron of Offaly. The wife of the last-named was Joanna de Geneville, whose daughter came for a time into possession of the whole Offaly estate in Limerick. Lady Egidia de Lacy received for marriage portion nearly all south Tipperary, southward from Cashel, and westward to the River Suir. Her grandsons were receiving some revenues out of the lands at Bruree at the close of the thirteenth century.

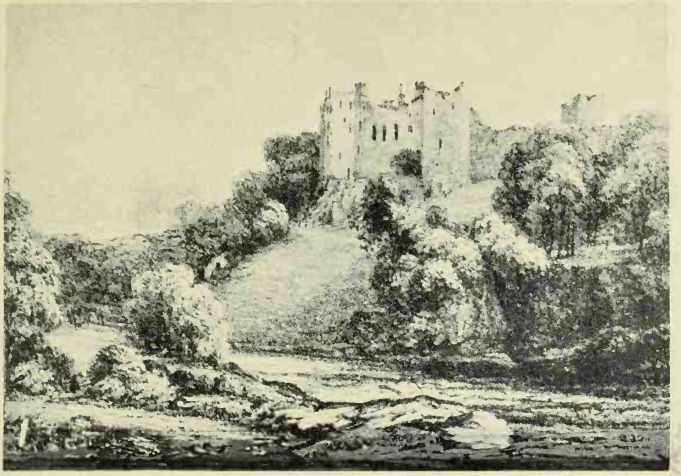
As to Athassal Abbey; it was founded by Adelm Fitzwilliam (d. 1204), whose wife, Isabella, was natural daughter of Richard Coeur de Lion, King of England, whose heart is still preserved at Rouen. Adelm's eldest son and heir was Richard de Burgho,[10] Lord of Connaught, and husband of Lady Egidia de Lacy. His son and heir, Richard, died when young, and so his next son by a previous marriage, Walter de Burgho, succeeded him. There is some authority for stating that Walter de Burgho married one of Hugh de Lacy's daughters, i.e., Hugh Earl of Ulster. His latest wife, however, was Avalina Fitzjohn, daughter of John Fitzgeoffrey, Lord of Berkhamstead, Justiciary of Ireland (d. 1256). The wife of John Fitzgeoffrey was Isabel Bagod, relict of Gilbert de Lacy. Avalina then was half-sister (maternally) of the de Lacy co-heiresses, and was mother of de Burgho's son and heir, Richard de Burgho, second Earl of Ulster (d. 1326), who by his wife was the father of Lady Joan de Burgho (d. 1359), who was the wife of the second Earl of Kildare,—Joan, Countess of Kildare.[11]

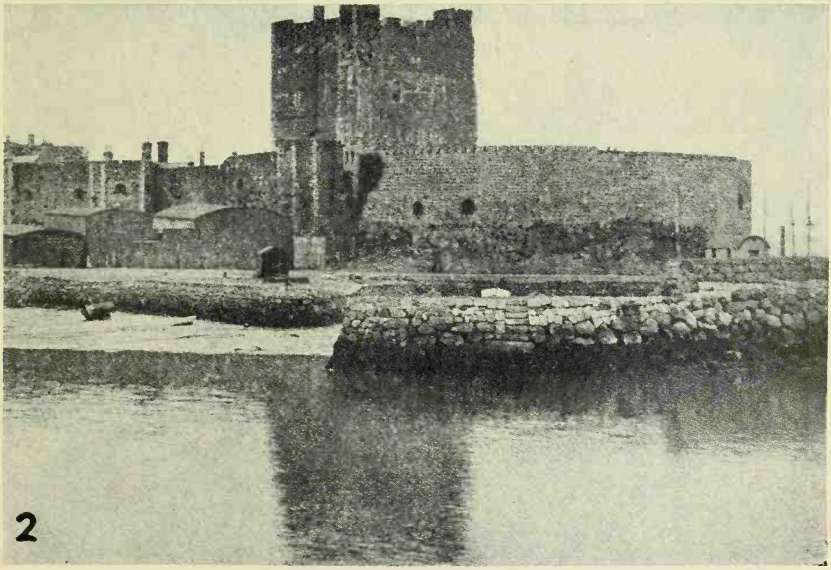
Catherine de Lacy. Sister of Egidia and daughter of Walter; she was still living in 1267. Lady Catherine de Lacy was Prioress of the Abbey or Nunnery of Aconbury (Acornbury), founded, at the instance of King John, by her mother. The site of this historic foundation is now occupied by Aconbury Court, though the nuns' chapel, containing many stone coffins discovered in course of excavation, is not far distant. Since 1722 the lands and buildings there belong to Guy's hospital, London; at the suppression Henry VIII granted them to Hugh Parry, from whom they passed to the Pearle family of Dewsall, thence to Sir John Brydges and the Chandos family, latest proprietors. The Abbey was originally in charge of the Augustinian Order. Dugdale's Monasticon records the charters of Aconbury *in extenso*.[12] One of them is from

[10] Supra.

[11] Vide Appendix.

[12] *Cartae ad Prioratum de Aconbury in agro Herefordensi spectantes.*





1. Ludlow Castle

2. Carrickfergus Castle, County Antrim

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Llanthony Abbey

Walter de Lacy, to which the witnesses were: Dominus Willielmus de Lacy (d. 1233), Simon de Clifford, Prior of Craswell, Egidius de Clifford, Walter le Petit, Henry le Blond, Master Laurence, William Tregoz, Walter Caudecote, and others. Another is from Catherine de Lacy respecting lands in Corfham, i.e., Catherine, daughter of Walter. She gives to Aconbury the whole tenement she had from Walter de Clifford in the manor of Corfham, Burleigh, and Veruhales, for the souls of her father, mother, brother, and herself, and her forefathers and successors, for Walter de Clifford and Margareth his wife, Matilda de Longespee his daughter, and Margareth his daughter, in perpetuity. Note that Walter de Clifford was nephew of "The Fair Rosamond,"[13] and his wife Margareth was the daughter of Llewelyn, and the sister-in-law of Sir William de Lacy: he was son of Walter de Clifford and Agnes de Cundy. Walter and Rosamond were the children of Walter de Clifford, senior (d. 1166), who was, in turn, the son of Richard Fitzpons, son of Puncius of the Conquest (hence, surname, "Punch"). The seventh charter is that of Lady Sibilla de Ewyas, daughter of Robert de Ewyas, and wife of Roger de Clifford (d. 1231). The witnesses in this case were Walter de Lacy, Roger de Clifford, William de Ewyas, Nicholas Fitzfulke, Hugh de Kydeslye, Robert Tregoz and his brothers, and many others. The eighth is from William de Braose granting ten burgages in the Ville of Tetbury. Other gifts in Herefordshire include Maunsel-Lacy. Lady Margareth was seised by the gift of King John of the whole forest of Acornbury ("Adhelstanewude"): the witnesses to the first charter were William de Cantilupe, Hugo de Kilpec, Hubert de Burgho, etc.

WALTER DE LACY. Son of Gilbert. He died without offspring (ca. 1240). It was a matter of heavy dolour on the part of the good Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, thus to witness the last male representative of his line dying without male heirs. Walter de Lacy, son of Gilbert, married a daughter of Theobald de Butler (Pincerna, alias de Verdon), a sister of his brother-in-law John de Verdon, who died in 1287. The branches of the de Lacy family at this and subsequent periods were so numerous that Robson mentions above forty coats-armour of different houses! Shortly after the conquest Walter de Lacy of Longton witnessed a charter of William Fitzosborne.

MARGARET DE LACY. Daughter of Gilbert. She married John de Verdon, son of Theobald Butler, who died in 1267: their son was Theo-

[13] Vide Percy's Reliques.

bald de Verdon (1309), who also had a son, Theobald, ancestor of the noble houses of Shrewsbury, Norfolk, Abergavenny, etc. Lady Margaret de Lacy died in or about the year 1302. She was grandniece of Sir William de Lacy, and grandmother, four times removed, of that John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who fell at the battle of Northampton on July 10, 1460. Lady Margaret, then, and her sister Maud were the "Two Co-Heiresses of Meath," their mother being Isabella Bigod, sister of the fourth Earl of Norfolk.

The Talbots derive from Sir Richard de Talbot, still living in 1086; his son, Geoffrey, was ancestor to the Talbots of Bashall, whose son, William, was Constable of Hereford Castle, and served with Gilbert de Lacy against King Stephen and on behalf of the Empress Matilda. He was Constable under de Lacy. William Talbot's son, Robert, was Lord of Gainsburg Manor in Lincolnshire: he was on the King's service in Ireland with Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who for his services granted him lands in Brackenberge: Robert's wife was of the Ferrer family. His son, also Robert, held lands in Huddersfield of the de Lacys: his son, Thomas Talbot, being related to the de Lacys of Lincoln, was appointed by them Governor of Clitteroe Castle (by Edmond de Lacy), and of their gift were also the manors of Bashall and Milton in Yorkshire. Earl Henry de Lacy constituted Edmond, son of Thomas, Stewart of Blackburnshire, and in 1303 he participated in the great expedition against the Scots. For his services on this occasion Earl Henry conferred upon him the manor of Hapton. Goodrich Castle on the Wye, adjacent to Rhos, was the ancient seat of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. In those early days the de Verdons were still the Lords of Alton Towers in Staffordshire. It was at Goodrich Castle the poet Wordsworth composed "We are Seven."

> "She had a rustic woodland air, and she was wildly clad:
> Her eyes were fair, and very fair;—her beauty made me glad."

From Theobald de Verdon to the second Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1460) the following is the descent: Joan de Verdon, William de Furnival, Joan de Furnival, Maud Neville, John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Talbots of Bashall then were relatives and sub-feudatories of the de Lacys; these same Talbots were also allied with the Lloyds of Plymog, who derive from Marchudd Ap Cynan of the mid-ninth century, whose chief seat was at Brynffengil in Denbighland, and who was founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales. Gwellian of this house married

Llewelyn the Great, perhaps his first wife, but left no issue. The Welsh branch of the Geraldines, deriving from Osborne Fitzgerald of Ynysymaengwyn in Merionetshire, were allied with these Lloyds: allied also with them was the House of Walmesley of Coldcoates Hall, Lancashire, deriving from the Ferrers of Bashall, who in turn derive from William Ferrer, seventh Earl of Derby, and his wife, daughter and heiress of Roger de Quincy, second Earl of Winchester and son of "Old Saer," the first Earl (d. 1220). The wife of "Old Saer" was sister of Robert Fitzparnell, fourth Earl of Leicester. As to Sir Stephen de Talbot who with Gilbert de Lacy were protagonists of the Empress Matilda, the following is the form of his appointment to the Constableship of Hereford Castle: "Capitaneus Castri de Hereford ex parte Matildae Imperatricis in servitio cum Gilberto Laceo contra Regem Stephanum." The Baskervilles, one of whom married John, tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, were anciently subfeudatories of the Hereford de Lacys. The Duke of Norfolk is the Lord of "Beauteous Arundel" in Sussex, and as already set out, descends from Hugh de Lacy.

"Beware, beware, of the black friar, who sitteth by Norman stone,
For he mutters his prayer in the midnight air, and his Mass of the days that are gone.
When the Lord of the Hill, Amundeville, made Norman Church his prey,
And expelled the friars, one friar still would not be driven away.
Though he come in his might, with King Henry's right, to turn Church lands to lay,
With sword in hand, and torch to light their walls, if they said nay;
A monk remained, unchased, unchain'd, and did not seem formed of clay,
For he's seen in the porch, and he's seen in the church, though he's not seen by day.
And whether for good or whether for ill it is not mine to say;
But still with the house of Amundeville he abideth night and day."

—Lord Byron.

Lord Alfred Tennyson, distinguished poet laureate of England, was a direct descendant of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, brother of Earl Hugh.

Maud or Matilda de Lacy. Sister of Margaret. She married, first, Peter de Geneva (1240), a gentleman of foreign extraction, of whom she had no issue; secondly, Sir Geoffrey de Geneville or Joinville, who died on October 19, 1314. By the latter she had two sons, Peter and Simon de Geneville, from the former of whom descends nearly all the Royal families of Europe. Lady Maud de Lacy died on April 11,

1303, and was interred with her husband at Trim. On the death of his Lady Sir Geoffrey resigned all his properties to Lord Mortimer and his wife, daughter to Sir Geoffrey's son, Sir Peter de Geneville, and donning the weeds of a friar entered the monastery of Trim "on the morrow after the feast of St. Edward."

The chief seat of the Mortimers was at Wigmore Castle: their line of descent is as follows: Roger of the Conquest, Ralph (1066), Hugh (d.1185), Roger, (d. 1215), Ralph (m. Gwladys verch Llewelyn), Roger (d. 1282), Edmond (d. 1303), Roger (d. 1330), son-in-law of Peter de Geneville, Edmund (1331) (descended from Maud de Lacy), Roger (d. 1360), Edmond (d. 1381), Roger (d. 1398), and the Lady Anne Mortimer whose son was Richard Duke of York, killed in 1460. The de Lacy co-heiresses had a half-sister, Avelina Fitzjohn, wife of Walter de Burgho, Earl of Ulster (d. 1271), and mother of Richard de Burgho, "The Red Earl," interred at Athassal Abbey. The wife of Sir Simon de Geneville was Lady Joan Fitzleons: she was interred on April 12, 1347, at the Dominican Friary, Trim. His son, Sir Nicholas de Geneville, is the ancestor of the noble House of Fingall, now represented by the Earl of Fingall, Killeen Castle, County Meath. In 1268 Sir Geoffrey and his wife, Lady Maud, founded the monastery at Trim for the friar preachers; it is situated near Athboy Gate, and is "sub Patrocinio Assumptionis B.V.M.": here as a friar he ended his days. He was also the Lord of many manors in France, amongst them the now famous Vaucouleur in Champagne. Lord Dunsany is the present owner of Castle-Trim and Abbey, and also descends from Sir Simon and Lady Maud. Another descendant of the Lord Simon de Geneville was the Venerable Oliver Plunkett (Normanice, "Blanchett"); also the family of the present Count Plunkett of Dublin. In 1403 Sir Christopher Plunkett was created Lord of Killeen Manor, and in 1628 Lucas, the tenth Baronet, by an accession of honours, became the Earl of Fingall: the Barons Dunsany and the Earls of Louth were branches of the same family. The brother of Sir Geoffrey de Geneville was the celebrated Sir Jehann de Joinville, companion in arms and biographer of Louis, the saintly King of France (1226–70): his work is entitled *Memoires de Jean Sire de Joinville, ou Histoire et Chronique du Tres Chretien Roi Saint Louis.* Of Lady Maud's children Peter died in 1292. Matilda de Lacy founded the Convent of Clara, Gageborough, in Westmeath.

As to the devolution of the de Lacy inheritance including the lordship of Trim; having passed into the Mortimer ("De Mortuo Mari") family,

Earls of March, it ultimately vested in the crown: the de Verdon portion finally passed to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, including the Barony of Dundalk which de Verdon held in his mother's right: at the request of his mother Sir Geoffrey renounced the name of Butler and assumed the name and style of de Verdon. Their chief residence in Meath was at Ballymore-Lough-Sewdy in Rathconrath. At the Dominican Abbey, Trim, beside Sir Geoffrey and his wife Maud, is also interred Mathew Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, who died on August 4, 1418.

> Three monks sat by a bogwood fire, dark looked the night from the windowpane,
> They who sate by that bogwood fire were Eustace, Garrett, and Alleyn.
> And long they gazed at the cheerful flame, till each from other 'gan inquire
> The tale of his life before he came to Brigid's Shrine, and the cowl had ta'en,—
> So, they piled on more wood, and drew their seats nigher."
>
> —Old Ballad.

The far-reaching character of de Lacy descents is one of the pleasing romances of history: the following is the descent of His Majesty, George the Fifth, King of England, together with that of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, from Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath:

1. Hugh de Lacy, great-grandson of Walter.
2. Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.
3. Gilbert de Lacy.
4. Maud de Lacy; married Sir Geoffrey de Geneville.
5. Peter de Geneville, Lord of Trim, Ludlow, and East Meath.
6. Joan de Geneville; married Roger Mortimer.
7. Edmond, Lord Mortimer, died 1331.
8. Roger Mortimer, died 1360.
9. Edmond Mortimer, died 1381.
10. Roger Mortimer, died 1398: killed at the Battle of Kellistown in Ireland.
11. Anne Mortimer: her brother died at Trim, 1425.
12. Richard Duke of York, killed 1460.
13. King Edward IV, died 1483.
14. Princess Elizabeth; married King Henry VII.
15. Margareth; married James IV of Scotland.

16. King James V of Scotland.
17. Mary Queen of Scots.
18. James VI of Scotland and I of England.

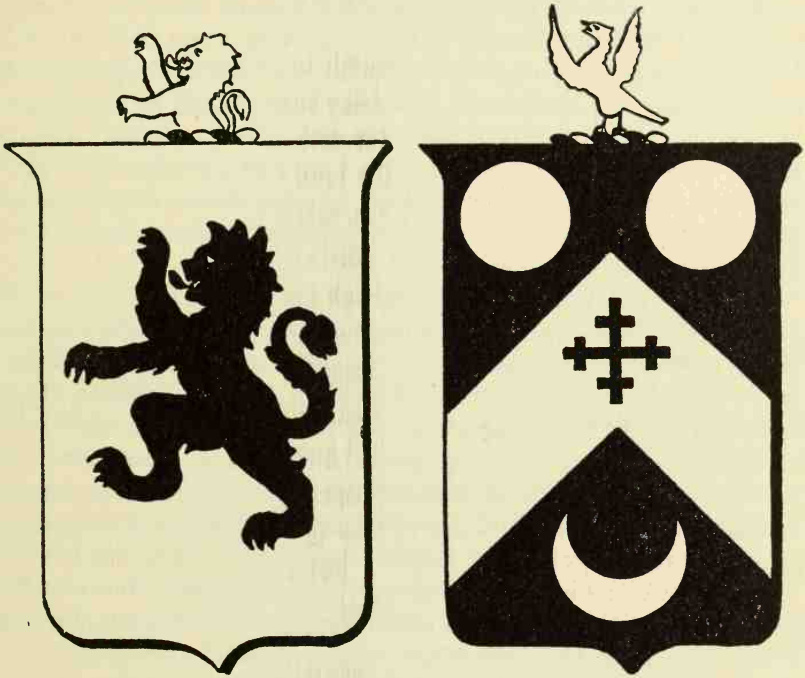
19. Charles Louis.	19. Princess Sophia; married Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover; died 1714.
20. Elizabeth of Orleans.	20. George I of England.
21. Elizabeth Charlotte.	21. George II.
22. Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine.	22. Frederick, Prince of Wales; died 1751.
23. Leopold II.	23. George III of England.
24. Francis II.	24. Edward, Duke of Kent; died 1820.
25. Ferdinand.	25. Queen Victoria; died 1901.
26. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary; died 1916.	26. King Edward VII; died 1910.
27. Francis Ferdinand (heir; assassinated June 28, 1924; never reigned).	27. King George V; regnans.
28. Charles I (abdicated November, 1918; died at Madeira, Spain, 1922. His son, Otho, heir, now in exile; whom may the Almighty restore to the patrimony of his fathers.	

The descents of the Queen of Spain, Queen Marie of Roumania, etc., may easily be deduced from the above (for other descents vide Appendix).

"The Blazon of Gentrie": "The Glory of Generositie"; "Lacyes Nobilitie"

That venerable de Lacy pioneer annalist, Sir John Ferne (d. 1610), has something to say anent Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath, and something too anent his descendants of Desmond and Thomond. His quaint and beautiful volume, gorgeously ironed, and now so rare and valuable as to be well-nigh unprocurable; a book full of curious Elizabethan lore and the intricacies of olden heraldry, known intimately to Shakespeare, Bard of Avon, and one source of his inspiration;—this ancient work is entitled "The Blazon of Gentrie: divided into two parts. The first named the Glorie of Generositie: the second Lacyes Nobilitie, comprehending discourses of arms and gentry, wherein are treated of the beginning, parts, and degrees of gentlenesse with her laws, etc, compiled by John Ferne, Gentleman, for the instruction of all gentlemen bearers of arms, whom none other this work concerneth." Sir John Ferne, then, states that Hugh de Lacy was created by the king Lord of

Meath and, as the king's deputy, Governor of the whole Island,—"whose line and succession (being obscured by many faults and interruptions) we omit to speak of . . . . at this day there continueth a number of that name in Ireland, which are oftentimes too ready to thrust themselves into any tumult of rebellion in the country of Desmond, but we



1.	County Meath:	Gold a lion rampant purpure.	A hawk close sable.
2.	County Westmeath and Ulster:	Gules on a chevron argent a cross crosslet gules between in chief two pallets of the second and in base a crescent argent.	An eagle with wings expanded argent.

will leave them, resorting to the English Lacy." The good Sir John wrote at a time when the Desmond de Lacys were in arms against the Crown (their reasons may be judged from the present compilation), consequently, such faults and interruptions in the matter of loyalty are to be seen and judged less through the eyes of a not unprejudiced contemporary than in the sober light of later criticism when distance has

afforded the proper historical corrective. Surely the good Sir John did not realize, as he should, how liable allegiance to the Sovereign was, under feudal conditions, to become obscured by conflicting ties of blood, propinquity, affection, and feudal claims, as between the fiefs: honourable tenure under a feudal baron implied supporting him, if necessary, with arms in the field, and sometimes that support was rendered even against the Sovereign himself. Queen Elizabeth was a lady of such temper that she would undoubtedly claim,—and one can be pretty sure she did claim,—of a de Lacy his best services, not merely as her subject, but also as her kinsman and blood relation. The consistent attitude of a de Lacy at any rate is unblemished loyalty to his Sovereign. That applies to the de Lacys of every land, is adaptable to every form of government, and is conditioned only by lawful rulers, and just laws justly distributed and enforced.

What chieftain but would not succumb to the call of the House of Desmond, and who is sorry that a de Lacy stood loyal to the venerable Gerald of Desmond, as once before in the dark backward of time another son of Nesta harkened to the call of the Lord Palatine of Meath, Hugh de Lacy, and right loyally served him, yea, saved his very life: who knows how certain unforgettable things link hearts and souls across time and eternity? Slowly, slowly, groping through mists by oneself, one begins to discern correctly distant things; but one does begin to discern them more and more correctly at length,—sometimes. Here, the present writer in laying down his pen, and in great humility and sorrow bowing low before that disdainful shade that fled away at Glenageenta, County Kerry, November 11, 1583, would whisper at least this much,—Oh! Gerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, they of Lessay were true to you; their fidelity to your cause, though a lost one, has embalmed their memory forever! Peace to their manes!

> "The past is over and fled; named new, we name it the old;
> Thereof some tale hath been told, but no word comes from the dead;
> Whether at all they be, or whether as bond or free,
> Or whether they too were we, or by what spell they have fled.
> Still we say as we go—strange to think by the way,
> Whatever there is to know, that shall we know some day!"
>
> —D. G. Rosetti.

William de Lacy. Son of Hugh, Lord Palatine of Meath, and half-brother of Earl Hugh and Walter. Sir William was the son of Hugh by the Princess Rhodesia O'Connor, daughter of Rory, last native King of

all Ireland (Ard-Ree): in the Gaelic records he is styled "Sir William the Blue" (Gorm). The number of generations from Sir William to his descendant the celebrated Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy, Lord of Bruff (1600), is eighteen. He married Gwellian (Gwendoline, Winnifred), daughter of Llewelyn the Great, Prince of North Wales and Paramount Prince of Wales; that celebrated prince died in 1240. The Princess Gwellian was sister of Margareth and Helena, being the step-sister of Gladys: they were the children, with Griffith, of Llewelyn son of Jorwerth (Edward) by Tangwystl, daughter of Llowarch Goch (Red), Lord of Rhos: by Lewelyn's second marriage, that with Joan Plantagenet, natural daughter of King John and Agatha, daughter of Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, his offspring were David ap Llewelyn (died without issue 1246), and Gladys who married Ralph Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, and so direct ancestress of King Henry IV (1461–1483). The others, including Griffith and Gwellian, were of Llewelyn's first marriage, and so were of the full blood. Griffith married Sina, daughter of Carriadoc ap Thomas, ancestor of the Wynns of Gwydr. Margareth married John de Braose and, secondly, Walter de Clifford. Helena married John the Scot, Earl of Chester, and secondly, Robert de Quincy (d. 1257).

Llewelyn ap. Griffith, i.e., son of Griffith, was the last recognised native Prince of Wales. He was treacherously slain in 1282 by the English, having been refused shelter by the Welsh in his own city of Built,—"The Traitors of Built." On October 3, 1278, he married Lady Eleanor, daughter of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by the Princess Eleanor, widow of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke,—he who was the evil genius of the de Lacys. Be it noted here that Sir William de Lacy's half-brother, Walter, was immediately connected with the line of the princes of South Wales. For one thing Earl Marshall is to be thanked, though his motives for the courtesy were sinister in the extreme; writing to King Henry he states that Sir William de Lacy's wife was sister of the whole blood to Griffith ap Llewelyn the Great (eldest son), whom Henry III left no means unemployed to deprive of all hopes to succeed his father in the principality of North Wales.[14]

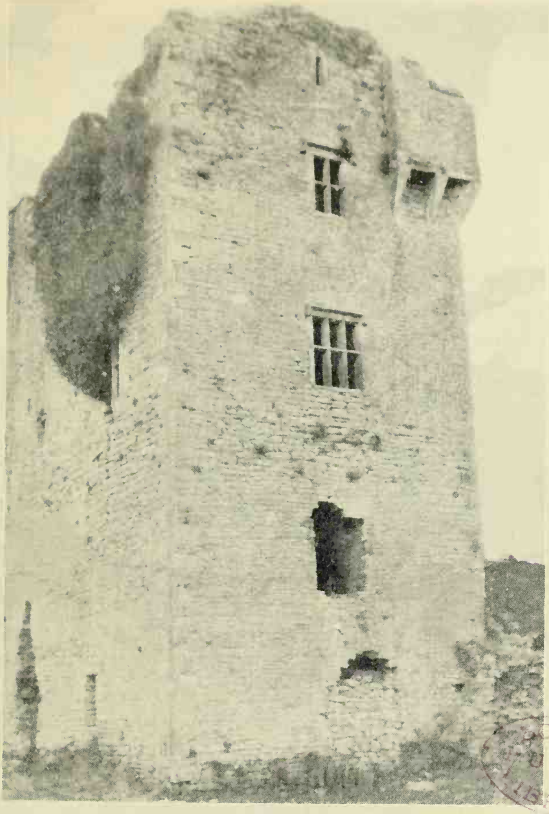
> Hark how each giant-oak and desert cave sighs to the torrent's awful voice beneath!
> O'er thee, Oh King! their hundred arms they wave, revenge on thee in hoarser murmurs breathe;

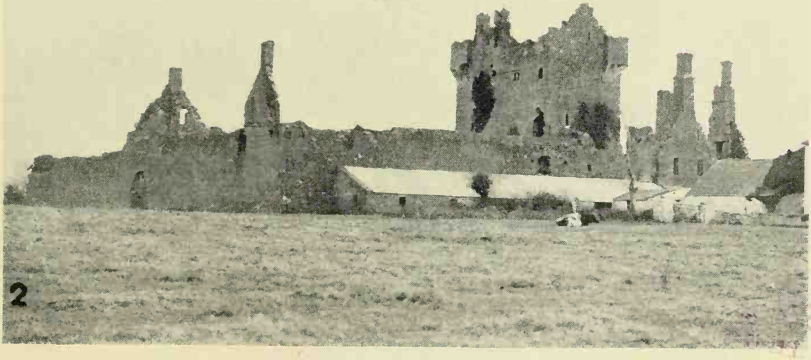
[14] Vide Pipe Rolls for this letter.

> Vocal no more, since Cambria's fatal day, to high-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewelyn's lay."
>
> —T. GRAY.

Griffith's step-mother was Joan, natural daughter of King John, and so a sister of King Henry: the aim of Henry then was to exclude Griffith, the lawful heir, in favour of the son of Joan Plantagenet. This he ultimately accomplished, for Griffith was seized in Wales by David, son of Joan, and with Henry's connivance lodged in the Tower of London (1242). Attempting to escape by the window the unhappy prince was precipitated to the ground, the rope depending from the tower having snapped. Griffith was the son of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth whose wife, Tangwystl, was granddaughter of Llowarch Holbwrch, Lord of Rhos, a township now called Dinbech (Denbigh). Llewelyn ap Griffith, then, was the *last native Prince of Wales*, and was the nephew of Sir William de Lacy's wife,—Sir William, whose mother was the daughter of the *last native King of All Ireland.* Ceyn-Y-Bedd and Cwm-Llewelyn, a short distance from Cilmeri station on the Shropshire Caermarthen railway, are places dear to every Welshman,—they were the scenes of the death and burial of Llewelyn, their last native Prince; these places are adjacent to Aberconway in Carnarvon. His slayer was Adam de Frankton. The Princess Catherine, his only surviving child, was sent into England by Edward I where she was forcibly detained in a convent. The best authorities, however, assert that she escaped duress and afterwards married Philip ap Ivor, Lord of Caerdigan, of whom her only child was Lady Eleanor, wife to Thomas ap Llewelyn, last Lord of South Wales. From them descend John de Lacy Scudamore of Kentchurch, the Crofts of Castle Croft, the Morningtons of Hereford, the Rogers of Bryntangor, and Owen Tudor.

The Princess Gwellian then is the ancestress, and Sir William is the Sire de Lacy of the House de Lacy at (Bellingari) La Garthe, Bruff, and Bruree, County Limerick, and of the houses founded by those sad exiles, renowned kinsmen, in Russia, Austria, Spain, Poland, and the two Americas. These latter houses were established for the most part by the de Lacys of the Limerick Garrison who left Ireland after the signing of the treaty in 1691,—"the world being all before them where to seek a place of rest,"—and entered various foreign services. These distinguished exiles, like their brethren at home, were staunch supporters of the Stuart Dynasty, and though ostensibly deprived of their vast estates for being "Irish Papists,"—English governments, like certain





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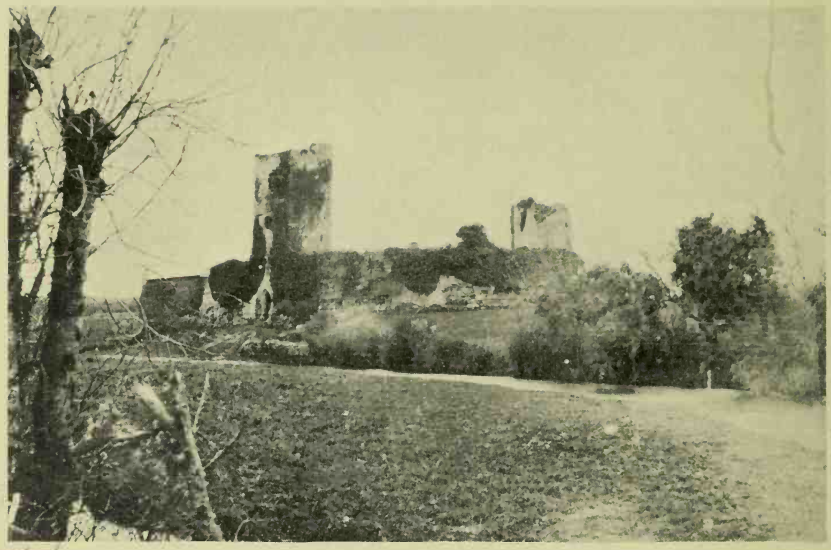
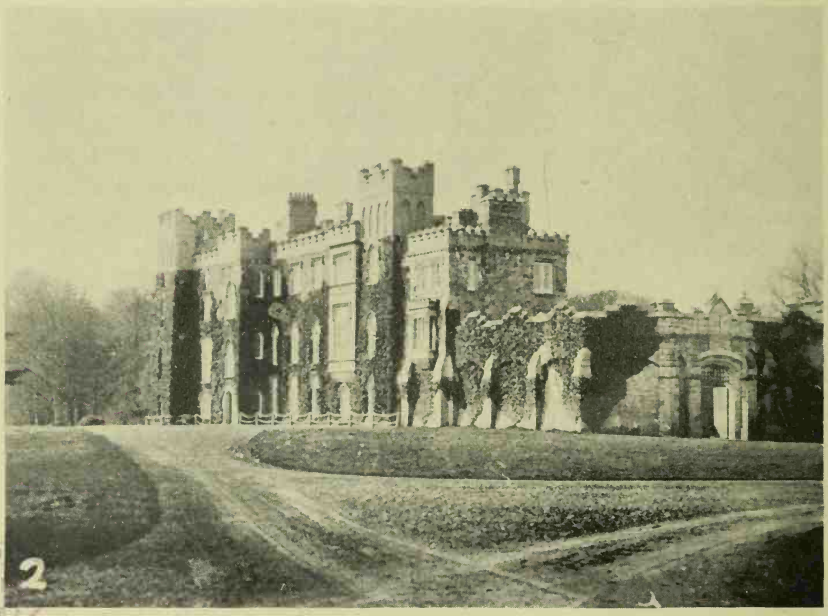
1. Bruff Castle

2. Ballygrennan Castle





1. Lotteragh Castle

2. Dunsany Castle, County Meath

other institutions, are past masters in the gentle art of "tacking,"—it was loyalty to the Stuarts in the first instance that brought about their ruin. Sir William de Lacy had at least three uterine brothers (some writers erroneously make them brothers of the full blood), viz.: Sir Thomas Le Blund, Sir Henry Le Blund, sometime constable of Sir William's Castle at Kilmore (1226), and another styled "he who was killed" at the siege of Castle-Trim. Sir William himself was killed in 1233 at the disasterous battle of Monac-Crann-Caoin (i.e., "The bog of the beautiful trees") at the hands of his great enemies, the O'Reillys, allies of William Marshall. The situation of the locality has not been definitely identified, but it must have been in the neighbourhood of Breiffny or Westmeath. The site of William's castle of Kilmore is right beside Coolamber, south of Granard, and on the borders of Westmeath and Longford. The Annals of Ulster thus record his death: "Uilliam de Laici 7 Seplus Mac Cathail H-UI Conchobuir 7 Goill Imda Do Marbhadh la Muinntir Raighillaig I Monaig-Crann-Cain, 1233." Sir William was remarkable throughout for his unflagging loyalty and devotion to his brother Hugh during the de Lacy wars of Meath and Ulster. In the event he suffered most, having lost in one way or another all his uterine brothers, whilst his stricken mother, his wife and the wives of his brethren, and his own sister, were sometime prisoners in the course of these same wars. The de Lacys certainly threw down the gauntlet to the tyrannical King, the Pembrokes, and the O'Reillys, and fought *à outrance*. William's descendants seem to have preserved a certain grim recollection of the Earl Marshall; certainly no easily discoverable alliance can be found between these families ever afterwards. This uncompromising attitude of Sir William may have had much to do with the comparatively obscure status of his immediate descendants,—that and the Irish Princess who bore him.

William Marshall was the husband of Eleanor, daughter of King John and Isabella of Angoulerne: as a widow she married Hugh of Lusignan, Count de la Marche, of whom were William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d.1296), "Pierce the fair," who fell fighting for Sir William de Lacy at the battle of Monac-Crann-Caoin, Hugh, Guy, Geoffrey, and Aethelmar. Her son Geoffrey had a grant of Aney Manor in Limerick from Henry III in 1253. The name Lusignan has been corrupted into Lexington, Leston, and Liston, a people through all those years absolutely true to type. William Marshall, the second Earl of Pembroke, was the great-grandson of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Isabella, seem-

ingly less virtuous than fair, deserted Hugh of Lusignan to become King John's "wife," and at his decease returned to Hugh! Her children were regarded as legitimate, and at least one of them became bishop of Winchester!

According to the Earl of Pembroke's letter the first place attacked by his party was the Castle of Trim; here one of the brothers of Sir William de Lacy was killed. It was in making his escape from the Earl's army despatched from before Trim that Sir William slew his steed, cast off his armour, and crossed over a morass into the Irish territories. The Earl's troops next proceeded to Crannoge O'Reilly and took it; here they found the wife of William de Lacy (Gwellian), the wife of Thomas le Blund, and the mother of William, of Thomas, and of "him who was killed." Subsequently the Earl's troops proceeded to Sir William de Lacy's Castle of Kilmore, and there they found Sir Henry le Blund, who was constable of the fortress, and who was Sir William's half-brother, "with other knights and soldiers, who delivered up this castle, their lives being spared and their arms allowed them,—they, at the same time, being bound to give hostages in guarantee of faithful service to the King in future." The Crannoge O'Reilly was taken on July 28, 1224, and the Castle of Kilmore on the following day. The Earl of Pembroke's letter was written on the 5th of the following August. The records are not quite clear as to whether Thomas le Blund, brother of William, is or is not to be identified with "him who was killed." It is more likely, judging from the context of Marshall's other letters, that they were distinct persons, and so it can be safely stated that Sir William de Lacy had at least three uterine brothers. O'Reilly at this period had been constantly importuning Marshall to aid him against de Lacy. "The wives of William de Lacy and of Thomas le Blund are in custody, and within fifteen days after these letters shall have gone, the mother of William, of Thomas, and of him who was killed, will be prisoners, unless her nephew, the King of Connaught, will give security for her." By nephew of course is meant Cathal Crovdearg's son, or perhaps, Cathal himself.

Cathal Crovdearg, King of Connaught, died in 1224: his son, Hugh O'Connor, killed in Dublin, 1228, succeeded him: Hugh was succeeded by Hugh, son of Rory, and uncle of Sir William de Lacy, who reigned from 1228 to 1233. That Henry de Lacy was not a cleric may be seen from the italicized words in the following excerpt taken from William Marshall's letter:

"Deinde milites nostri redierunt apud Kilmor, and obsiderunt castrum, et invenerunt ibidem Dominum Henricum Blundum fratrem dicti Willelmi *qui Constabularius fuit, et alios milites et servientes,* qui castrum illud in tali forma reddiderunt, salvis eorum corporibus et harnesiis: et quod nobis invenient plegios et obsides ad voluntatem nostram de fideli servitio vobis faciendo: et quod de servitio vestro de cetero non recedent nec contra vos stabunt."

At the siege of Trim Sir William's brother, "he who was killed," met his fate on June 19, and after the barbarous usage of those days, his head was struck off and presented to the Viceroy. By a fine of four thousand marks Sir William secured his pardon, whilst Walter de Lacy, and others, entered into a convention with the Crown, agreeing to pay three thousand marks, to war with the royal troops against his mutinous tenants in Meath, the allies of his brother Hugues, and for this purpose he and his soldiery were permitted to lodge in the fortress of Trim, which as well as his castle of Ludlow, in Shropshire, had been retained for two years in the King's hands. The Leinster Normans next aided Prince Aodh, son of Cathal O'Connor, against the lawful sons and heirs of old King Rory, who was aided by the de Lacys and the Clann O'Neill.

"Lightly the red hand of terror is streaming like a fire-cloud of death on the hills of Tyrone,
Brightly the spears of Clan Connaill are gleaming like Swilly's blue waves in the beams of the sun.
Hark the wild battle-cry rings thro' the sounding sky! Valley and mountain are blazing with steel!
Eagles and forest deer rush from the heights with fear, scared at the war-shout of conq'ring O'Neill."

—The Bard of Thomond.

Sir William de Lacy later resumed the war against the O'Reillys and at the last met his death in battle with them: on that same field also fell Pierce "The Fair," "son of the Queen," and Niall "Fox" O'Kearney. Sir William had been on the King's service abroad in 1227, and again in 1230. In 1226 his great enemy, Cathal O'Reilly, levelled his castle at Kilmore, a border keep and Sir William's chief residence. In point of fact, however, William de Lacy resided for the most part with his brother, the Earl of Ulster, at Carrickfergus Castle, where in all likelihood his son, Nicholas, was born. A short distance away stood the Earl's foundation for "the friars of orders grey." There is every reason to believe that Sir William had other children besides Nicholas, and a daughter at least is mentioned, but her christian name has not so far been met with

in the records: the same observation applies to his brothers, and also to their contemporaries and kinsmen, the de Lacys of Rathwyre. The Gaelic Genealogists, especially MacFirbis and O'Cleary,—whom there is no challenging,—state definitely that the Limerick Lacys descend in the senior line from Sir William de Lacy. The names constituting this senior line of descent are duly recorded, but the pity is that more has not been set down by these so conservative annalists. Thus, collateral lines get no mention, neither is there mention of the ladies whom the individuals named took to wife. Doubtless these wants will yet be supplied from the mass of unpublished records lying in various government archives and libraries throughout the British Islands, especially those at Trinity College and at Cambridge University. It can be definitely stated, however, that the few de Lacy families still surviving in Cavan, Meath, Kilkenny, and Wexford, derive from either the Rathwyre Lacys or from William de Lacy himself.

As to the early associations of the de Lacys with Limerick the following notices are apropos: Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, got plein seizen of the castle of Beathar, near Limerick City, in 1216: previous to this (on November 2, 1205) that same Walter was commanded by writ of the king to deliver the Castle of Limerick (built by King John about 1202, hence called "King John's Castle") into the hands of the Lord Justice, the better to keep the peace in Cork and Kerry. On January 12, 1200, Lord Walter was one of the signatories to the grant conferring the Honour of Limerick on his father-in-law, William de Braose (this name is not to be confounded with the Scottish "Bruce": de Braose derives from Falaise, a town in Normandy): that charter was given at Lincoln. Thomas the son of Hugh de Lacy (Thomas Fitzhugh de Lacy) was constable of that same historic fortress, at a fee of ten marks, in the days of Edward II (1307–27), and was succeeded on May 28, 1326, by Thomas de Winchester. Then the entries are very full in regard of Roger de Lacy, Sheriff of Limerick (ca. 1295). One of the conditions attached to Sir William de Lacy's pardon was that he swear to refrain from selling or otherwise alienating his lands in Ireland: his Limerick properties were also covered by that oath: what these lands were or where situated is now not easily to be determined, neither is it easy to locate where, besides County Limerick, William's other lands lay. His wife, the Princess Gwendoline, had at this time dower lands near Hope in southwest Chester. It is pretty certain that Sir William, his mother, and wife were interred at Bective Abbey in Meath, founded in the twelfth

century by Murchad O'Melaghlan to whose family the Princess Rose belonged. The scene of William's death was in the vicinity of Granard, as some writers state, and somewhat southwest of Castle-Nugent. It is to be borne in mind that the aunt of King Roderick O'Connor was the ill-fated Dervorgilla of Irish history; his mother was Tailltin, daughter of Donnell MacLaughlan, Monarch of Ireland, from which alliance descend The O'Connor Don and The O'Connor Roe. King Roderick reigned from 1156 to 1186, and died in 1198. His aunt Dervorgilla died in 1193 at Clonmacnois. Through this his maternal grandfather Sir William de Lacy, besides various other Gaelic descents, is lineally derived from King Brian Boru, greatest of the Gaelic Kings.

John de Braose, son of William, and Lord of Bramber in Sussex, was the husband of Margareth, daughter of Llewelyn, and sister-in-law of Sir William de Lacy. On Llewelyn's death his wife married Walter Clifford who died in 1263: the Cliffords, Drews, and Punch families descend from Poncius of the Conquest. English ambitions in Wales had evidently much to do with the attitude of the King towards the de Lacys. Sir Henry le Blund, Sir Thomas le Blund, and their unnamed brother, were the sons of the Princess Rose O'Connor by her second husband, Sir Leon le Blund: Many writers, however, assert that these were de Lacys, and were the sons of Hugh de Lacy by his second wife: these latter maintain that "le Blund" is no more than a descriptive epithet meaning "the fair," and so not a real surname. These memoirs accept the first alternative, and that on the authority of Neville Lacy Stocken, Esq., who has made minute study of this early period. It is rather remarkable that toward the end of the thirteenth century the name "Penry" occurs pretty often associated with the de Lacys of Limerick. Thus, in 1296 one discovers that John le Penry held Lisamota Castle near La Garthe, had something moreover to say to Bruree, Lisready, and, if he be the same individual, was actually in possession of Loughill near Foynes in 1274: all of these localities were intimately associated with the powerful branches of the de Lacy family settled there since the early part of the same century. The surname "Penry" is formed from the Welsh word "Map," meaning "son of," placed before "Henry," very much as "Mac" is used before Scottish and Irish surnames: the Irish Gaels lost the faculty of pronouncing "p" at a very early period, substituting "c" instead, hence "Mac" as opposed to "Map." Considering the various, almost inextricable alliances and associations of the early de Lacys with Welsh politics, and Welsh fami-

lies, it would not be at all surprising to discover that the Penrys were, if not de Lacys, then le Blunds! They may well have been the descendants of Henry le Blund. It may also be noted that the names of certain other families associated with the de Lacys of old occur throughout the County of Limerick as late as the seventeenth century: Cotterells, Supples, de Verdons, Collums, etc. The ruined church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Kilmallock contains the tombs of many old Norman celebrities: thus, the Fitzgerald tomb (1591) carries the bold inscription: "Non fugiam prius experiam: non mors mihi terror," and hard by is the tomb of John de Verdon, most elaborate in its design, and carrying the following inscription:

"D. Walterus Coppinger Eques auratus hoc funeris et amoris monumentum posuit Ano. Dni. 1627 Dno. Joanni de Verduno ejusque relictae ills. de Alonsae Haly conjugi sue. ills. D. Joannes de Verdon obit ano. salutis 1614 19 Augusti aetatis suae 63. D. Alonsa Haly obit anno salutis 1626 October 20 aetatis suae 60. Surgite mortui venite ad judisium."

Some interesting tombs of the Evans family are also to be found within the precincts of that same storied pile. From 1613 to 1639 one of the parliamentary representatives for Kilmallock was Henry de Verdon, Esq. Some writers (Gilbert, etc.) say that the le Blunds were slain in the war of 1224, although William Marshall's letter does not bear that assertion out. As there is little or no reference to them after 1235 it is safe to assume that they perished in the course of the wars waged by their brother, Sir William de Lacy, against the O'Reillys. The Irish annalists state that William did not actually die on the field of battle, but that he received a mortal wound there. The native chroniclers for the most part express the deepest sorrow for him. Many highly interesting references to the early de Lacys of Limerick, and individuals associated with them in various ways, may be found in the ancient Roll of Desmond. On October 5, 1226, Richard FitzRoger complained to the King that Sir William de Lacy, "custodee of the lands in Ulster granted to Walter de Lacy," had dispossessed him of the estates granted him in Ulster by King John; the King ordered their restoration.

In May (12th), 1226, the King granted to Walter de Lacy for three years the Castles of Carrickfergus, Antrim, and Rath, and also all Hugh de Lacy's lands in Ulster, with instructions that the castles be maintained from the revenue of these lands; he also bestowed upon him the lands which Hugh held from Walter himself, together with the Castles of Nobber and Ratoath, which he had in marriage with Laceline, his

wife, and also the fee of Nicholas de Verdon and the Castle of Carlingford. At the end of three years all, unless Hugh had in the meantime received them from the King, were to be surrendered to the Crown by Walter and his son Gilbert de Lacy. Walter had been slow in the payment of the fine, and on March 5, 1227, the King directed Richard de Burgh, Justiciary, to receive "at each of the terms agreed on five hundred marks for the residue of a fine of four thousand marks which he had made with King John, and of a fine of three thousand marks made with the King to have possession of his lands taken into the King's hands on the occasion of the war with Hugh de Lacy." If the fines were not paid the Justiciary was to seize the Castle of Trim together with fifty marcates of land belonging to Walter. It was eventually arranged that he pay four hundred marks yearly in two equal instalments at Michaelmas and Easter.

In April (11th), 1231, Walter de Lacy agreed with Richard FitzJohn of London to supply the latter with twelve sacks of Irish wool through Richard's messenger at Drogheda before June 24, to be conveyed at de Lacy's expense but at Richard's risk to Bristol. Any loss in default, extra expenses, etc., to be defrayed by Walter, in guarantee of which FitzJohn was free to hold de Lacy's Manor of Britford, Wilts. Some time previous to this Walter granted "the 9th sheaf of wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc. in the demesne lands of all his manors in Ireland, the tithes of his mills at Kells, a burghage in all his burghs, and a messuage in each of his manors in County Meath" (which grant was confirmed in August (12th), 1231), to the Friars of St. Mary of Mount Cresswell. In 1236 the King directed de Lacy to come to his assistance in the matter of the Papal taxation, making a levy for the same, "to show how he (Walter) sincerely loves the King." On May 5, 1238, Gilbert de Lacy appeared before the King at Westminster, and requested that it should be made known that Walter, Gilbert's eldest son, was to be heir of all de Lacy's properties in England, Ireland, etc. On the death of Walter de Lacy (1239–1240) the King on March 5, 1240, granted the custody of all his lands to Walter de Godarville, *ad beneplacitum Regis*, he at the same time being granted letters of protection till his return from Ireland. Walter de Lacy's wife, Margaret, received (June 12, 1241) one hundred pounds out of these lands pending the assignment of her dower, which consisted of one-third of her husband's estate real and personal, the King (September 19, 1242) retaining two parts in lieu of debts owed him by the deceased. On her marriage Margaret, daughter of Peter de Gene-

ville, and his wife Matilda, received from them by way of dowry "forty librates of land in England and Ireland, to wit, twenty-six pounds, four shillings, and nine pence half-penny worth of lands in Newcastle and Ardnurchur in Ireland, with all liberties to which Peter and Matilda are entitled in those lands." On her death, however, these lands were to revert to her parents or their heirs. All the lands in Meath were restored on May 14, 1244, to John de Verdon and his wife Margaret, and to Peter de Geneville and his wife Matilda, to be held in common possession, these being the granddaughters and heirs of Walter de Lacy. The King granted Thomas, Bishop of Down, an annuity of twenty pounds, until provided with escheated lands to that value (which he duly received in April (21st), 1225, the lands in question being those of Peter Talbot who had assisted Lacy, together with two carucates in Arte adjacent to the Bishop's Manor of Archiwhyn, beside the Lake, the native Irish occupiers to be removed), in consideration of the losses he incurred in the King's service and during the war against de Lacy.

On August 15, 1227, Hugh de Lacy received a patent to hold a fair at Ratoath from July 21 to August 4; at the Manor of Nobber from the tenth to the twenty-fourth of November; and at Carlingford from August 14 to August 28. At this time, peace having been restored with the King of Scotland, Hugh was directed to restore all their goods seized in Ulster to the Scottish merchants.

As already stated Hugh de Lacy's (ob. 1242) first wife was Laceline de Verdon (fil. Nicholas); his second was Emmeline (fil. Walter) de Riddlesford. The King threatened to deprive the latter of her lands should she not marry his cousin, Stephen Longespee, but she refused. The Justiciary was directed by the King to grant her forty librates of land in Ulster till otherwise provided for; on May 16, 1244, she got possession of all the lands inherited from her father together with her dower out of her husband's lands, excepting the Earldom of Ulster which the King retained. King John in 1210 granted Alan of Galloway one hundred and forty fees, including Rathlin Island, Kilsantan Castle, Lathern, Tirkeluk, etc. In July, 1213, Thomas of Galloway, Earl of Athol, brother of Alan, acquired a grant of Derryconnell, lately belonging to O'Neill, Talachot, and the fees previously bestowed upon his brother Alan, for the service of three knights. In the same month Thomas FitzRoland de Galloway received a grant of three knights' fees on the east side of the Bann, and three others on the opposite side of the river.

Before leaving Ireland King Henry appointed Sir Bertram de Verdon Seneschal, but was still in the country when Strongbow's daughter married Robert de Quincy, who was appointed Constable of Leinster, and who was killed shortly afterward in a raid on Offaly. Raymond le Gros thereupon besought the Constableship and the hand of Basilia, sister to Strongbow (Earl of Striguil); being refused he returned to Carew in Pembrokeshire, Hervey de Montmorency, the Earl's uncle, obtaining the vacancy. Raymond, however, later returned and attained his object, being present at the Battle of Thurles, and participating in the raid on Limerick and Thomond. For assisting Dermot Mac Carthy against his son Cormac, then in revolt, Raymond received from that prince considerable territories in Kerry; these he assigned to his youngest son, Maurice, ancestor of the FitzMaurices. Strongbow died on the first of June, 1176, whilst Raymond was in Dublin; on that occasion the famous cryptic message came from his wife,—"The great jaw tooth which has troubled me so much has dropped out."

As to John de Courcy; by birth he was Norman-British and married the daughter of Godfred, King of the Island of Man, Affrica her name, who, dying in 1193, was interred at Grey Abbey. Sir John was a hardy combatant and many stories of his prowess are still recounted.[15] Whilst de Courcy, Hugh de Lacy, and others were with the King during the wars in Normandy, Sir John became acquainted with Sir Amoricus Tristeram, and in the Church of Our Lady in Rouen they pledged each other sworn friendship, vowed to live and die together, and share in whatever good or evil fortune befell them. Tristeram married de Courcy's sister, and their descendants assumed the name of St. Laurence, possibly because that lady's name was Laurentia. Sir Tristeram defeated the Irish at Howth (Ben Edir), having lost seven of his kinsmen in the conflict, and for that success Sir John bestowed Howth upon him. Later, de Courcy attempted the arrest of Cardinal Vivien. With Sir Amoricus and Sir Rodger de Poer, who had married a niece of the former, Sir John gave battle and defeated King Roderick O'Connor, though the Irish far outnumbered him. Jeffrey de Montgomery, sister's son of Sir Amoricus, was the standard-bearer in this conflict; another nephew, Lyonell St. Laurence, was killed on the same field. In another hard-won victory Amoricus was badly wounded. His son, Sir Nicholas St. Laurence, received nine wounds.

[15] Cf. "Tristram and Iseult."

De Courcy selected Downpatrick as his home and erected many strong castles, some in the ancient territory of the Mac Mahons at Fern, County Monaghan. It is said that the great wizard of Wales, Merlin, had foretold that Ulster would be conquered by a knight answering to Sir John's description. He next attacked and defeated the O'Hanlons of Uriel (Louth), having first sent a bogus friar amongst them to spread a report that Hugh de Lacy had arrived at Drogheda the previous night with a mighty force. Soon after this event de Courcy returned to England, on which occasion the King conferred upon him the Earldom of Ulster and the Lordship of Connaught, the former title later passing to Hugh de Lacy.

Sir John de Courcy founded many religious houses, amongst them being the Abbey of St. Mary in Carrickfergus for the canons of the Premonstratensian Order, and the same having been seized subsequently by Audoenus de Bruce was restored at the instance of Reginald, Bishop of Connor. In and near the town of Downpatrick (the burial place of St. Patrick) five religious houses were erected by de Courcy, de Lacy, and others, for the Benedictines, Augustinians, Cistercians, Friars, and Nuns. John de Courcy's wife, Affrica, founded the Abbey of St. Mary's, Grey Abbey (Mainisterliath), as an off-shoot to the Abbey of Holme-Cultrain in Cumberland. In 1177 de Courcy invaded Dalriada (Antrim) and the districts of Tuirtre and Firli (later known as N. Clannaboy), but received a very severe defeat at the hands of the O'Flynns and others, near Armoy, the latter place being burned by Coey O'Flynn, a valiant chieftain. De Courcy attributed this reverse to "the miracles of Patrick, Brigid, and Columcille." Sir John burned many churches during these and later campaigns. In 1205 or so he surrendered the following hostages to the King as a pledge of future loyalty: Milo Oge FitzJohn de Courcy, Robert FitzWilliam Savage, John de Courcy, son of Roger of Chester, Wiliken FitzAustin, Augustine de Ridal, Peter FitzWilliam Hacktett, Alex FitzWilliam Sarazein, John FitzAdam the Chamberlain, and John FitzRichard FitzRobert. Later Sir John was appointed Chief Governor, Hugh de Lacy, junior, being Deputy. The two sons of Sir Amoricus St. Laurence were mortally wounded in the mêlée incidental to Sir John's arrest. Having made fifteen unsuccessful attempts to regain a foothold in Ireland he died in France about 1219. He is to be distinguished from his kinsman, another John de Courcy, whom the King sent in 1209 to make secret reports upon the activities of the de Lacys; similarly Myler FitzHenry is to be distinguished from

that other Myler who was the son of the Bishop of St. David's. On May 2, 1205, King John granted Hugh de Lacy "eight cantreds (each equivalent to about one hundred villages with surrounding lands) of the land of Ulster with its appurtenances, to hold it as John de Courcy held it, etc." On the 29th he was created Earl of Ulster. In March, 1204, Walter de Lacy's hostages to the King were: The sons of Sir Robert de Lacy of Rathwyre, of William Petitt, of William de Alneto, of Richard de Capella and Hugh de Hussey, and the friar, Richard de Bellafago.

As to Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster; born in 1100, he was son to the King of S. Leinster (ob. 1115) and brother of Enna (ob. 1126), whom he succeeded; he died in 1171. Dermot married More O'Toole, only daughter of Murtough, Chief of Omurethy (i.e., S. Kildare), and sister to that saintly patriot, Laurence O'Toole, Abbot of Glendalough in Wicklow, later Archbishop of Dublin (1162); St. Laurence O'Toole died of a broken heart at the Castle of Eu in Normandy in November (14th), 1180, and was interred in the church of Notre Dame there. Dermot's lawful children were five, two sons (of whom Enna, ob. 1168; Connor the Hostage, ob. 1170) and three daughters; of these latter Eva became Strongbow's wife, Urlacam married Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, and Dervorgilla became the wife of Donnell Mac Gillamocholmog, King of S. Dublin. King Dermot was eventually succeeded by his natural son, Donnell Cavanagh. Richard FitzGilbert, Earl of Striguil, surnamed Strongbow, derived from the district surrounding Chepstow Castle near the River Wye. His uncle was Richard, Earl of Hertford, their family name being de Clare, which they derived from certain lands in Suffolkshire conferred upon their ancestor, Richard de Bienfaite, by the Conqueror; Bienfaite was Strongbow's great grandfather. In 1109 King Henry I bestowed the confiscated lands of Owen ap Cadwyn in Cardiganshire on Richard's son, Gilbert, who was known as Gilbert de Tunbridge. Strongbow's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, and he succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke (conferred by K. Stephen in 1138), but eventually lost that title; so the Earl Striguil was not blessed with great worldly wealth in point of fact. Gerald Barry (brother of Robert) describes him as a "man whose past was brighter than his prospects, whose blood was better than his brains, and whose claims of succession were larger than his lands in possession." His half-brother was Robert FitzStephen, one-time prisoner to Rhys ap Griffith.[16]

[15] Vide Giraldus Cambrensis for personal description of him and others.

SECTION III

THE DESMOND, THOMOND, AND RATHWYRE DE LACYS

ROGER DE LACY. Sheriff of Limerick. His rule there was pretty severe, and many suits are recorded against him. On August 11, 1295, he took away in distraint the Cattle of John Dundon, Patrick Leonard, and Roger O'Dowd of Carrignavech, so that these poor people nearly died owing to their state of deprivation. The Dundons resided at Howardstown (Ballysiward), not far removed from Tullerboy (Castleivers) Castle, one of the earliest de Lacy residences in the County Limerick: the same family had later some properties at Ballysteen near Askeaton. In the above instance Roger was ordered to restore the cattle, "his mainperners to be before the custos at the next meeting." These were Maurice de Lacy, Robert Purcell, Hugh de Lacy, Henry de Berkeley, Gilbert Laundry (de Londres), and John de Scrimesor. In 1295 Thomas Byboys (Beamish?), one of the early proprietors of La Garthe (then called Gurt-Byboys), brought a suit against Roger de Lacy. In 1296 there were several instituted against him having mostly to do with Doorlus Castle. In the previous year he was accused of having given the King's pardon to Melothlin Mac Philip Mac Enirey of Corcomohide, although the latter was alleged to have slain two Englishmen. Of the same year is the following amusing notice: "Roger de Leese (an early Limerick form for de Lacy), the Sheriff, broke the chamber of John le Whyte of Ardac (Ardagh), and took all the ale, and paid nothing for it." In 1295, again, the Burgess of Croom paid ten shillings to the Sheriff, Roger de Lacy, that their corn should not be taken for the king's use. One even discovers Sir Nicholas de Lacy and his wife, Juliana, bringing a suit against Roger in 1318 in connection with the lands of Doorlus in the parish of La Garthe. The forms "de Lees, de Lesse, etc." are not to be confused with the surname "de Lees," which is no more than a corrupted form of "Dunleavy," an old Gaelic name.

WILLIAM DE LACY. In 1295 there is record of a suit between William de Lacy and another in connection with Maytaueny (Castlemahon) Castle. The lands and castle of this place were leased in 1611 to John

Aylmer. William was very likely a son of Sir William "Gorm" Lacy, killed in 1233.

Richard de Lacy. His name appears under date 1275 as being of La Garthe, and is styled "Richard del Esse."[1]

Emmeline de Lacy. In the year 1275 she held Cloghnarold Castle, i.e., Dundonnell.

Maurice de Lacy. In 1290 Bruree was partly held by him, together with Coolballysiward (Tankardstown). In 1289 one Archibald Fitztankard was free tenant of Glenogra and may account for the name of the above townland. In 1289 Maurice and Eva de Lacy granted Bruree to Robert de Morisco under warrant. De Lacy of Howardstown was paying le Marks rents in 1281.[2]

Thomas de Lacy. In 1289 or so he is recorded as having fallen "from the wall of the castle of Clouboyn (in East Grene) through a gust of wind, and was killed."

John de Lacy. The Carew manuscripts record under date 1311 that "Sir Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, and a great company went into Thomond but were met by Sir Richard de Clare who gave battle: many were killed including John de Lacy, son of William;"—evidently William of Castlemahon.[3]

Nicholas and Juliana de Lacy. Perhaps the dates are too disparate to identify Nicholas de Lacy here with Sir Nicholas, son of William. Nicholas in 1317 held part of Howardstown (i.e. Ballysiward), Bruree, and Kilmore near la Garthe. In 1322 he and his wife had a suit with J. Goer in connection with lands in Howardstown. In 1318 both held Carakettle near Kilteely, Clothurolethan, and Clothursyne there. A certain Nicholas de Lacy held Ballygubba Castle near Bruree in 1657: his alias was Fitzgibbon.

Sir Hugh de Lacy. He gave evidence on March 19, 1299–1300, at an inquest conducted by Wogan as to the true value of lands and tenements held by Thomas Fitzmaurice, deceased, owner of the manors of Newcastle, Kileedy, Shanid, and Glenogra, in the County Limerick. Thomas was grandson of John killed at the battle of Callan in 1261, the heir of whom was Maurice, a minor, deceased. In 1310–1312 Sir Hugh de Lacy held the farm of the manor of Dysert, the manor belonging to the church. It is well to point out that Dysert is evidently situated

[1] Plea Rolls, m. 4d.

[2] Cf. below Roger and Thomas de Lacy.

[3] Supra.

near Croom, where a ruined church and round tower (Corrageen) is still in evidence. In later times the de Lacys were owners of lands at Dunaman, near there. Some, however, would identify Dysert with that district of the name in Westmeath.

Robert de Lacy. Amongst the free tenants of Thomas Fitzmaurice's manor of Shanid (whence the Desmond Geraldines took their war-cry of "Shanid Aboo!") there is mention of Robert de Lacy holding half a knight's fee ("Teodum") in Lysmuir for twenty shillings knight's service. One Nicholas le Blund appears amongst the jurors for Glenogra at this time (1299–1300): Robert de Lacy was juror for Shanid. Walter de Lacy of Meath was disseized of Escalon Castle near Limerick in 1215.

Thomas de Lacy. He held La Garthe up to 1319 in which year it was given in charge to William Hampton. It must be borne in mind that Robert and Edward Bruce had overrun Ireland during the years 1316 to 1318, visiting Limerick, and that the de Lacys, especially those of Rathwyre, were their staunchest supporters. This will be sufficient to explain the surrender of de Lacy lands and offices for these and subsequent years,—the aftermath of revolt. It may be reasonably assumed that Thomas and Thomas Fitzhugh de Lacy are one and the same individual. In 1619 Walter Coppinger, whose family was allied at that time with the de Lacys, surrendered Ardlahan castle.

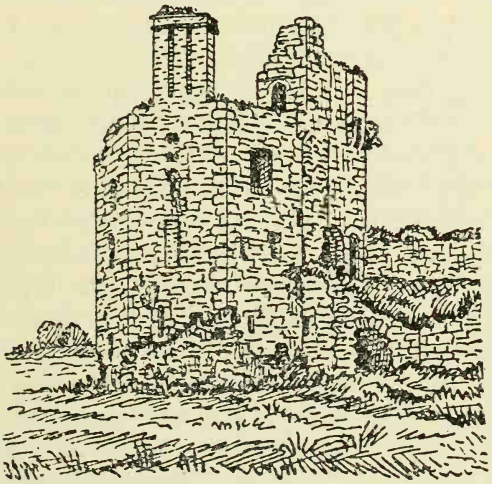
Thomas Fitzhugh de Lacy. Thomas, the son of Hugh de Lacy. He was constable of the castle of Limerick at a fee of ten marks till May 28, 1326, in which year he was succeeded by Thomas de Wichester. In 1319 La Garthe was held by Thomas de Lees, and was given in charge to W. Hampton (Grossi Fines). As early as 1291 this ancient township, now called Ballingarry, was known as La Garthe: it was walled in 1418, the castle having been built in 1407–1408. The native Irish inhabitants of those early days included such names as Collins, Mac Grath, Mac Kathal, O'Ryuerdon, Ohaskeran, etc. Many of the Austrian de Lacys made this their ancient township part of their surname as, for instance, Wilhelm Graf von Lacy-Bellingari, General in the Austrian service, who died in December, 1784. In 1287 Ralph Browne of Kilcullane Castle near Hospital was fined: his family held it thenceforward.

Patrick de Lacy. In 1343 he held Bruree from his father.[4] In 1296 John le Penry held Lisrede, Lisnemotie, and Brurys.

Sir Thomas de Lacy. He was killed in 1318 at the battle of Tradree

[4] Plea Rolls, 14, 22nd, 36.

(Dysert O'Dea) fighting by the side of Sir Richard De Clare, who also perished in that bloody contest: Sir Thomas and Sir Richard were kinsmen both: de Lacy is believed to have been a descendant of that Thomas de Lacy who held La Garthe from Richard de Clare: it was transferred to Thomas de Hampton.[5] Sir Thomas who perished at Tradree left a son, also Thomas, who was still living in 1326. The fortress of the De Clares was Bunratty Castle, a short distance below Limerick city and on the Clare side of the river Shannon: its massive towers still loom over the broad expanse of water, objects of beauty, power, and stern



GLENOGRA CASTLE

aloofness. The litchened walls of this majestic pile whilst affording the peasant a medium for conjuring up,—

"Magic casements opening wide
On fairy lands forlorn,"

never fail to arrest the attention of the traveler who is sensitive to the silent message they bear from out a storied past; a message ever so needful, sometimes, as a corrective to the banalities of the day. Sir Henry de La Capella of Kilmacow, near La Garthe, and his kinsman, James de La Capella (Supple), were also killed in that battle: so, too, was Sir

[5] Cf. Canon J. Begley's *History of Limerick*.

Thomas de Clare, son and heir of Sir Richard. Thomas de Lacy, son and heir of Sir Thomas, is styled of Grenac (Granagh) in the records: there is reason for thinking that the old name of Rylanes, near La Garthe, was also Granagh ("Greanaig"). To the De Clare family allusion has already been made: here it need only be mentioned that Sir Richard de Clare was the son of Sir Thomas and his wife Lady Juliana Fitzgerald. Through Hawyse de Lacy's marriage into the house of Deveroux, the marriage of John de Lacy into the de Quincy family, and the marriage of Maud de Lacy to Richard, Earl of Gloucester, the Earls de Clare had de Lacy descents. As to Gilbert de Clare, son of Maud de Lacy, and his wife the Princess Joan, daughter of King Edward I; one of their daughters, Elizabeth (sister of Gilbert killed at Bannockburn), married four times, having issue of each marriage. By her second marriage she is ancestress of the present House Fermoy: her third husband was Theobald, Baron de Verdon (d.1316), and her fourth was Roger Damory. This Lady was own cousin of Sir Richard de Clare, killed at Tradree. The inheritance of her third husband was divided between his four daughters, co-heiresses. Note, too, that Sir John Deveroux, descendant of Robert Deveroux and Halwyse de Lacy, was the husband of Cecily, sister and sole heiress of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Ewe and Essex, and Baroness Bourchier in her own right. Their daughter, Anne, was the spouse of Henry, Lord Clifford. Sir John Bourchier was Baron Ferrers of Chartley. Sir Maurice de Lacy, as already stated, proved that Gilbert de Clare was the eldest son of Sir Thomas de Clare (son of Sir Richard) killed in battle, and that he was born at Limerick in 1282 and died in 1308: Sir Maurice was seemingly part of de Clare's household. The ancient manor of Corcomohide belonged to the de Clares at this time, and included probably in that same Manor was La Garthe, the ancient home of the Limerick Lacys.

Sir Robert de Lacy of Rathwyre, County Westmeath. The seat of this powerful branch of the de Lacy family lies due east of Mullingar, south of Killucan on the Riverstown River, and is included in the Barony of Fairbill. The records speak of Robert de Lacy as being Hugh's cousin; in any case he was one of Hugh's Barons and was endowed by him with the lands and castle of Rathwyre. Robert's family was one of the very first in Ireland to espouse the cause of Edward Bruce in his pretensions to the Irish throne, and undoubtedly suffered much in the downfall of that heroic adventurer. Having traversed Ireland in triumph, even occupying Limerick city, he was eventually killed by an obscure Norman knight.

The Beetham manuscript derives the Limerick Lacys from the Rathwyre stock, but whilst that may possibly be so in regard of some, Sheriff Roger for instance, the pedigrees of Mac Firbis and O'Clery, not to mention others, are at one in deducing these Lacys, at least the Bruff and La Garthe households, from Sir William Lacy of Kilmore Castle; the early entries of the Desmond Roll, etc., make for the same conclusion; add to this the statement of some sixteenth century documents that de Lacy of Bruff and Bruree and La Garthe were brothers. Sir William had been seneschal of the royal manor of Any in County Limerick previous to King John's raid of 1210; this same Sir William Lacy is found to have his signature affixed to a charter in the register of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, as witness with, amongst others, the Archdeacon of Emily. The coupling of these names indicate that William had interests in Limerick. Robert de Lacy, strange to say, married a lady named Gwellian or Gwendoline,—she was thus a namesake of William de Lacy's wife. The name suggests that his lady was of Welsh origin, but the records are otherwise silent as to her family. After the Bruce failure Sir Robert's descendants were deprived of the Manor of Rathwyre, though they seem to have recovered it for awhile. In 1317 some eleven members of the de Lacy family were arraigned in Dublin for complicity in the Bruce affair; one of these was taken to Castle Trim and ordered to poison himself (John de Lacy).

Walter de Lacy. Lord of Rathwyre. In the Beetham manuscript he is stated to have been son of Robert (Roger) de Lacy of Rathwyre. According to the same authority, his son was Sir Simon de Lacy (whose sister married Sir William de Nugent), whose son was Sir Hugh, "who served in the army of Piers Gaviston" and married a daughter of Richard de Lacy: these might be compared with some individuals recorded above. The compiler has seen some references to a certain work called *Francis Nicholas's Compendium*, where, evidently confusing de Lucy with de Lacy, a certain Anthony "de Lacy" is stated to have been the son of Hugh, "Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1335," whose son was Gilbert, whose son was John, Earl of Meath (m. sister of Richard III), killed on Bosworth Field, whose son was Hugh, whose son was Patrick de Lacy (m. Mary, fil. Sir Philip Courtenay, Viceroy of Ireland, 1383), whose son was Edy, etc.; that work then proceeds to individuals of a later date, refers to the Supples "of Innisfail," the Cantors, and others. This "pedigree," like that recorded in O'Hart's work, as far as one can judge, is absolutely worthless. Again, some writers state that "Geofferie

de Constantine," one of Hugh de Lacy's barons, who received the lands of Kilbinie and Rathmarthie, was a de Lacy: there is no authority whatever for that assertion: his name may have suggested that of Anthony in the above-mentioned list.[6]

Thomas de Lacy. Surviving son of Sir Thomas de Lacy. He was killed at the battle of Tradree in 1318. Thomas de Lacy, Junior, is styled of Grenach, a place which is now called Granagh, a short distance from La Garthe, due south.

David de Lacy. Styled of La Garthe. Under date of 1316 David is mentioned in the Rolls of Exchequer[7] as being the son of *John de Lacy*. Their names are found coupled with those of Sir Thomas killed at Tradree, and his son, also Thomas, styled of Grenach. The ancient churches of La Garthe, Askeaton, Rathkeale, Bruree, Tankardstown, Moyne, Castlemahon, etc., were attached to the Abbey of Keynsham in Somersetshire. So too was the ancient church at Lismakeery. Keynsham Abbey near Bath was founded by William Earl of Gloucester in 1170. Hubert de Burgh, Bishop of Limerick, bestowed some of these churches on it at an early period: on the other hand, the de Lacys of Bruree, La Garthe, Lismakeery, and Tankardstown, were responsible for the bestowal of the churches in those localities on the same institution.

Sir Nicholas de Lacy. Son of William "Gorm" de Lacy and the Princess Gwendoline verch Llewelyn. Nicholas seems to have been born at Carrickfergus Castle: he survived his father. It is very likely that William de Lacy of Castlemahon (Mahoonagh) in West Limerick was a brother of Nicholas, and perhaps others mentioned in the foregoing list. King Edward Bruce landed at Carrickfergus with six thousand Scots to accomplish the Conquest of Ireland in 1316: he had been invited by the de Lacys, the O'Neills, and others, to assume the Irish Crown. He made a triumphal tour of Ireland, and was crowned after the Irish fashion at Dundalk, "King of Ireland." The Bruces were descendants of the ancient kings of Ireland through their ancestor, Fergus, King of the Scots: from him, one-time King of Dalriada, Carrickfergus is named, "The Rock of Fergus."

Sir John de Lacy. Oldest son of Nicholas. He seems to have been a brother of Nicholas de Lacy of Bruree whose wife's name was Juliana.

[6] Cf. Calendar of Ireland State Papers for references to Robert and Simon Lacy (ca. 1297).

[7] Cf. Rolls of Exchequer, Edward II, 1326.

Sir John de Lacy is styled of Bruff where the Lacys built the castle in 1220: it was an appanage of the Hospital of Aney. Outside the town stands another de Lacy stronghold, Ballygrennan in Uregare. The Castle of Bruff towered over the Morning Star River, the Saimer (Abha Caoimhineach) of the ancient Sagas. As to Howardstown, near Bruree; there is record of a tithe case, 1295, of Thomas de Cocis, Dean of Limerick, and the Sheriff, Roger de Lacy.[8]

Sir Maurice de Lacy. Son of John (fl. ca. 1298). His wife's christian name was Eva, and both were contemporaries of Geoffrey de Lacy of Rathwyre who, according to Beetham, married the daughter of John de Lacy of Dysert. Maurice held part of the Ville of Bruree in 1290, and also Howardstown. His wife, Eva, had a suit against Roger the Sheriff in respect of Doorlus. In 1289 Maurice and Eva de Lacy granted Bruree under warrant to Robert de Morisco, and in 1281 Sir Maurice is found paying Le Marks rent for Howardstown. The christian name "Maurice" becomes pretty common with the Limerick de Lacys from this time, also "Pierce" and "Edy," a matter that often leads to much confusion, especially in later times. Maurice and Eva were warranted of the Ville of Ballycullen.

Sir Eda de Lacy (Oda, Edy, Aidy, Otho). Sir Eda, son of Maurice, is evidently that Sir Otho de Lacy who married Lady Joan Fitzmaurice, daughter of Thomas, First Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, who died at his son-in-law's castle of Lotteragh outside Bruree, on the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, 1280. The old Knight of Kerry (from whom descend the Earls of Lansdowne, and the Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw; the chief residence of the latter in England being Bowood House, Caine, Wiltshire) had been on a visit there to his two daughters, one, the wife of Sir Otho de Lacy, the other, Lady Catherine Fitzmaurice, being the wife of Sir Hugh de Lacy of La Garthe. These de Lacy brothers were belted knights, and their wives were the aunts of Gerald Fitzmaurice, last Prior of the Order of Knights Templars in Ireland. The aged Lord of Kerry was interred at Ardfert Abbey, near Listowel, by the side of the great altar. The imposing ruins of Lotteragh Castle still tower over the winding river Maigue, of poetic fame: but at the time these pious ladies lived Lotteragh was indeed a structure of beauty, rising out of the bosom of its own woods, a scene of unsurpassing loveliness; but alas, the fair woodlands are no more.

[8] Justic R. Cal., page 38.

"O spread agean your leaves an' flow'rs, lwonesome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Here underneath the dewy show'rs o' warm-air'd spring-time, zunny woodlands!
As when in drong or open ground, wi' happy bwoyish heart I vound
The twittren birds a-builden round your high-bough'd hedges, zunny woodlands!

* * * * * * *

O let me rove agean unspied, lwonsome woodlands! zunny woodlands!
Along your green-bough'd hedges zide, as then I rambled, zunny woodlands!
An' where the missen trees woonce stood, or tongues woonce rung among the wood,
My memory shall meake em good, though you've a-lost em, zunny woodlands!

—W. Barnes.

The ancient proprietors of Bruree were the O'Donovans, whom King Brian Boru expelled because of the foul murder of his brother, attributed to them. Its vast mounds and barrows proclaim its ancient glories, when it had been the chosen residence of the kings of Munster. These ladies Fitzmaurice derive ultimately from William Fitzgerald, brother of Maurice who died in 1171,—from in fact that very Griffith who saved the life of Hugh de Lacy on the Hill of Ward near Athboy in 1172.

Sir Hugh de Lacy of La Garthe. (Ballingarry-Lacy, whence the head of that family, at least from the mid-seventeenth century, assumes the name and style of de Lacy-Bellingari.) He married Lady Catherine Fitzmaurice, sister of his brother's wife, Lady Joan. These Ladies were granddaughters of the renowned King of Leinster, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, their mother being the Princess Grace Mac Murrough Kavanagh, daughter of King Art. The de Lacys-Bellingari then have a Mac Murrough Kavanagh descent (and the same applies to the de Lacys of Bruree), but it comes through a Geraldine. The early nursing mothers of the de Lacys at Garth and Bruree were, in fact, "Geraldines' daughters;"—accept the dear expression with all its poetry and all its meaning. These daughters were pious daughters; and it was within reach of the pious ministrations of one of them, if not of both, that the first Knight of Kerry and Lixnaw on a memorable day in 1280 breathed his last: he died at Lotteragh Castle, by the very walls of which the river Maigue glides on its course so gently,—probably one of the last objects beyond those walls upon which the eyes of the dying baron rested. Briefly, the descent of the first Knight of Kerry and Lixnaw was: Thomas, first Knight, FitzMaurice, FitzRaymond, FitzGriffin, FitzWilliam, FitzGerald, FitzOtho. Sir Hugh de Lacy of La Garthe is clearly to be

identified with Sir Hugh de Lacy, already recorded as having given evidence as to the true value of the lands and tenements held by Thomas Fitzmaurice, deceased, owner of the manors of Newcastle, Kileedy, Shanid, and Glenogra.[9] Sir Hugh's castle at La Garthe,—Shanacloen Castle,—stands in the lower part of that township, off Knight Street (Sraidenruddery), and overlooks the little brook Greevagh (Greinoch) as it wends its way over the pebbly beds, from the west and onward to the river Maigue, itself a tributary of the lordly Shannon. Not far away once stood at Ardaglish, and right beside that other de Lacy residence now yclept "The Priests' House," at the Turret, what might appropriately be named the acropolis of La Garthe, viz., Castle Ragge. Tradition speaks of a de Lacy-Bellingari having been hanged, drawn, and quartered, right there at the Turret in the days of Oliver Cromwell. Away in the distance the castles of Lisamota and Bunistowe raise their heads, the latter, alas, no longer girded by protective oaks and giant beeches, dear to youth, and affording Woodstock a name less wanting in significance.

Apropos Sir Robert de Lacy's manor at Rathwyre; a report of the public records, published some nine years ago, states that in 1310–1312 Sir Hugh de Lacy held the farm of the Manor of Dysert, the Manor possibly belonging to the church, but rented by himself: whilst inclining to identify Dysert with that near Croom in Limerick, not far distant from Dunaman where the de Lacys held estates from very early times, still, it is but just to point out that other Dysert, also associated with the de Lacys, in the Barony of Fairbill and adjacent to Rathwyre: the latter is important enough to constitute a separate parish. The Beetham manuscript refers to a certain "Adomar de Lacy who married an heiress in the County Limerick," deriving him from the Rathwyre House. The good Sir William had evidently in mind that Sir Aumer de Lacy who, with two others, is recorded as being deeply implicated in the Bruce expedition: as to the "heiress," one may be pardoned for substituting "fairy godmother,"—or, perhaps, "deus ex machina." No, no, the de Lacys came into Limerick as their fathers came into England and Ireland,—sword in hand! Some years ago the writer saw a contribution to a learned journal wherein it was suggested that the de Lacys of Limerick were in reality but a branch of the Lee family, and so not Normans at all! It were a pity to make Gaels merely of those who had already become "ipsis Hibernicis Hiberniores"!

[9] Vide supra.

Through their early alliances with the Fitzmaurices the de Lacys of La Garthe and Bruree have a descent from King Henry I of England (1100–1135). Later, one discovers that Elizabeth, daughter of the third Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, married a de Lacy of Bruree: her mother was a daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. Lady Joanna Fitzhenry, daughter of Myler Fitzhenry the founder of Conall Abbey, County Kildare, and sometime Chief Governor of Ireland, was the mother of Thomas, first Lord of Kerry, whilst the mother of Joanna herself was a niece of Hugh de Lacy who died in 1186. Sir Thomas had for step-mother Catherine, daughter of Miles de Cogan of Belvoir, now Carrigaline, near Cork.

Many legends and traditions cling to the ancient ruined castles of La Garthe: it is said of Lisamota that the lord of the castle wishing to bury his treasures appointed some trusties to conceal the same, threatening dire calamities in the event of their revealing the place wherein they were deposited. Having sworn great oaths, they constructed a stone-lined chamber below the surface, and sealed up the treasure therein. But the lord of the manor, for better safety, thought well to slay the trusties; from thence till now the spirits of the slain guard the deposit, and, in the case of Bunistowe at least, the presumptious mortal who would dare attempt discovery must count on being chased by fierce bulls snorting fire from their nostrils! A similar legend is told about Bunistowe of Woodstock, "a gentle spot" if ever there was one, and right beside "the Fairy Mount," whence the tutelar spirit,—an aged woman, wearing a red hood, wildly lamenting the desolation of her fairy home,—struck terror into the churls who would raise a "great-house" at the grove on the ruins of the faerie homestead! La Garthe, Bruff, Bruree, are places forever consecrate to de Lacy traditions, and dear to every Limerick Lacy from Grodno to Demerara:

> "I loved thee by thy streams of yore, by distant streams I love thee more;
> For never was the heart so true as bidding what we love adieu."
>
> —W. S. Landor.

William de Lacy. Beetham manuscript. Son of Geoffrey de Lacy and the daughter of John de Lacy. He was still living in 1347 and is said to have been the ancestor of the Leinster (Wexford, Kilkenny, Wicklow) de Lacys. The history or pedigrees of the Leinster Lacys, especially those of Wexford, has not so far been compiled, and consequently their descent is still a problem. There are reasons for thinking

that the surname "de Lacy," or "de Lacey," especially the latter form, is often but a corrupted variant of "O'Lahassy," which, being a purely Gaelic surname, has no relation as such to the family treated of in these records. Whether that applies to the Wexford de Lacys the compiler cannot say: certes these Wexford families have shown themselves, in many instances, not unworthy of such high descent. In recent years the brothers Laurence and Michael de Lacy were quite prominent in the revolutionary movement, being particularly active in their own native town of Enniscorthy: and the writer is not unmindful of a pretty scene he once witnessed at the Waterford Oireachtas where a piper's band, composed entirely of members from a de Lacy family in Enniscorthy, were on parade, and incidentally bore away the palm of victory from less successful contestants: little children some, accompanied by their bigger brethren, but all wearing the kilted national costume, bedecked with parti-coloured ribbons, and all marching to the skirl of the war-pipes, awakening the old city of Strongbow with some ancient pibroch that would have rejoiced King Brian himself and his brave Dalgas! Members of the Wexford House are to be found in most every part of the United States and Australia; in Baltimore the Lacy family of Paca Street, to which belongs Miss Helen de Lacy of the Mercentile Building, are of that gens.

Sir Pierce de Lacy of Ampton Hall, Bury-St.-Edmonds, K.O.S.G. He was created baronet in 1921, being then forty-nine years old, and is the present representative in the United Kingdom of the Wexford House de Lacy. Sir Pierce is the son of the late John Pierce de Lacy, Esq., of Oakmont, Egbaston, Birmingham, and married in 1898 Ethel Maud, daughter of the late James Fenucane Draper of St. Heliers. His children are one son and five daughters. He was educated at St. George's College, Weybridge. By profession a stockbroker, Sir Pierce has interested himself in British industrial concerns, and was the founder of the British Shareholder's Trust: he is director of various financial and industrial companies. His heir is Maurice John Pierce de Lacy, late Lieutenant of the Second Life-Guards, born on April 2, 1900. The grandfather, James de Lacy, Esq. of Garryrichard, of Sir Pierce de Lacy of Ampton Hall was born in the County Wexford, Ireland: it is to be hoped that that distinguished scion of the Wexford House de Lacy will, out of regard for a worthy race, have proper research made into the early history of the Wexford line. The author wishes to acknowledge his obligations to the distinguished nobleman for his munificence in making the publication of this present work possible.

Sir Thomas de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of Eda or Otho de Lacy; flourished about 1300. He was the contemporary, if not actually the son of Sir Hugh (Aodh) de Lacy, who gave evidence in 1299 at the inquisition conducted by Wogan as to the lands and tenements of Thomas Fitzmaurice. Note that towards the close of the thirteenth century the grandsons of Egidia de Lacy, sister of Gilbert and wife of Richard de Burgho, were in receipt of some revenues out of lands at Bruree. It will be recalled that Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly (d. 1257), father of the third baron, who married Lady Joanna de Geneville, was the father-in-law of Sir Thomas de Clare: the daughter of Maurice, third baron, came into the possession of the whole Offaly inheritance in the County of Limerick,—for a time just. Sir Thomas de Clare killed at Tradree was interred in the Abbey of St. Francis at Limerick City.

Sir Oliver de Lacy. Oldest son of the preceding; flourished about 1340. He was the contemporary of Sir Nicholas de Lacy of Bruree and Howardstown, who was still living in 1348, and who held part of Kilmore near Granagh in 1317, concerning which he had a suit with John Goer. The Beetham manuscript states that Nicholas was still living in 1348: the same source records no de Lacy names from that year till the middle of the sixteenth century. In O'Clery's list David de Lacy's name occurs in lieu of Oliver's: perhaps David and Oliver were brothers.[10]

Sir Thomas de Lacy. Son and heir of Sir Oliver; flourished about 1360. His contemporary was that Patrick de Lacy who held Bruree from his father in 1343. Doubtless Patrick was a brother or otherwise near kinsman of Sir Thomas.

Sir Nicholas de Lacy. Son and heir of Sir Thomas, flourished about 1375. His christian name seems to have been a favourite one with the de Lacys of those early days. It is strange that the great patron of the Desia race, once settled round about Bruff, should be St. Nicholas. This tribe had been expelled from Meath by King Cormac Mac Art, whereupon having taken possession of the Bruff district, they built the town and named it "The Township of the Decia People," i.e., Brugh-Na-Ndéise. The word "Déis" means an ear of corn, for that tribe were credited with being thoroughly expert agriculturists, a reputation which the superior lands of East Limerick did much to enhance. They later formed settlements in County Waterford, called in contradistinction to those of Limerick, "The Big Desia" ("Déise mór"), whence Lord Decies derives his title, and the surname "Deasy" its origin.

[10] Vide infra.

Sir Odo de Lacy. Son and heir of Sir Nicholas; flourished about 1410. The Annals of Lough Cé record that Eda Léis (*Anglice*, Lacy) of Bruree fought a duel in Kilmallock with the son of the Earl of Kildare, in which both were mortally wounded: this occurred in 1412. This individual was, evidently, Sir Odo, son of Nicholas, and Kildare was undoubtedly the son of Earl Thomas, second son of the fifth Earl of Kildare. In the history of the Geraldines by the Marquis of Kildare, Earl Thomas is recorded as having died without heirs. Sir Odo de Lacy's wife seems to have been Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas, third Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw who died about 1342: there is a record which states that Lady Elizabeth[11] married Eda Léis of Bruree. Her sister, Margaret, was the wife of Donald Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond. Another daughter of the third Lord Kerry, Mary, was the wife of Sir Robert de Lacy of Ivecolyen: she also seems to have married, secondly, Lord Matthew de Condon, Baron of Coshlea. Maurice Fitzmaurice, second Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, had a brother, Peter, ancestor of the Pierses of Kerry, a family which was allied with the de Lacys of La Garthe at a later period: they were known as the Pierses of Minegahane, Crishnishane, and Ballymacquim.

The posterity of Pierce Fitzmaurice assumed the surname "Pierse" in the reign of Elizabeth. Ulick Fitzmaurice of Duagh-na-Feely obtained a confirmatory grant of the family estates after the Restoration: his son, James, was attainted in 1691, and his lands sold to the Hollow Blade Sword Company: by them it was re-sold to Francis Edwards of London. This sale, however, was voided in favour of Anne Fitzmaurice, widow, who produced a deed made previous to the attainder, settling the lands of Duagh on her grandson, Garrett, a minor, whose eldest son was Ulick, who married Tryphena Blennerhassett, ancestor of the present Pierses (and Fitzmaurices) of Duagh, Bedford, and Listowel. Maurice Fitzgerald, brother of Peter, had five sons and four daughters; of these Gerald was the last Prior in Ireland of the Knights Templars: The ancient templary of La Garthe is still commemorated by such place-names as Clontemple ("plain of the templary") and Knight Street ("Sráid-na-ridirí"). Lady Joan married William Barry, Lord of Castle-Lyons (Olethan); Elleanor married John Lord Fermoy, by whom she was the mother of Blanche, first Countess of Kildare, mother of the first Countess of Garrick, mother of the first Earl of Ormond (Butler):

[11] Supra.

their only paternal aunts were the Ladies de Lacy of Bruree and La Garthe. Nicholas, third Lord of Kerry, son of Maurice and nephew of Pierce, married the Princess Slaney, daughter to Conor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond: of that union there were at least eleven children, viz., Maurice, fourth Lord of Kerry; John, fifth Lord of Kerry; Gerald, Abbot of Loughsewdy; Mary, wife of Sir Robert de Lacy; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Otho de Lacy; Elleanor, wife of Maurice, Earl of Desmond; Joan, wife of Maurice, Knight of Kerry; and others.

Sir Maurice de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of Sir Otho; flourished about 1430. The de Lacys were patrons of La Garthe church as early as 1418, the same being attached to Keynisham Abbey near Bath in Somersetshire, and dedicated to St. Evanjanus. It is worthy of note that Sir William Pierse, oldest son of Sir Henry of Tristernagh (d. 1691), County Westmeath, married Hanora, oldest daughter of William, twentieth Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw: this alliance brought the Pierse family into touch with the Cox and Odell families of La Garthe. Sir William's oldest son, Sir Henry, married Jane, daughter of John Pigott, Esq., of Kilfinny, County Limerick (d. 1733), of whom there was issue. Lady Constance, second daughter of William, twentieth Lord Kerry, wedded John Oge Odell.

Sir John de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of Sir Maurice; flourished about 1455.

Sir John de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of the foregoing; flourished about 1485. It was the compiler's original purpose to make diligent search for materials anent these early de Lacys, more especially those between the years 1350–1550: that, however, is not now feasible, as he is too far distant from sources of research, without a library, and dependant on mere fugative notes.

Sir Pierce de Lacy: Oldest son and heir of the foregoing, Lord of Bruff; flourished about 1515.

Under the year 1537 one discovers amongst the jury of commoners in the County of Kilkenny the name of John de Lacy of Knocktopher. There are still a few families of that name to be found in the counties Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow, the last mentioned derived, seemingly, from those of Wexford. "The description of Ireland in Anno 1598," published in 1878 (Messrs. Gill) from Rev. E. Hogan's editing of an ancient manuscript discovered at Clongowes Wood College, is a highly important document for that period, and contains many references to the de Lacys, some of which will be referred to infra. From now the

christian name "Pierce" becomes very common with the Limerick Lacys and, one might add, confusing.

Sir John de Lacy. Son and heir of Sir Pierce; flourished about 1545, and was Lord of Bruff. His La Garthe contemporary seems to have been Robert de Lacy. In 1584 Thomas, son of Robert de Lacy, was pardoned for complicity in the Desmond Insurrection: it is more than likely that his father, Robert, perished in the course of those ruthless wars. The families of Fox, Browne, Coppinger, and Fanning, were intermarried with the de Lacys of those early days.

It is to be hoped that the good Sir John de Lacy was spared the sorrow of witnessing the fearful struggle of his kith and kin against the might and puissance of Elizabeth, Queen of England, with consequences far-reaching and tragic in the extreme. A learned authority thus raises the veil for a moment off the horrors of the period at whose threshold at least Sir John de Lacy, Lord of Bruff, once stood:

"During the rebellion ruin seized on most of the castles. We know few more terrible records,—far more terrible than the most rhetorical history,—than that ghastly list of doom in the margins of the Desmond Roll. There we read thousands of dry, methodical, quiet entries, as unemotional as an account book, recording the doom of Desmond and his adherents, 'slain in rebellion,' 'by execution,' 'died attainted,' 'died in battle,' written within and without with death,—sword, and fire, and red ruin, and the breaking up of laws."

Sir William de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of the foregoing; flourished about 1575. Sir William was evidently the father of John Fitzwilliam de Lacy of Dunoman, near Croom, whose lands were confiscated in 1575. Sir William was also the father of the celebrated Sir Pierce de Lacy, Lord of Bruff, Ballygrennan, Ballycloghy, Frankfort, etc., a knight "equally illustrious for his valour as for his birth, and one of the most zealous defenders of Catholicity," says the Abbe Mageoghan, historiographer to the Irish Brigades in the service of France. The Clongowes manuscript records that "Pierce de Lacy of the castles of Bruff and Derryclogh, half-brother to Lord Burke of Brittas, at Adare entered into rebellion in 1578, and was slain July 28, 1601. His mother was Honora Ni Mulrian (Ryan): Eddie Lacy of Bruree claimed to be his heir." The same authority continues to say that his contemporaries were "Eddie, the son of Walter de Lacy, of Ballinagarde, and David de Lacy of Garristown," i.e., La Garthe. These are recorded as being amongst "the gentry and freeholders of Connello" in 1570.[12] Pierce Purcell of Croagh, evidently the ancestor of General

[12] Vide Lambeth manuscript.

Purcell, Confederate leader, is also included in that list. From this it is clear that the wife of Sir William de Lacy was the Lady Hanora Ni Mulrian (O'Ryan) of Owney, County Tipperary. That lady was subsequently married to Sir Richard de Burgh, Lord of Brittas ("Bretasche"), whose oldest son was the Venerable Sir John de Burgh, executed at the instance of Mountjoy at Limerick in 1607; his crime was that, as a Papist, he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy, and was not willing to surrender his chaplain, a Roman Catholic priest. Information was sworn against him by his kinsman and erstwhile friend, Theobald de Burgh of Castleconnell (for which he received the half of Sir John's estate together with, in 1618, the Lordship of Brittas), and Sir Edmond Walsh of Abingdon. The long imprisonment of this noble scion of the House de Burgh (whose wife was Grace, daughter of Sir John George Thornton, Treasurer to the Army of Munster), even to the visits and sacrifices made by his noble daughter, is strikingly similar to the prison life of Sir Thomas More. Sir Pierce de Lacy, then, was his uterine brother, and Sir William was his step-father. It is worthy of remark, what many old records state, that at the close of the sixteenth century the de Lacy proprietors of La Garthe, Bruff ("The Brouve"), and Bruree were brothers and, strange to say, there are many indications which point to that same conclusion. True, the de Lacys seem to have intermarried with their own kin, but that is not sufficient to account for that sense of nearness and remoteness which characterises these Houses for the next hundred years. It is quite clear that La Garthe was the original home, "the mother House," of all the Limerick de Lacys: that at any rate is what the records bear in upon one. It will be sufficient to point out here that Edy Lacy of Bruree claimed Sir Pierce's estates being, as he asserted, his heir; that an ancestor, William de Lacy, occurs in most pedigrees for the period about 1575, as being the head of the several houses; that Sir Pierce had property, at least one castle, in the neighbourhood of La Garthe; that Edy Lacy of Kilmacaneerla, like his brethren of La Garthe, escaped the Desmond forfeitures, as did also the de Lacys of Glenquim, although the household at Kilmacaneerla seems to have been more immediately connected with the family at Donoman. Instances might be multiplied to show the puzzling nature of this problem.

As to the Mulrians; they were the ancient proprietors of Owney (from at least the thirteenth century), though more ultimately they were of Leinster origin. In 1610 William O'Mulrian, quite possibly a brother to Honora, surrendered to the king all his rights in the Barony of Owney-

O'Mulrian, the same being returned to him by letters patent. They were patrons of Abingdon Monastery and parish, and one discovers that the last abbot of the former was John O'Mulrian (1565, 1569, 1594). William O'Mulrian died in 1632.

Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy. Lord of Bruff and son of the foregoing. He was seventeenth in descent, linea recta, from Hugh de Lacy Lord of Meath, first of the name in Ireland. Duald Mac Firbis, who died in 1670, closes his list with Pierce Oge (Junior) de Lacy, son of Sir Hempon Pierce, son of Sir William de Lacy and his wife Lady Joanna Ni Mulrian. Sir Pierce or, as he is styled in Coxe's History of Ireland, Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy of Bruff, was a renowned military captain during the Elizabethan wars in Munster. From first to last he was a staunch supporter of the illustrious House of Desmond, a House like that of de Lacy, so old as to seem without beginning, and too illustrious to deserve any ending. In O'Sullivan's Contemporary History he is styled a brave and eloquent gentleman of Munster,—"vir animi plenus nec eloquentiae inanis,"—and elsewhere, as "a Munster Potentate." On the other hand Carew, Lord President of the province, describes him as "a wise and malicious traitor," and again, speaking of Sir Pierce and the then Knight of Glin, he terms both "sons of perdition, not to be admitted on any terms."

The following excerpt from the Clongowes manuscript will throw some light on the course of the Desmond war ("the gathering of the Clans"):

"Toward the end of September O'Neill sent letters to Leinster requesting Burke, O'Moore, and Tyrrell, to trust the guarding of Leinster to some of their allies, and to proceed themselves to make conquests, and to bring some of the adverse territories over to their cause, and particularly to go into Munster at the invitation of Thomas Ruadh, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl of Desmond. They were persuaded and encouraged to go by Sir Piers Lacy, a brave and eloquent gentleman of Munster; and O'Moore leaving the care of Leix to his brother Edmond, led eight hundred foot and about two hundred horse under Redmond Burke (Baron of Leitrim), and his brother William, Dermont O'Connor and his two brothers (Cairbre and Con), and Captain Tyrrell. They did account that province to be the key of the kingdom, both by reason of the cities and walled towns (which are more than in all Ireland besides), the fruitfulness of the country, being reputed the garden of Ireland, and the commodious harbours lying open to both France and Spain. Early in October the O'Moores burst into upper and lower Ormond, and from them they sought neither peace nor friendship, but proceeded to plunder them at once on account of their enmity towards the Earl of Ormond (Butler). They took five castles of Ormond, one of which, Druimaidhneach, on the margin of the Shannon, Burke kept to himself, for

waging war on Clanrickard out of it. They remained for two or three weeks encamped in that country. Amongst those that joined there were O'Dwyer of Kilnamanach, i.e., Dermot, son of Owney, son of Philip; the sons of Mac Brian O'Gcunach, viz., the sons of Murtagh, son of Turlough, son of Murtough; the Ryans about Connor-Na-Mainge, son of William Caech (blind), son of Dermot O'Mulrian; the race of Brian Oge of Duharra. All marched into the Geraldine territory, invited by the sons of Thomas Roe, son of the Earl of Desmond, and first came to the County of Limerick. The president, Sir Thomas Norris, who was at the time at Kilmallock, went to Cork to avoid them, not being able to cope with them. All went west across the Maigue into Connello and to the borders of Sliahh-Luachra and Gleann-Corbraighe. James, the son of Thomas Roe Fitzgerald, came to join them in Connello. John, another son, was already with them. About three thousand men came through Aherlow, and John, the second son above, was proclaimed Earl of Desmond in lieu of his elder brother, James, until the latter would join them: however, James came on the eleventh of October with sixteen horse and twenty foot, and the purpose of the traitors was to create him Earl of Desmond at the hill of Ballioghly. On the eighth, in the evening, there came to Ballingarrie, out of Rannallaghe, Cahir Mac Hugh, Thomas Butler, and others with one hundred and sixty men. . . . . The rebells being then uniting betwixt (Weever to Cecil) Rathkeale and Ballingarrie. About which time the Vice-President had assembled the forces of the province with full purpose to encounter with the traitors, finding the said forces to be in shewe about equal to the strength of the enemy: but albeit divers of the noblemen and chief gentlemen of the province were then and there ready, as it seemed, to accompany the governor in this conflict, yet at the very instant the most part of the followers of the noblemen and gentlemen went to the enemy."

Though O'Moore had sent a letter challenging him to fight, Norreys withdrew "upon necessarie occasion," and his troops dispersed without so much as seeing the enemy; however, it seems he did not retire unmolested, as the Irish kerne had some skirmishes with the rear-guard.[13] "John Fitzthomas and Tyrrell led three thousand rebels; John was second son of Sir Thomas of Desmond. Hearing of these things Ormond set out for Limerick with cavalry and infantry to check them, having previously ordered the President in Cork to meet him at Kilmallock."

If it be asked what was the real cause of the Desmond Insurrection the answer will be found to lie with those importunate courtiers of Elizabeth, who would build their fortunes on the ruin of the native and Anglo-Norman potentates in Ireland, and on the known leanings of Her Majesty, prompted by these, to confiscate their properties, or at the least plant them with impecunious adventurers ("undertakers"), her subjects out of England: nor were there wanting agents provocateurs to bring about conditions favouring the prosecution of the first alternative.

[13] Cf. Sullivan, Morryson, Camden, Annals, Saxey's Letters to Council, etc.

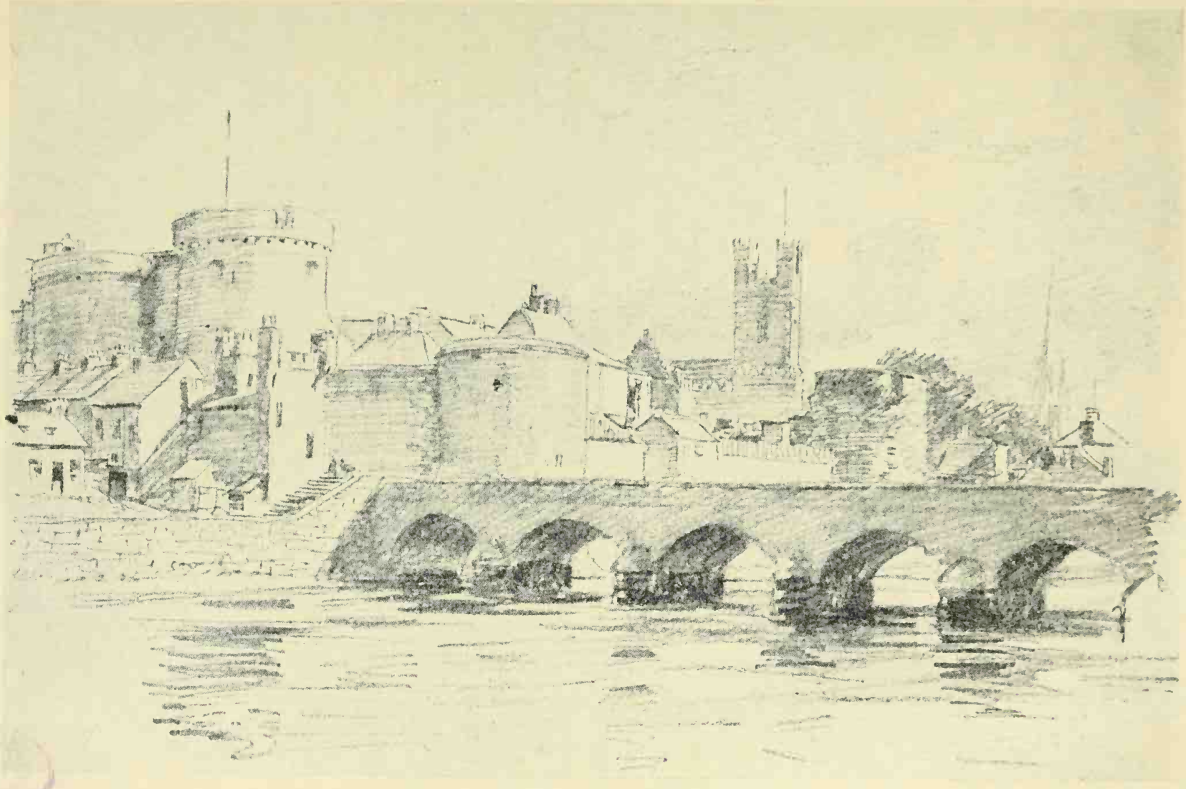
Every artifice was brought into requisition: false charges laid against those noblemen, treachery, religious intolerance, bribery, even the poisoned bowl,—all, all, were considered quite correct provided the happy issue were to goad a loyal and peaceful people into revolt. Of these contributory causes the imposition of an alien creed was decidedly the most inflammatory, turning on principles by those noblemen held most dear. The following excerpt from a letter, Carew to Cecil, written on June 18, 1601, will best illustrate the base expedients and subterfuges employed by the government of the day, often successfully (e.g., the unfortunate Dermot O'Connor), but happily not in this instance: having asked for an assurance that a promise of pardon made by him to James Mc Thomas might be honoured, Carew goes on to report what the promise would be;—"On condition that he by his brother John, and Pierce Lacye, gette me Tirone (O'Neill) alive or dead." Some years before, Hugh O'Neill, son of the late Baron Dungannon, gained Lord Grey's approval and the Queen's reward (Earldom of Tyrone) for distinguishing himself in the Queen's service against the Desmonds! But The O'Neill lived long enough to make ample amends to Desmond for the malfeasance of youth. O'Regan, an Irish priest and renegade, sent Perrot to The Tower; Penry, the Queen's minister, was taken from the dinner-table and hanged, on similarly suborned "evidence," and examples illustrating the temper of the time might be multiplied. Carew succeeded in bribing the wife of Dermot O'Connor, who in turn prevailed on her husband to imprison the Earl ("Sugane Earl") in Castleishin—Dermot was the Earl's brother-in-law!—but Sir Pierce of Bruff and the then Knight of Glin quickly mustered some two thousand troops and, like Roger "Hell" at Rhuddlan, as quickly released the unfortunate Earl.

The de Lacys were the staunchest and most faithful supporters of the Desmonds throughout all that dark period: with that family they were indissolubly united by ties of marriage, tradition, faith, and politics. The trust they reposed in Sir Pierce is evidenced from the fact that he was deputed by them, and the Munster Chieftains in general, to act as their envoy to "the Eagles of the North" and the O'Moores of Leix. Sir Pierce was present at the inauguration of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, by The O'Neill, a ceremony performed after the Gaelic fashion at the castle of Rath-Na-Sare, right beside La Garthe. The records state that the Desmond's army encamped at Farrantanklin, south of La Garthe, after a one-day march: surely that "Nangle-Land" is no other than the place now called "Farran," situated beside Pierce de Lacy's castle of

Dorroclough (Derrycloghy), and along the little stream named "The Glaiseach." With a few exceptions the Lacys of that time lost all their properties, many of them too, ever so many, lost their lives, because, loving the House of Desmond, they were loyal even to their own undoing: but that was as it should be.

"Ye Geraldines! Ye Geraldines! how royally ye reigned
O'er Desmond broad, and rich Kildare, and English arts disdained:
Your sword made knights, your banner waved, free was your bugle call,
By Glyn's green slopes, and Dingle's tide, from Barrow's banks to Youghal.
What gorgeous shrines, what brehon lore, what minstrel feasts there were
In and around Maynooth's strong keep, and palace filled Adare!
But not for rite or feast ye stayed when friend or kin was pressed;
And foeman fled when "Crom-A-Boo" bespoke your lance in rest."

The war-cry, however, of the Munster Geraldines was "Shanid-A-Boo," for Shanid Castle in West Limerick was their greatest fortress, and even now, in ruins though it be, it impresses one with a sense of deep scorn for "the lime-white mansions," assembled below and beyond the hill on which it stands, as who would say,—"Your roots do but grope about the shot-heaps of the Geraldines,—delving there, your fortunes are but raised upon them!" Before going into rebellion Sir Pierce transferred his properties to his son, John de Lacy: that, however, did not help to save them when the day of reckoning came. During the Desmond wars Sir Pierce fought several engagements with the English Garrison at Kilmallock, although the latter vastly outnumbered the forces at his command. Kilmallock, for the number of its antiquities called "The Baaldek of Ireland," was the chief city of the Geraldines, and lying on the route between Limerick and Cork, its possession was necessary to maintain communication. Only on a few occasions could his enemies boast of success, and these occasions afforded but pyrrhic victories. On April 4, 1600, Captain Slingsby with a formidable army from Kilmallock attacked Sir Pierce in the neighbourhood of Bruff: the contest was long and bloody, but undecisive: Sir Pierce lost some three hundred men, according to the English reports, and Slingsby not fewer. De Lacy had maintained himself in his stronghold on the Morning Star during all the previous years of that dreadful war, and that although the powerful garrison at Kilmallock was but some three miles off. The "Pacata Hibernia," written by one of Carew's officers, also records a desperate engagement on April 20 between the same combatants.



King John's Castle and Thomond Bridge

"The same Captain Slingsby, Commander of the Lord President's foot company and garrison at Kilmallock, where there was the Lord President's two hundred foot, Captain Clare's one hundred and fifty, twenty-five of Sir Anthony Cooke, his troop, and twelve of Sir George Thornton's horse, drew forth in the night part of that garrison, to take the prey of the Brouve (Bruff), a castle of Pierce Lacies, but three miles from Kilmallock, to expect the coming forth of the prey to graze, which accordingly, about an hour after daylight came forth, and they took it. Then presently the cry being raised, three hundred foot and fifty horse, led by Pierce Lacy, skirmished with them for the space of six hours: but seeing they could not prevail, they gave over the pursuit."

On de Lacy's side in that skirmish, amongst other notables, was "Con O'Neale's base son," who in this encounter "was huerte"; a few were killed on either side.

For long the Lord of Bruff held more than his own against this nearby and powerful garrison, and it was only on the submission of the White Knight, and the defection of Florence Mac Carthy More, that Sir Hempon Pierce decided to fire his castles of Bruff and Ballygrennan, and in Carew's own words, "by the light thereof fled into the woods." No doubt those stirring days often witnessed the truth of Coleridge's stanza: "By the light of his own blazing cot was many a naked rebel shot." Carew was then marching with a hughe army against the devoted Lord of Bruff: still, from the shelter of the woods he continued to harass his foes stoutly, and to worry the garrison placed (by Carew) in Bruff. There was no pardon for Sir Pierce: he shared alike the perils and the ruin of the venerable Earl Gerald of Desmond, hunted from place to place, a price upon his head, deserted by even his own kin, and hiding amongst the bogs, morasses, and mountains of Desmond. On one occasion the Earl and his Countess sought shelter in the wood of Kilquane near Kilmallock (the *old* Countess of Desmond is said, on good authority, to have lived to the great age of one hundred and forty years!): John Walsh of that district made a cunning bid to capture them, and so obtain the reward from the Crown. Being surprised in a house near the present Mount Coote the Earl Gerald and his Countess plunged into a neighbouring stream, and remained thus, their heads merely over the water, till the soldiery tired of the search; to such a pass was this noble scion of Desmond reduced, a family of which it had been said, "Principibus praestant, reges aequiparantur." But the end was not far off: the son of a woman who had been nurse to the Earl guided the soldiery to a miserable hovel near Castleisland in Kerry, and there,—at Glenageenty ("The Glen of the Lamenting"),—the great Earl was slain. His few

remaining followers,—amongst them Pierce de Lacy,—had been away "to make a prey," and as the venerable nobleman cowered over the last embers of a dying fire, on a bleak November morn, one Daniel Kelly and some members of the Clann Moriarty rushed in upon him: the aged Earl drawing himself up, like another Caius Marius, exclaimed, "churl, wouldst thou kill the Earl of Desmond!" A moment's hesitation, and then, a dastardly sword-cut severed his arm: dragged forth, the venerable head was lopped off, despatched to the Queen, and spiked on London Bridge and on the Tower: the body was left lying at the scene of the murder till his kinsmen, the Fitzgeralds of Ardnagrath, came at night and buried it temporarily at Glenonanam,—"*The Glen of the Name*,"—where until quite recently none but the Fitzgeralds were interred, whence it was removed later for re-interment at the Abbey of Ardnagrath. Kelly got the reward of his kind in the form of rich tracts of land in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, etc. The vast territories of the Earl were then parcelled out to the "undertakers," a swarm of hungry adventurers come out of England, "ex colluvione omnium gentium." His successor, Earl James, was the son of his elder brother whose title, etc., Gerald had usurped. Earl James died without issue in the Tower of London, betrayed by his own kinsman, the White Knight, who having captured him perforce at Kilbeheny, had him conveyed to England, and received the reward thereof. On his death in 1608, he was succeeded by Sir John of Desmond, who went into Spain, leaving a son, Gerald, who died in 1632, governor of a fortress which he refused to surrender,—last of the Desmonds (in the senior line)! In 1600 Sir Pierce and Earl Gerald's successor dealt a severe defeat to Captain Richard Graeme at Knocksouna.

"Dead the warrior, dead his glory, dead the cause for which he died."
—TENNYSON.

In 1601 the only chiefs siding with the Earl of Desmond (James) were Sir Pierce de Lacy of Bruff and the Knight of Glin, "sons of perdition," as Carew styled them. In this same year the Irish awaited Spanish aid to the Kerry coast. Meantime the President of Munster held mock assizes at Cork, and trapped several Munster chieftains,—Mac Carthys, O'Mahonys, etc. The Deputy crossed the Blackwater in the beginning of August, and directed his course towards Dungannon, but owing to O'Neill's attack he diverted his route to Armagh. Danvers was driven back a few days later with loss to the English camp, the Irish clansmen

at his heels; but the latter fell into an ambush laid for them by the Deputy, and several were slain, and amongst them Pierce de Lacy, Lord of Bruff. The ancestor of Sir Pierce, Sir William "Gorm" de Lacy, met his death not far from this same place in 1233. At this period Mountjoy was Deputy and Carew was Lord President. Sir Pierce had been journeying to The O'Neill to solicit aid for the failing fortunes of the Earl: his death thus spared him from witnessing the disaster at Kinsale, at the close of the same year, and the subsequent flight of the Earls. Before quoting from Mountjoy's letter anent this event it may be remarked that the ancient war hymn of the de Lacys was that beautiful *air* now sung to the words of Brian Flaherty, "Binn Lisin Aerach An Bhrogha,"—an air so old that the original words are long lost, and so sweet that another Wordsworth might well pause on hearing it sung by a maid of Bruff in the days that were, to exclaim,

"Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago!

* * * *

The music in his heart he bore
Long after it was heard no more."

Doubtless, as Morrison suggests, his Munster pipers were playing that same tune what time the Lord of Bruff met his death near Armagh,—and may not its melodious notes have been the last earthly sounds that filled his dying ear?

Writing to Sir Robert Cecil under date of August 9, 1601, the Lord Deputy says,

"I dare undertake we have rid my Lord President of the most dangerous rebell of Mounster, and the most likely to have renewed the rebellion; for that night I received letters the rogues did powre about 3,000 shot into our campe, at which time it was our good fortune to kill Pierce Lacye and some other of their principal men."

The following is taken from Foynes Morrison's *Contemporary History:*

"The fourth day some companies were drawn out to cut the pace of Armagh, and the rebels being in sight, offered to skirmish with them; towards night, they drew down strong out of the woods to a hill under which we lay encamped in a fair meadow. They came with cries, and sounds of drums and bag-pipes, as if they would attempt the camp, and poured into it some two or three thousand shot, hurting only two of our men. But his Lordship commanding that none in the camp should stir, had lodged

in a trench some four hundred shot, charging them not to shoot till the rebels approached near. And, after these our men had given them a volley in the teeth, they drew away, and we heard no more of their drums, or bag-pipes, but only mournful cries, for many of their best men were slain, and among the rest, one horseman of great accompt, Pierce Lacy, an arch-rebel of Munster."

The next morning some dead bodies were found on the outskirts of the wood, and three scattered pieces. Note that Foynes was secretary to Lord Mountjoy; that same Lord Mountjoy committed Sir John de Burgh to the scaffold at Limerick (who lies interred near St. John's Gate) in 1607. The scene of the ambush was north of Armagh and near the spot where Marshal Bagnal was slain, right on the battlefield of the Yellow Ford. It is likely that Sir Pierce was interred in the little churchyard beside "the Bloody Lane," about a half-mile distant from "the Great Man's Thorn Tree."

The O'Briens of Thomond and the Clanricardes were in opposition to the Desmond in this war. The de Burghs of Castleconnell and Brittas were at first allies, Sir William de Burgh of Castleconnell being the husband of Catherine, daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, but they eventually made submission to Sir Philip Sydney, the Lord Deputy. These families derived from Edmond ("Mac-an-Iarla," i.e., son of the Earl), a younger son of Richard de Burgh, "the Red Earl," great Lord of Connaught and Ulster, and had many alliances with the O'Briens. William FitzEdmond established himself in 1337, shortly after his father's murder, at Castleconnell, giving his name to the Barony (Clanwilliam), and assuming the Gaelic style proclaimed himself Mac William Uachtar, Lord of Galway; his brother possessed himself of Mayo, similarly affecting the style of Mac William Iochtar (i.e., "Lower"). Four years subsequent to their submission (1579) the Clanwilliam family demonstrated their loyalty to the Crown when they opposed, attacked, and near the present Barrington's Bridge killed their heroic kinsman and some of his Spanish allies, Sir James Fitzmaurice; the latter, however, though mortally wounded cut down Richard and Theobald, Sir William's sons. For this Queen Elizabeth created him Lord Baron Castleconnell, wrote a personal letter of condolence, and assigned him a life pension of two hundred marks. Later, however, Sir Thomas Norris, President of Munster, was inadvertently killed and his troops routed by Richard, the third Lord Castleconnell; the Lord President's army had been mistaken for that of the Sugane Earl. Shortly after this event Richard assembled the Burkes to prevent Dermot O'Connor from linking with

Desmond's army, but was disasterously defeated and killed; the O'Ryans of Owney were his allies, and many of them perished (Battle of Bunbisty Bridge). On the death of his two brothers Theobald became Lord Castleconnell, and avenged the death of his kinsmen by attacking Dermot and his Connaught men at Athlunkard, then returning in disgrace to their own province, worsting them signally, and slaying O'Connor himself; on that occasion Theobald was eagerly assisted by the citizens of Limerick. In the war of 1641 Sir William, sixth Lord, identified himself with the Confederates, and in the event his lands were confiscated and he himself attainted. His estates having passed to Sir Charles Coote he fled to the Continent, but returned with Lord Brittas at the Restoration, when he was restored to his estates and honours. The eighth Lord Castleconnell, a staunch Jacobite, having died without issue, his estates and title devolved upon Lord Brittas of the Irish Brigade, but these were again forfeited. Toward the end of the eighteenth century that line became extinct in the person of the seventh Lord Brittas and twelfth Lord Castleconnell, who died without issue.

Amongst other fortresses held by Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy in the Desmond interest was that of Croom, where one of his lieutenants was in command of the garrison. Dermot O'Connor, who proved himself so unfaithful to the Geraldine cause, held Ballyallinan Castle, and whilst on his way to relieve Dermot, now blockaded in that same fortress, Sir George Carew encamped at La Garthe.

When the ill-fated Earl of Essex marched with the Royal army through Thomond, Pierce de Lacy, the Mac Carthys, and others, lay in ambush for him at Finniterstown near Askeaton; they hoped to enclose and hold up the vast array in a narrow defile between some hills. Sir Thomas Plunkett was charged to prevent egress at one end but failed to appear at the critical moment, whereupon Sir Hempon Pierce being very wroth taunted him bitterly with cowardice, and challanged him to single combat. In that encounter Plunkett was slain (1599).

As to Ballyallinan Castle, it originally belonged to the old and honoured Limerick family of Hallinan, but at an early period passed into the hands of the Mac Sheehys; these latter derived from the Hebridean Islands. The celebrated brothers, Edmond, Morocho, and Rory Mac Sheehy, loyal supporters of the Desmond, belonged to that sept, and there is a record of one being captured in the Glen of Aherlow, "at the killing of Porks," whilst about to entertain "his Leinster friends" (i.e., the O'Moores, etc.). Taken to Cork his feet were hammered to mush on an

anvil and he himself, whilst still living, barbarously disembowelled! Edy Lacy of Kilmacaneerla was Edmond's son-in-law.

In the course of the Desmond wars Sir Pierce de Lacy burned and laid waste many castles, some lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy; others, because the enemy were in occupation: thus, in 1600 he burned the Castle of Glenogra, and wasted it from Kilquig. The children that survived him were at least two, viz., John and Pierce Oge de Lacy, but there is reason to think that Sir Pierce had several sons: in the life of Florence Mac Carthy Reagh, Tanist of Carbery.[14] an authoritative work, under date 1598, and referring to the harsh treatment meted out to captured rebels after the departure of Sir Thomas Norris, there is a record that "at this time Davie Lacie with his brethren, Pierce, Ulic, and William, played rebells, being once pardoned. Davie was afterwards killed in service, Pierce was hanged at Limerick, Ulick and William were hanged at Kilkenny by the commandment of the Earl of Ormond, fair riddance of such rebells." These were undoubtedly the children of Sir Hempon Pierce, for, as will be seen, his son, Pierce Oge, was executed in Limerick, in 1617. Some, however, state that Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy was not the son but the grandson of Sir William, and that his father was also a Sir Pierce de Lacy of Bruff. Writing to the Earl of Ormond Sir James Fitzthomas refers to the Lord of Bruff in these terms: "Pierce, who was an eminent servitor, and had the killing of Rory Mac Murrogho, and the apprehension of Monogho Oge, till he left him in the gaol of Limerick, and after all his services, was driven, for the safe-guard of his life to be a fugative." That statement may well account for the assertion in O'Sullivan's History that Sir Pierce fled from the English against whom he had committed some crime. Sir George Carew ("Cearwe, Carey, etc."), writing to Cecil from Cork, September 12, 1601, said that as Pierce Lacy was then dead his children were in his charge; that he would like to rid the Queen of the burden of supporting them ("the nits might become lice"), but was afraid that they would turn out rebels if discharged: he awaited the Queen's orders. On December 6, 1602, the President of Munster received direction that the children were to be discharged with every security for the Queen's interests: this took the form of a pecuniary bond, to be supplemented with a close surveillance over them till they came of age. Sir Hempon Pierce enjoyed the confidence and friendly help of the Limerick citizens. They contributed

[14] Published in London in 1867.

to the upkeep of his men, allowed him to pass the river at all times, and made him munificent presents of wine and such like commodities. On August 18, 1600, Sir Pierce addressed a letter from Knock-A-tan-Caslain near Caherconlish to Carew with a view to bring about peace: however, as already stated, Carew's vile suggestions found no answering dispositions in the breast of Sir Pierce.

In the old cemetery at Athlacca near Bruff a tombstone, now recumbent beside the vestry door, carries the following legend along the chamfered edge: "I. H. S. David Lacy, John Lacy, Thomas Lacy 1623." This inscription has been incorrectly copied into local histories, the names, order, and date being quite wrong.

> "Peace to each manly soul that sleepeth;
> Rest to each faithful eye that weepeth;
> Long may the fair and brave sigh o'er the hero's grave!"

Hugo de Lacy, Bishop. This saintly prelate was appointed to the historic See of Limerick by Paul IV in 1557, and ruled it, though not uninterruptedly, up to the year of his death in 1581. Hugh or Ulic de Lacy was nominated by Queen Mary: in 1571 he was forced to retire in favour of the Reformation nominee, William Casey, Rector of Kilcornan, and was cast into prison. He suffered great privations and hardships throughout those dark days of religious unrest, sometimes being released only to be cast into prison again, and forever bearing patiently the unhappiness of his lot. By his contemporaries he has ever been regarded as a Confessor, and after years have but enhanced the lustre of his reputation. Shortly before his death on February 11 he had been released on parole, bowed with years and broken in health; he was permitted to abide with some friends on the King's Island, but was expressly forbidden to live within the city walls. Here he died and was succeeded in the same See, after two years interregnum, by Richard Arthur who, like Hugh's predecessor, Dr. John Quin, was a scion of an old, old, Limerick family, which has given to the city fathers a long line of illustrious colleagues, the very foremost in defence of the lives and liberties of the citizens, together with the rights, privileges, immunities, and honour of their ancient city: its mayoralty is the very oldest in the British Islands,—older than London itself! Dr. Hugh is probably interred at St. Mary's Abbey. His sixth next successor in the same See was Dr. Robert de Lacy (1738–1759), own cousin to Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., and to Francis de Lacy, Esq., ancestor of the present compiler.

Dr. Hugh was, apparently, a scion of the Bruree household, and may well have been that individual who as a young man "bound himself to the Apostolic See for the first fruits of the perpetual vicarages of Bruree and Shandrum, in the dioceses of Limerick and Cloyne, vacant in a certain manner, to be united to the rectorship of the church of Dundonnell, for the life of Hugh." He is styled "Ugo or Hugo of Villae Leys."

The son of Sir James, fifteenth Earl of Desmond, Sir James Sussex Fitzgerald, being the son of the Earl by his fourth wife, Lady Ellen, daughter of Donald Mac Carthy, "was baptised in the house of the Bishop of Limerick, Hugo Lacy, on June 26, 1558, the Lord Deputy Sussex being sponsor, who then presented him with a chain of gold." This same young Geraldine was executed in August, 1580, by Sir Warham St. Leger and Captain Walter Raleigh for being in rebellion. On the eve of the Desmond war various expedients were employed to induce the Countess of Desmond to use her influence over the Munster chieftains, and inveigle them into the hands of their enemies. Thus, in January, 1568, the Countess Elleanor was at Kilmallock, whence the Munster Commissioners had endeavoured to draw her to Cork,—"that through her influence the turbulent chieftains might be induced to make or accept terms:" her husband at that time was a prisoner in the Tower. She received many seductive letters and presents from Queen Elizabeth. The Munster Council at Cork wrote to the Lords Justices on January 14, 1586, saying that "Pickering's ship had been plundered, Mac Sweeney at large, and Apsley drowned," and that it was useless to look for submission from the chiefs "unless the Countess comes to Cork and uses her influence." They wrote the same day to Hugh de Lacy, Bishop of Limerick, requiring him to repair unto them and to persuade the Countess to accompany him, which he did, and the desired arrangement was effected with the chieftains,—for a time, that is.

Dr. Hugh de Lacy was a prudent and learned divine, like his kinsman of the eighteenth century, of large sympathies, abiding charity, and utterly devoid of intolerance. Each filled the See of Limerick at a time of great crisis, and the event showed that both were eminently fitted by tact and diplomacy to govern the same, shrinking from no sacrifice, appalled by no circumstance, however great. As to Hugh's successor, some state that it was Cornelius O'Neill (1581–1595) ("Nihell").

"An' zoo, as time do slowly pass, so still's a sheade upon the grass,
Its wid' men speace do slowly shed a glory round the wold vo'k dead."

Sir Pierce de Lacy, "Pierce Oge." Brother of John who was the oldest son of Sir Hempon Pierce. When still young he and his brethern were captured by the minions of the Queen and detained in captivity: some would have it that they were despatched to the English Court where they received an education befitting their rank: that, however, is not suggested by Carew's letter to Cecil. Unlike the unfortunate young Earl of Desmond, styled "the Queen's Earl," who fell foul of his kin and clansmen at Kilmallock, these children of de Lacy had not, on release, so far forgotten their traditions as to forego wreaking vengeance on the slayers of their brave father and on the churls who would usurp the patrimony of their ancestors. Pierce Oge and his brothers took up arms, and ceased not from employing them till one and all were either killed or had died in prison. "David Lacy with his brethren Pierce, Ulick, and William Lacy played rebels, being once pardoned: David was killed in action, Pierce was hanged at Limerick, and Ulick and William were hanged at Kilkenny—happy riddance of such rebels!" Pierce Oge was taken and executed at Limerick in the year 1617: it would seem that this was the ultimate object the government had in view when releasing them from captivity.

In 1607 Ballynafranky (Frankfort) Castle and the Castle of Dorryclough, late the property of Piers Lacy slain in rebellion, were granted to Sir James Fullerton. Ballygrennan Castle on the Morning Star River was sold to George Evans, and in 1667 was confirmed to him: his father settled in Limerick in 1628: George's son settled at Bulgaden in 1691 or so, whose son, George, was created Baron of Carbery in 1715. A branch of that family resided at Moig, near Shanagolden, to which belonged that illustrious soldier, Sir George de Lacy Evans;[15] another branch of the same occupied Ashill Towers, near Kilmallock. In 1583 part of Ballygrennan Castle was held in the Geraldine interest by William Fox of Bulgaden Court, whilst in 1620 and in 1657 James Fox held it. It is quite probable that the wife of Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy was a member of that family. Another family associated with the de Lacys of this time was that of the Fannings of Fanningstown Castle. As early as 1252 one discovers that Richard Fanning and his wife, Lady Rose, disseised Sibil Long of her pastures in Glenasheen ("Gleann-eas-ín"): there is also an inquisition amongst the Plea Rolls involving Eva, widow of Eda Fanning, and the lands of Achdunbothele, etc. The Fannings

[15] Vide infra.

have been resident in Limerick from that early period: in 1297 the names of H. Fanning and H. Fox are found in the Plea Rolls, whilst from 1459 the Fannings have been prominent in the affairs of the city, many of them mayors and bailiffs: thus, in that year Richard Fanning was bailiff. Clement Fanning of Fanningstown had a son, Clement, mayor of the city: the funeral entry of his son, Simon, under date 1636, may be seen in Ulster's Office; he married Joan Arthur of whom were four children. Another old family connected with the de Lacys of later times were the Quins. Thus, the grandparents of Sir George de Lacy-Evans were Patrick de Lacy and Elizabeth Barry: the Lady Elizabeth was the daughter of Standish Barry and Elleanor (married in 1708), daughter of Thady Quin of Adare, ancestor of the late Lord Dunraven. To a branch of that house also belongs the writer's esteemed friend, John Quin of Corbally House, whose lady derives from and represents the ancient and distinguished families of Fox (Bulgaden-Court), Lawlor, Mahon, and O'Gorman. Thady Quin, ancestor of the Earl Dunraven, describes himself as being born in 1645, son of Donough, grandson of Donough, son of James Quin of Kilmallock, and nephew of Dr. John Quin, Lord Bishop of Limerick, aforementioned.

Between the years 1610–1612 certain members of the Standish family, taking advantage of Sir Hempon Pierce's death, and the inexperience of his children, seized on their patrimonies of Bruff, Derryclough, and Frankfort; one might add,—with rather unseemly haste. These lands were not actually confiscated at the time. Sir John Lacy attacked and ousted them, recovering the properties of his House: that, however, was only for a brief space, as owing to the machinations of these parvenus Sir John was cast into prison, where he remained for a considerable time. He again attacked and drove out the Standish faction in 1648, but was again imprisoned till his death some years later. In 1639 James Stritch held Rockbarton castle near Bruff, "as his grandfather J. Stritch had done." In 1655 William and Edward Stritch held the same.

Sir John de Lacy. Oldest son and heir of Sir Hempon Pierce, and brother of Pierce Oge.[16] In him the family title seems to have lapsed as his descendants do not seem to have used it. It is a debatable question whether Sir John and Pierce Oge had other brothers: in the quotation previously made from "the life of Florence Mac Carthy More" the word "brethren" may not exactly have meant brothers, in fact

[16] Supra.

may have implied nothing more than immediate kinsmen. On that matter as on many other things in these memoirs only future research may decide. Sir John de Lacy married and at his death two children were still living, Pierce and John, the former a celebrated Jacobite General. The following is an excerpt from a letter written by Sir Henry Wallop to the Earl of Leicester, dated from Clonmel, April 10, 1583:

"The first of this month the Countess of Desmond submitted herself to the Lord General; here is a bruit that Desmond himself should come hither in two or three daies upon a protection. *John de Lacy* who came lately out of England having a license to deal with the Earl his master concerning his submission, at his coming pleaded him to submit himself simplie to her Majestie's mercy, and in manifestation yield himself to the Lord General. The first part of his speeche the Earl heard with patience, but to the second he bade 'avaunt churle,' with other opprobious wordes saying alsoe, 'shall I them yielde myselfe to a Butler, mine ancient and knowne enemie? No! If it were not for those English churles that he hath at command, I would drinke alle their bloode as I would warm milke!' the late overthrow he gave the Butlers, being as the countrie saith six to one causeth him to insult against them."

One can be quite certain no Geraldine would thus address a de Lacy, and the student of contemporary history is well aware, only *too* well aware, of the lengths to which the enemies of the Geraldine went in an effort to blacken his character, and destroy his influence at Court: they did not stop at forgery, nor at misquoting the known speeches of the Desmond, for all was a part of a deliberate policy, all was conducive to that rebellion whose end must be the ruin of the Geraldine and their own aggrandisement. It is not implied here that Sir John de Lacy[17] is to be identified with John de Lacy come out of England: in these memoirs he is regarded as being the brother of Sir Hempon Pierce, and so uncle of Sir John. At the same time it is worth noting that at the eve of the Desmond rebellion Sir Hempon Pierce had a son, John, old enough to be invested with the lands and titles of his father: there is also the statement in some old writers that the children of Sir Hempon Pierce were sent to England; but that may refer to a period before the actual rebellion in which they were taken prisoners. It is noteworthy, besides, that the de Lacys immediately of Ballingarry and Kilmacaneerla escaped confiscation, and in 1587 one of the most powerful noblemen in that vicinity was Sir John "Roe" de Lacy, whose son was David Fitzjohn Roe (i.e., "The Ruddy") de Lacy. Strangely enough Sir John of La Garthe was the proprietor of another Ballygrennan, that, namely,

[17] Supra.

immediately southwest of Knockfierna. It has been stated that on his release from prison Sir John encountered the Standishes and recovered his patrimony at Bruff, and perhaps that of Frankfort and Dorroclough near La Garthe. He rebuilt Ballygrennan Castle, burned by his father, and also rebuilt Glenogra Castle, similarly razed with the ground by the redoubtable Sir Hempon Pierce ("Glen-Ogra," i.e., "Gleann-Fhógra," i.e., "The Glen of the Proclamation," from a proclamation made there at an early period: some say "Ogra" was a personal name). John resided at Ballygrennan Castle at all events in 1648. Glenogra passed by confiscation in 1586 to George Bourchier, as did also Lough Gur and its castles: the latter were wasted by Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy from Kilquig in 1600.

To describe the historic and prehistoric associations of Lough Gur,—whose mirroring waves reflect at once the frowning fortresses of the Geraldines, and the monoliths of forgotten civilizations; whose lofty woods are a-murmur with long-lingering traditions of legend, romance, and gramarye; hushed only when the spectral wraith of the great "Garret Iarla" sweeps past on Norman destrier, as fate has appointed unto him, till in the fulness of time, like another Arthur, a waiting world shall behold his second coming,—these, and much beside, are outside the scope of this work.[18]

"Ni diabh me, cia dith liom do sceul,
Acht sith-bhean o'n d-trein Lios ud thall;
Do shior-ghain do shior-ghol a g-cein,
'S ar teinn liom tu traochta 'g neart Gall!"
—Binn Lisin Aerach An Bhrogha.

As to Bourchier, above-mentioned; he let Lough Gur to Robert Rowley, who sub-let it to Ulic Browne of Camas, a race of warriors, and intermarried many times over with the renowned Generals and Marshals de Lacy in Limerick and on the Continent,—the Brownes of Camas and Knockmaney. The following quotation will give some idea of Sir John de Lacy's activities at this time:

"In 1641 Sir John de Lacy of Bruff, a person of eminent power, took the castle of Bruff from Edmond Standish, and from it harassed the English garrison at Lough Gur, from which a rumour came that they intended to burn Lacy's castle of Bruff. This and the wanton burning of Bally-Na-Gcalliagh village induced Lacy to advance

[18] Cf. *R. S. A. I. Journal* (1871, Vol. XII) for history of White Knights; also Volume XIV (1877), page 299.

against them. He drew up his men on a hill beside Lough Gur, but the English did not dare attack him."

He had left orders to Lady de Lacy, his wife, to restrain the garrison of Bruff in his absence, that no violence be offered the English prisoners there (Weeks's men). But these, having witnessed the massacre of their wives, children, and old people, just a few days before, got out of hand, and in face of the good lady's protests, (claiming that the de Lacys had ever arrogated to themselves the right of "hemp and gallows") they proceeded to hang the prisoners by way of reprisal, spiking their heads on the walls of Bruff Castle, to the infinite horror of the gentle lady. A little before this time Kilfrush Castle, near Bruff, was the property of William Nugent (1586), but was granted in 1587 to Sir Edward Fitton. Sir John de Lacy was seized by the Cromwellians in or about the year 1651 and cast into prison, where he died shortly after the Restoration: in the course of the Cromwellian and Williamite wars the de Lacys to a man were on the Jacobite side, Cavaliers all. De Lacy's castle of Bruff, built by his ancestors in the year 1220, was replaced at a later day by the dwelling house of the Hartstonge family. After the execution of Pierce in 1617 it was granted to Sir Thomas Standish, whose grandson, Standish Hartstonge, erected a monument to him which still remains in Bruff Church. The latter was a son of Francis Hartstonge of Southreps, Norfolk, and was Recorder of Limerick in 1675. Thomas Browne and Dermot O'Grady held Baggotstown Castle in 1655.

Sir John de Lacy. Oldest son of the foregoing, and brother of the celebrated Colonel Pierce de Lacy of the Limerick sieges. Together with Sir William Hurley of Knocklong he represented the ancient borough of Kilmallock in parliament: they were the last to represent that township in the Jacobite interest. The de Lacys and the Hurleys (the latter a family of English origin) were intermarried about this time. Thus, Sir John de Lacy of La Garthe was the husband of Lady Elleanor Hurley: he was still living in 1709, his wife being the daughter of Sir John Hurley and sister of Colonel Hurley, of Knocklong. John de Lacy of Bruff, like his father, made various efforts to recover his patrimony, but it is not always easy to distinguish the activities of the son from those of the parent.

Under date of 1637 there is found record of *John de Lacy* of Cromwell Castle, being the husband of Lady Frances Fitton: this John de Lacy seems to have laboured under some mental affliction, his lady describing

him as "a distracted lunatic, and non compos mentis." It is just possible that that John de Lacy is no other than he who had come out of England to treat with the Earl of Desmond; perhaps long imprisonment had affected his mind. The Fittons received large grants of land out of the Desmond confiscations, and for them was created the Seigniory of "Fitton's Fortune," which included Nial Lacy's lands at Ballygibba. Cromwell Castle lies in the Parish of Ballinlough, adjoining Ballinamona in the northeast. Ballybricken Castle near Caherelly was granted to Sir George Ingoldsby about 1666: his wife was a daughter of James Gould and his spouse, heiress of Sir Thomas Browne of Hospital, and widow of Alexander Fitton. In the course of his itinerary Dineley visited Caherconlish and records the inscription on the tomb of Annabel Gould, mother of Lady Ingoldsby, the date thereon being 1672. The inscription on the de Burgh tomb is as follows: "Hunc tumulum Theobaldus Bourk sibi et uxori suae, Slanie Brien, fieri fecit Burkhiarum soboles Carolino sanguine tincte atque Brianor um nobilitata tribu his Theobalde jaces tecum." In 1598 Sir Edmond Fitton, Sheriff, fled, leaving Glenogra to the rebels; it then belonged to Sir George Bourchier. Sir Richard, Alexander, and Edmond Fitton were grantees of numerous castles and lands all through the County Limerick, including Knockmany of the Brownes, whose representative at this time, John Browne of Knockmany and Camas, was killed during the Desmond War,—"slain in rebellion at Aherlow," as the records pithily express it.

Hospital and adjoining lands were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Valentine Browne, ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare, a distinct family, although presently united matrimonially; his son, Sir Thomas, married a daughter and heiress of William Apsley by his wife Anabella Browne, daughter of John Browne, Master of Aney, i.e., Knockaney: thus the two families were united. As to Aney; that locality was associated with Sir William de Lacy in the thirteenth century. In 1413 Lord Clifford was Baron of the same place: in 1541 the preceptory and manor was granted to Sir Nicholas Fanning: in 1587 it passed to Sir Edmond Fitton. In 1283 James Fox held the land and John Browne the castle of Ballinamona-More, but in the following year it was in Fitton's possession. In 1605 Sir E. Fitton owned Carrigkettle Castle, and previous to this (1587) the same individual was granted the head-rent of James Fox in Bulgaden-Fox. In 1587 Ballincurra Castle, late the property of John Fitzwilliam Lacy, was granted to Sir Thomas Thornton and, with Donoman, confirmed to him in 1625. Lady Emmeline de Lacy held Dundon-

nell in 1275, and under date of 1289 one discovers that T. Doondonnell was slain by Donocho Mc Hoy (Mc Coy). The above are but obiter dicta, but the families mentioned were intimately connected with the fate and fortunes of the de Lacys.

THE LADY DE LACY-MAGNER. Her name is on record in the Stuart Papers where she is stated to have been the sister of Sir John de Lacy[19] and of Colonel Pierce of the sieges. Her daughter was Miss de Lacy-Magner, also mentioned in those papers: nothing further has been found recorded about her. The latter is, so far as is known, the last recorded scion of the Bruff household! In her person all the de Lacys there would seem to have died out: when she died; whom, if ever, she married; where she resided; her own and her mother's christian name; her father's family;—all, all, is absolutely unknown to the writer. The Magners of Cork (Castle-Magner) and Limerick (east and west) are still well represented in these places,—

> "Aye, they are in their bowers of rest,
> And light immortal round them."
> —GERALD GRIFFIN.

COLONEL PIERCE DE LACY. He was the son of Sir John de Lacy, senior, and uncle of Miss de Lacy-Magner, last of the Bruff line. This heroic Commander was one of the most indefatigable supporters of the Stuart cause in Ireland: as a young man he figured most prominently in the defense of Limerick in 1651, in middle age he fought for the Jacobite cause on the Continent, and as an aged veteran again commanded at the last two sieges of his native city ("of the violated treaty"), 1690–1691, where he perished in the very moment of victory. During a stormy and highly eventful career he lost no opportunity of asserting his right to the hereditary estates, and endeavoured by sword and pen to compass the restoration of the same. At the first siege in 1651 Cromwell's son-in-law, Ireton, invested the city in the name of the Commonwealth, his summons to surrender having been received with contempt, and answered in terms of scornful defiance. Still, all was not well within the walls: with that penchant for division which has characterised and ruined every native movement from thence and before till now, the good citizens were bewildered by the conflicting purposes of the leaders. For the Ecclesiastical party Limerick was a mere pawn in the maintenance

[19] Supra.

of the ancient creed, and the followers of Rinnucini, an Italian legate, would counter the fanaticism without the walls by rousing it within. The National party had conceived some vague notions of setting up a native government, to be fostered in some way by the present alliance with the house of Stuart. A smaller faction, with more success, had entered into treasonable relations with the enemy, and eventually forced the citizens to accept a parley, as a result of which, and their own folly, many factionists were eventually united on Gallows Green. General Lacy belonged to the Ormond interest headed by the great Marquis of Ormond, the King's representative and Lieutenant in Ireland, duly accredited. That nobleman had been hampered, and the King's interests jeopardised, by the distrust and intrigues of various factions: his negotiations with the Parliament were construed as treasonable, he was said to have harboured regicides, and in such manner did prejudice flout common wisdom that for long the citizens of Limerick refused to admit the army of defence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy belonged to Sir John Hamilton's regiment, and took part in the various conflicts of the besieged, and also fought in many engagements throughout the county. Lord Muskerry was defeated by Lord Broghill near Castleishin at this time. General Lacy was utterly opposed to the rendering of the city on any terms, yet such was the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens that he was one of those deputed by them to negotiate with Ireton. This devoted son of Limerick, withal the last scion of the Bruff de Lacys, accepted the honour and, in the circumstances, secured the best terms for the citizens, but was himself expressly exempted from pardon. The treason of Fennell (like Adams at a later time) and others had already virtually placed the city in the hands of Ireton, but even Fennell did not escape just retribution,—he was executed for other crimes. The following is a copy of the articles of surrender:

"Articles agreed on the twenty-seventh of October, 1651, between Henry Ireton, the Deputy-General, and Barth. Stackpoole, Recorder of Limerick, Alderman Dominic White, Nicholas Haley, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel Donogh O'Brien, and John Baggot, Esq.; Commissioners on behalf of the Mayor and inhabitants. I—That the city and castle, and all places of strength, be delivered to the Deputy-General on the twenty-ninth instant, by sunset, for the use of the Parliament and Commonwealth of England, for the performance whereof, the said Dominic White, Pierce Lacy, Donogh O'Brien, and Nicholas Haley shall remain as hostages. II—In consideration of which all persons now in the city shall have their lives and properties except the following, who opposed and restrained the deluded people from

accepting the conditions so often offered to them: Major-General Hugh O'Neill (Governor of the city), Major General Purcell, Sir Geoffrey Gallwey, Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, Captain George Woulfe, Captain Sexton, Edmond O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, John Quin, Dominican friar, Captain Laurence Welsh, a priest, Francis Woulfe, a friar, Philip Dwyer, a priest, Alderman Dominic Fanning, Alderman Thomas Stritch, Alderman Jordan Roche, Edmond Roche, burgess, Sir Richard Everard, Doctor Higgins, Maurice Baggot of Baggotstown, and Jeffry Baron. III—All officers, soldiers, and other persons in the city, shall have liberty to remove themselves, their families, and property, to any part of Ireland. IV—All citizens and inhabitants shall have liberty to stay in the city until they get warning to depart. V—All persons now in the city, except those mentioned in the second article, who shall desire to live peaceably, and submit to the Parliament of England, shall be protected in any part of the Kingdom."

Thus the citizens had reason to regret the wisdom of General Lacy's advise, and had signal proof of his disinterestedness. Hugh O'Neill, heroic Governor of Limerick and Clonmel, the only man in Ireland to defeat Cromwell, whose chivalry struck a responsive chord even in the breasts of the Ironsides, had his life spared by one vote! The Bishop of Emly was executed citing (as Cromwellian documents attest) Ireton, there present at the gallows, to appear before a higher tribunal and answer for the shedding of innocent blood: he died of the plague (which raged during the siege, killing many thousands of the inhabitants) within a few weeks at his house, right beside St. Mary's Cathedral, and his remains were conveyed to England for interment. Bishop O'Dwyer escaped in disguise to Brussels where he died.

General Lacy's sentence was so far commuted that he was placed aboard ship together with some one thousand citizen soldiers, with orders to be transferred into Spain: but Lacy and the others mutinied on the high seas, seized the vessel, and veered for the more congenial coasts of France, where they joined up with Charles II, the exiled King. Returning at the Restoration General Lacy married Lady Comyn, widow of Sir Nicholas Comyn (Mayor of Limerick in 1648): Sir Nicholas and his wife had been banished into the wilderness of Connaught by the Cromwellian upstarts, pursuant to the policy of sending the old Irish and Anglo-Irish aristocracy "to hell or Connaught." Pierce de Lacy besought the King for the return of the de Lacy estates, held by the Standishes, and in the meantime resided at Curraghchaise near Adare (later the beautiful home and birthplace of the poets, Sir Aubrey de Vere and his son), as a middleman in the Duke of York's estates, afterwards King James II; with better success he claimed and secured at least half the jointure of

his wife, Lady Comyn. Her husband's family, an old and distinguished one, belonged to East Limerick, where in 1619 Edmond Comyn held Ballyneety Castle, and was succeeded by his son William: it was held by Laurence Comyn in 1655, and in 1666 by the Duke of York. In 1614 the lands of Ardnagaliagh near the city were held from the Corporation by Thomas Comyn. Near there, to the north of the Shannon, is Farranshone (Castleblake) Castle, anciently called Blathac, to which the following entry refers: "In 1218 Walter de Lacy held the Castle of Drogheda, the land of Armail, and the Castle of Blathac, near Limerick City." The present representatives of that ancient house are Councillors James and Michael Comyn, the compiler's esteemed friends.

General Pierce de Lacy and the Anketells (Anckytell) were implicated with others in the infamous Titus Oates depositions by one Fitzgerald, a friar, and for two years became acquainted with the inside of the Tower (1679, at the Gate-House there). Amongst the undated papers of the Marquis of Ormond a report of Colonel Lacy's petitions, addressed to His Majesty, are to be found. The following extract from Clarendon's letters seems to confuse Colonel Lacy with his brother John: Lieutenant Colonel John de Lacy of Bruff attended the Supreme Council at Kilkenny in 1647. He resided at Kilmallock, and was Deputy-Governor of Limerick under Lord Blessington (1685–1686). At which time the Viceroy, the Earl of Clarendon, wrote to the Earl of Sunderland anent him:

"Here is a Colonel Lacy, an old Cavalier, who hopes the King will when he has an opportunity put him into employment. I am sure he deserves it. He was an officer in the time of King Charles I, and I believe His Majesty remembers him with himself in France and Flanders where he served very bravely. This poor gentleman was settled here in a very comfortable way when in 'Oates Reign' he was sent into England, and kept prisoner in the Gate House about two years, besides other severities both to his person and his estate. I take the liberty to recommend his enclosed petition to your Lordship."

Clarendon also wrote a special letter to the King in his favour: "I beg your Majesty's pardon for saying thus much in a particular man's case, which I will never do, but when the person's eminent loyalty and services will justify me." In 1689 he represented Kilmallock in the Dublin Parliament. The following is taken from a letter addressed to Colonel Lacy at Roussilon from Lord Preston, then in Paris, and dated 1682:

"Thanks for the box of eau de cette sent from Mountpellier. . . . . at Versailles nothing is of divertissement, etc.; they [fetes] will be continued all the winter. Noth-

ing in the world is finer or more agreeable than what is seen here: the illuminations, the decorations, the music, the comedy, the opera, the fetes, all conspire to feast and surprise the senses."

In a letter from the same to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, sent by Mr. Deanes together with a letter to the king, it is stated that a spy, Roger Tilly (*recte*, Shelton), approached Preston, swearing that the King of France had designs on Ireland "to which many great men of that nation are privy, namely, to send ships and arms over and capture first the cities of Cork, Limerick, and Galway, and so to wrest that land from England." Again, under date of August 27, 1682, Preston to Jenkins, addressed from Paris:

"The informer is of Ireland where his father now resides. . . . . He was one time page to the Earl of Denbigh and is now in the French army. He incriminates Richard Burke of Tipperary, married to a daughter of Sir Thomas Orby: also Mr. Harvey, saying that these two proposed the plan to Cardinal de Bouillon, who was to bear it to the King of France. They mentioned as adherents the Earl of Clanricarde for County Galway, Colonel Mac Carthy for County Cork, and Mr. Lacy for County Limerick, father of Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, who was Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir George Hamilton's Regiment when his father commanded it, and is now lately made so to Count Coningsmarke. That Lacy went over immediately upon that to England to endeavour to persuade his father to undertake this affair, who was there in prison in London. This occurred at the time the King went to Strasburg the last year, since which time they did consider the matter otherwise, and sent one Captain Kennedy, who commands the English Company in Coningsmarke's regiment, into Ireland to visit Galway, Limerick, Cork, and other coast towns, also to try and make sure of Clanrickarde, and Lacy, and to engage them to be in readiness at all times till they should hear from him, he being appointed to give you the signal, only to get men and arms, and to be provided. That the Lord Kennedy is returning these two days, and is now with his regiment in Catalonia whither three other regiments of foot now march and two of horse, and one Mons. Cameline, Chief Engineer. The way proposed to the king of bringing that about by Colonel Lacy was to seize the three towns above simultaneously on a Sunday, and that no quarter be given to those who would not join, and to surprise Limerick Castle by a ruse. That Irish troops in the King of France's service be shipped to Ireland. That Colonel Mac Carthy and Lacy, junior, were in close correspondence. He said Lacy told him [Tilly] that his father approved of the plot and now had a pension in England. He [Tilly] said he was in correspondence with Lacy, senior, Colonel Mac Carthy, etc. He requests that Mr. Lacy, senior, be searched, as also Mr. Mac Carthy, if he attempts going into the County Clare. Mr. Lacy and Mr. Glissane suspect him of correspondence with you."

Father Creagh, Mrs. Dwyer, Synott, Magrath, etc. are also mentioned as spies.[20] These excerpts indicate that Colonel Pierce Lacy's father

[20] Cf. Volume IV for letter from Pierce Lacy to Ormond, in report of Commissioners of History Manuscripts.

lived till after the Restoration, and would be a contemporary of John de Lacy of La Garthe whose wife was Lady Hurley, and who was still living in 1709.

The breaking out of the Williamite-Jacobite wars at the close of the seventeenth century saw General Lacy again in arms and for the same old cause: He was evidently by that time a pretty old Cavalier, possibly approaching his seventieth year! During the two sieges of Limerick (1690–1691) the grim old warrior played a glorious and withal right valiant part. In a desperate battle near Athlacca he commanded the troops that routed Colonel Odell (a family that supplanted the Lacys at La Garthe), and in all probability he, together with Captain John de Lacy of Ballingarry, sacked La Garthe and Bruree from Newcastle-West, these places being then in possession of the Williamites. On October 3, 1691, just a short time before the treaty was signed, old Colonel Lacy commanded a glorious but fatal sortie from ancient Thomond-Gate, over old Thomond Bridge, against the veteran Dutch General, van Ginkell, whereat the Williamites were utterly routed and hurriedly rushed up reinforcements. The gallant men of Limerick, inspired by the presence and energy of a veteran leader, patriarch, and patriot, fought a desperate rear-guard action as they slowly returned to Thomond-Gate, re-tracing their steps over the bridge, disputing every inch of ground, but, alas, many little knew the fate awaiting them: a French officer at the bridge-head, whether of cowardice, caution, or treachery, is unknown, raised the draw-bridge ere the brave combatants were fully re-entered. Six hundred thus cut off were mercilessly butchered, whilst a goodly number trusting their lives to the tender mercies of the river, perished miserably. That was the scene the devoted and brave men of Limerick (yea, and warrior women) looked out upon, this day "so fair and foul," the sere of the year, month of October, 1691. French officers had said the ancient walls could be battered down with roasted apples; the men of Limerick, Sarsfield (clarum et venerable nomen!) in command, held the city against King William in person for two years! At the end the Williamites were compelled to give honourable terms, hence, "The Unconquered City"; and so on a memorable day the garrison of this the city of the lower Shannon marched forth, fully armed, "drums beating, banners flying, and matches lit,"—a scene to be remembered till the last syllable of recorded time, an inspiration to future generations, and presently affording a battle-whoop to the brigade, which will be heard throughout the battle-fields of Europe,—"Remember Limerick."

"When high the shout of battle rose,
On fields where freedom's torch still burned through Erin's gloom."
—J. C. MANGAN.

General Lacy stood to his post, covering the retreat, and as became the spirit of his race, sold his life dearly, sword in hand, face to the foe: from that carnage he never returned. It was fitting that the last of a mighty line should die at such a moment, and after such a manner,—loyal, brave, honourable, unbending! The actual scene of this episode is now marked by the Treaty Stone, whereon the Lord of Lucan signed the treaty, not without compunction, and then wept outright at sight of the French Navy sailing up the lordly Shannon, alas—too late! As at Ballyneety, so now, "Sarsfield was the man, and *Sarsfield's* was the word,"—the treaty must be honoured! Practically the entire army of Limerick took service under the Fleur-de-lis (20,000), and for the next century filled all Europe with their fame: but these sad exiles never forgot their native land, and often on the fields of Flanders, France, and Italy, the tide of battle was turned when the shout, "Remember Limerick," bespoke the oncoming of the Irish Brigade. On one such occasion an English monarch was heard to exclaim, "accursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects." The folk at home fondly styled them "the wild geese," whilst these and those verily believed that the heroes killed in battle, their wraiths, travelled back to Éire when winging to their last, final, and eternal home,—Valhalla! From the field of Fontenoy to the far-flung plains of Pultava these grim warriors were in evidence, sought by every nation, honoured at every court:

"On far foreign fields from Dunkirk to Belgrade,
Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade."
—THOMAS DAVIS.

Within the next fifty years some 500,000 Irish soldiers died in the French service alone! From them were sprung the Lally-Tollendals, the Dukes of Ultonia, the Marshals Browne, the Marshals Lacy, Mac Mahon, President of France, etc.

The de Lacys that left their native Limerick at that time were many, and for some years to come other members of their household followed on their wake: Colonels Pierce and James, brothers, young Lieutenant Pierce, afterwards Field-Marshal and Count of the Russian Empire, and others composed the first migration of 1691: these were later succeeded by Generals William de Lacy-Bellingari, David, Patrick, Thomas, Maurice, William of Spain, etc.

Hugh de Lacy of Bruff. About 1620 he is recorded in some notices relative to the Fagan family as having a daughter named Catherine who married a gentleman of the Nagle family of Ballinamona, which seems to have been a branch of the old and revered stock so intimately associated with Mallow and Ballyduff in County Cork: that distinguished scholar, statesman, and patriot, William O'Brien Esq., Member of Parliament (Mallow) is the present representative of that family there. From these same Nagles Ireland's greatest son, the renowned orator, Edmond Burke, maternally derives. The lady Mary de Lacy-Nagle, grand-daughter of Hugh de Lacy, married Christopher Fagan, son of John, and Captain in Lord Kenmare's regiment in King James's army. He was included in the articles of Limerick and settled in Kerry. In 1358 John Fagan was High Sheriff of Meath, and in 1373 the same individual was appointed Governor of Castle-Trim. His grandson married Phillis Skiddy (or Scudamore), a family settled in Cork and Kerry from the thirteenth century: they were justices and seneschals under the Desmonds: the Lady Phillis was of Skiddy Castle, Cork, and had a son, Richard Fagan, who settled at Feltrim, County Dublin: his descendant, Christopher Fagan of Feltrim, was dispossessed by Cromwell, but regained his estates at the Restoration, and left two sons, Richard and Peter, and a daughter who married Hamilton, Viscount Strabane, and was mother of the fourth Earl of Abercorn, Colonel in King James's army. Christopher had also a younger brother, John, who married and left a son, Christopher, Captain in Lord Kenmare's regiment, husband of Lady Mary de Lacy-Nagle. Captain Christopher was interred at Muckross Abbey. His eldest son, Patrick, married Christian Fitzmaurice of Cosfoyle and had several children, of whom some were James, John, Mary (m. Mac Sheehy), Elizabeth (m. Thomas O'Sullivan), Frances (m. Dr. Moriarty), and Ellen deceased, unmarried, at Paris. Christopher, the eldest, entered the French service in 1755, and became Captain in Prince De Soubise's regiment, and received the decoration of St. Louis: he died in London 1816, aged eighty-three years, leaving two sons, Christopher of Dillon's Regiment, and Charles of the Brigade. After 1792 the former, being of French Royalist sympathies, entered the British army and died in the West Indies. Charles married in 1788 Maria Teresa Paulina, Marchioness of Lauestine in Spain and had a son, Charles Antoine Count de Fagan, Captain to Charlex X, and two daughters, Maria Christina and Teresa, the latter, Canoness of the order of St. Anne of Bavaria; the former, wife of Count Coronine, Chamberlain to the Austrian Emperor.

THOMAS DE LACY. His name appears in the Report of Historical manuscripts (1879) in a letter dated May 25, 1621 (House of Lords): "Draft of an act for the reviewing and setting afoot of the last will and testament of Thomas Lacye *the elder*, gentleman, notwithstanding a decree and sentence in the high and honourable court of Star Chamber." His son, also *Thomas de Lacy*, seems to have been no other than that Major Thomas de Lacy whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Conway Blennerhassett of Castle-Conway, Killorglin. This couple had nine children, namely, John, Thomas, Harman, Susanna (m. the twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, from whom derived the late Michael Conrad de Courcy, thirtieth Baron Kinsale), Elizabeth (m. Daniel Mac Gillicuddy, son of The Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks by Catherine Chute of Chute Hall, and died without issue), Catherine (m. Captain Agnew of Holish, County Durham, of whom several children), Magareth (m. Captain Coxon, of whom one daughter), Anne (m. the Honourable Michael de Courcy, Admiral of the Blue, K. T. S., brother of Lord Kinsale, of whom two sons, one married to Mary Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy, the other to Anne, daughter of Sir John Gordon Sinclair), and Avice (died unmarried). John and Thomas died when young.

HARMAN DE LACY BLENNERHASSETT. He was born on June 3, 1720, and was the son of Conway Blennerhassett and the Lady Elizabeth de Lacy who was the daughter of Major Thomas de Lacy; her only sister being the *Lady Catherine de Lacy*. Conway Blennerhassett was the son of Conway Blennerhassett, senior, by his wife, Elizabeth Cross,[21] and married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Wentworth Harman of Moyle, County Longford. One of Conway's brothers was Benjamin, who wedded Susanna, daughter of Dean John Richards, son of John, fellow of Winchester College, by his wife whose name was Reeves. Deborah Richards, daughter of John and sister of the dean, married Major Thomas de Lacy, then a Lieutenant, to whom she bore (1732) Katherine and Elizabeth de Lacy. Harman Blennerhassett, then, was the son of Elizabeth; whom did the lady Catherine de Lacy wed? It can be safely asserted that Catherine de Lacy married into the Nagle family of Ballinamona. The Fagan record,[22] then, is not quite correct in stating that Catherine's father was Hugh de Lacy.

Harman Blennerhassett was born in Hampshire, England, on October 8, 1765, while his parents were there on a temporary visit. Educated at

[21] Vide B'Hassett pedigrees.

[22] Supra.

Trinity College, Dublin, he received the degree of LL.B. in 1790, but the death of his brothers placed him at the head of the family, and removed the necessity of practising his profession. The career of this brilliant young man was romantic and tragic in the extreme. One of the founders of the American Republic, his nobility of character stands in high relief above many of his contemporaries who compromised genius and patriotism with meanness and vindicitiveness. On the eve of the French Revolution Harman visited the Continent; there he imbibed the philosophy of Rousseau and Voltaire, with whom he became acquainted. He married in 1796 his niece, Miss Margareth Agnew, and emigrated to America, having sold his paternal estates to Baron Ventry for $160,000, a huge sum in that day. He settled on a beautiful island in the Ohio River, Blenner-Hassett Island, famed throughout the Union for its scenic magnificence, and the care expended on it by its cultured and wealthy proprietor. The extensive demesne was laid out with the very greatest taste, all under cultivation, and a veritable fairyland of flowers, shrubs, and rare exotic forest trees. Harman purchased this island, which by himself was converted into an earthy paradise, from Elijah Backus of Connecticut, in 1798. Hither Harman came, and amidst ideal surroundings devoted himself to uninterrupted study and experiment. Chemistry, electricity, galvanism, astronomy,—all occupied his attention. A contemporary American thus describes him:

"In person Mr. Blennerhassett was tall, about six feet, but slender, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His motions were not very graceful, either as an equestrian or on foot. Forehead full, and well formed, with a rather prominent nose and good proportioned face. Eyes weak, and sight imperfect, seeing objects distinctly only when near, so that, in reading, the surface of the page nearly touched his nose."

Another says, "He possessed every gift and attraction that could render a man happy in himself, and beloved by his fellows." His children were Joseph Louis, Harman, and Dominick. His home was open to all the illuminati of his time, and hospitality was the order of the day.

It was Harman's misfortune to become acquainted with the celebrated Aaron Burr, one-time Vice-President of the United States: that specious adventurer induced him to partake of his schemes and speculations. These turned on an expected war with Spain: in that event Harman pledged himself "to engage with him in any enterprise to be undertaken for the subjugation of any of the Spanish dominions." With Burr he journeyed to Lexington, Kentucky, and purchased several hundred

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HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT

thousand acres across the Washita River in north Louisiana, from Colonel Charles Lynch. Burr's activities, his planting of settlers on the newly-acquired lands, etc., aroused attention and,—suspicion. It was said, quite falsely as the event showed, that an attempt was being made to separate the western from the eastern states! General Wilkinson, a paid agent of Spain, though ostensibly a friend of Burr and Harman, seeing that the success of their enterprise would cut off the source of his revenue, severed relationship with them, and deliberately played on the feelings and prejudices of the President Jefferson (a personal enemy of Burr) by feigning alarm as to the consequences of the Burr expedition. It was suggested that they, Harman and Burr, intended to raid Spanish territory and precipitate war with Spain. A raid was made on Blennerhassett Island by the militia of Wood County whose conduct was anything but soldierly: "They took possession of the house and family stores, burned the fences for their watch-fires, terrorised Mrs. Blennerhassett and her children by promiscuously discharging firearms through the ceilings of the house, etc." The terror forced her to take flight with her children, in which she was aided by kindly neighbours. Harman and Burr were arrested and as quickly discharged for lack of evidence: it is sad to contemplate how a great mind such as Jefferson's could be overshadowed with vindictiveness towards a former opponent in the race for presidency; yet, to that jealousy is traceable all this furore relative to Burr's expedition. At this trial Chief Justice Marshall made the decision which defined treason under the Constitution of the United States. An attempt was made in the course of the trial to induce Harman to betray Burr: Blennerhassett haughtily spurned the agent (William Duane) who would suborn him, and that though the base hireling assured him he could secure from the administration anything he (Harman) required. All that is a matter of American History. Harman's noble friend and kinsman, Thomas Addis Emmet, placed himself at his service. Harman was practically ruined by these unwarranted proceedings.

After the Richmond trial he returned to Nachez and acquired a plantation of a thousand acres at Claiborne. The war of 1812 and the embargo on cotton still further embarrassed him (his advancements to Burr were not repaid); through a legal friend he was promised a judicial appointment in Canada: on arriving there in 1819 (Montreal) he was disappointed to find his friend out of office, an absolute stranger in his place. He next tried to prosecute a reversionary claim still remaining in Ireland;

in that too he failed. Finally removing from Ireland to the Isle of Guernsey, he died there in 1831, having in his lifetime experienced all the contrasts of fortune. For eleven years the unfortunate widow struggled to support her family out of means exceeding slender. She petitioned Congress for remuneration arising out of destruction at Blennerhassett Island: it was favorably received, but alas! the unhappy Lady Blennerhassett was meantime gathered to her fathers. Thomas Emmet was her best friend, and at her death she was interred in his family vault, Second Street Marble Cemetery, New York, where also rest the remains of Harman Blennerhassett's son. Truly, in the words of Landor, "They lose much that lose sight of home, more than ever schoolboy wept for."

THOMAS DE LACY. Amongst the Carew manuscripts is found a pedigree of the Ardnagrath Fitzgeralds from 1500 to 1620. Incidentally the name of Thomas de Lacy is mentioned, followed by the significant entry, "who fledd into Spayne." It is quite evident that there were members of the de Lacy family in that country before the last siege, but whether these derived from this Thomas de Lacy or from some of his brethren who fledd thither in the days of the Commonwealth, is not so clear. At all events many of the Limerick Lacys went into Spain (e.g., Bishop Robert's brothers) during the first quarter of the eighteenth century and had kinsmen of the name there to receive them.

The following is a transcript of the Ardnagrath pedigree as set forth in Carew's manuscripts: David Fitzgerald of Ardnagrath married and had three sons, namely, Fitzgerald of Kilcushina, Thomas of Ardnagrath, and Thomas (?), attainted. The second son, Thomas of Ardnagrath, married and had, with two daughters (Margaret wife of Thomas O'Daly of the Brosnaghe in the mountains of Slieve Luacra, and Catherine, wife of The O'Mahony of Desmond), a son named John Oge who was Constable of the Island of Kerry (i.e., Castleisland) to the last Earl of Desmond. One of John Oge's daughters married Mac Sweeney, and another married, first, Thomas Lacye who "fled into Spayne," secondly, O'Moriertagh, the son of the Prior of Killaghie, and, thirdly, one of the Mac Sweeneys. Another daughter married Donnell Mac Owen of Muskerry: his sons were Maurice, married to Mac Sweeney, and James of Ballymacadam. The Thomas Fitzgerald who was attainted married, first, the daughter of Mac Owen Mac Carthy of the Duffe in Muskerry, by whom he had a daughter married to Maurice, the brother of William Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and, secondly, Ellen

O'Leary of Muskerry, the widow of Goran Mac Sweeney. The septs of Maurice Duffe Fitzgerald and Sluaght Edmond Fitzgerald were branches of the Ardnagrath tree, and were likely the old settlers at Gallerus and Morrogane. The Seneschals of Imokilly and the Fitzgeralds of Cloyne descend from the knights of Kerry "who obtained Imokilly by the marriage of the first knight with the daughter of Lord Courcy."

Much has been written in these memoirs anent the Fitzgeralds of the House Kildare (at present, by an accession of honours, Dukes of Leinster), anent the House of Desmond, now extinct, and others, scions of the noble Geraldine. The reader is referred to Burke's Peerage (1837) for details as to these, and their celebrated brethren, the White Knights (Fitzgibbon), the Lords of Cleanlish, the Black Knights, the Green Knights, and the Knights of the Valley (Glin),—all intimately associated politically and matrimonially, with the de Lacys, especially the Lords of Cleanlish (in later times), and the Knights of Glin. The following notice in respect of Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy's colleague, Thomas, Knight of Glin, should be of interest:

"The son of Thomas, the knight of Glin, was executed before Sir Thomas Cusack on a charge arising out of several alleged offences, and though his father, Sir Thomas, senior, was also condemned for aiding and abetting, still his life was spared on the mere scruple as to whether burning was to be regarded as treasonable!"

His lands passed to Sir William Drury, save and except the Castle of Glin and certain lands granted in fee to Edmond Mac Thomas Fitzgerald, grandson of the knight. With unfeigned respect and happiness be it recorded that that branch of the illustrious House of Desmond is still in possession of the ancestral estates, home, and castle, at Glin; by right of blood, antiquity, and affection, theirs is the style, "Knights of the Valley," "the Knight of Glin,"—"Our Own Knight."

As to the knights of Kerry and Lixnaw; on January 17, 1792, Thomas, twenty-first Lord Kerry, was created Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry: he married in 1692 Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, Physician-General to the army in Ireland (1652), a nobleman celebrated for his extraordinary talents and fortune (d. 1687). By an accession of honours his descendants were created Earls of Lansdowne (1764): the family residence is at Bowood House, near Calne, North Wiltshire. As to the Lords of Cleanlish: Maurice Fitzgerald, father of Thomas-Na-Nappagh, father of Maurice, first Earl of Desmond, was son of Sir John

Fitzgerald[23] who fell at the battle of Glenarought (1261). The first Earl of Desmond's great-grandfather, John, and grandfather, Maurice, perished in that battle. The first Earl of Desmond had a younger brother, also John, who is direct ancestor of the Lords of Cleanlish. Since 1622 the title, Earl of Desmond, has passed to the House of Denbigh (Feilding).

"Wonder not, Tuscan, if thou see me weep,
When I recall to mind those once loved names,
Guido of Prato, and of Azzo him
That dwelt with us; Tignoso and his troop,
With Traversara's house and Anastagio's
(Each race disinherited); and beside these,
The ladies and the knights, the toils and ease,
That witch'd us into love and courtesy."

—DANTE, *Purgatory*, Canto XIV.

PIERCE DE LACY. At the period of the exodus there were to be found in the City of Limerick a few members of the de Lacy family, but just how these stood in relation to their brethren of the time is not quite clear: amongst those occurs the name of Pierce de Lacy who was Clerk of the Crown and Peace in 1691. There is reason for thinking that some of the city de Lacys were resident there from the days of the siege: on the other hand, Edy Lacy, gentleman of Clare Street, and his immediate brethren belonged to the La Garthe household: to the latter also belonged Bishop Robert and his brethren, Dr. John (S. T. D.), General Count William de Lacy-Bellingari (Austria), Generals Patrick and David of Spain, the latter of whom was Governor of Alcantara, Sir John de Lacy whose wife was Lady Hurley, Captain John de Lacy whose wife was the Lady Maria Comerford, General Patrick de Lacy y O'Carroll, General George de Lacy of Lacy-Town, Francis de Lacy-Bellingari, his daughter Mary, alias de Hoare, etc.

PIERCE DE LACY. This gentleman had been Alderman of the city in 1689, and may well have been the Deputy-Governor above referred to; in that case he would be no other than General Pierce himself. So far as is known that celebrated commander left no children. The ancient registers of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church record under date of 1747 the christening of Pierce, the son of Pierce de Lacy and his wife the Lady Anne Ivory of, evidently, Castle-Ivers.

COLONEL EDWARD (EDY) DE LACY. He had been a prisoner in the

[23] Vide *The Earls of Kildare* by the Marquis of Kildare.

Tower of London for some years. On August 27, 1689, a warrant was issued to the keeper of the Gate-House to convey Colonel Edward de Lacy to the house of Charles Berthie. He was pardoned and released in 1690, having been committed on the first of March, 1688. In 1692 he with his wife and children secured a pass for Harwich and Holland. It is very likely that this Colonel Edward afterwards resided at Portumna, County Galway, whence some of his children went into Spain. His long imprisonment was owing to some Jacobite intrigue, if not actually to an attempt at getting possession of the family estates.[24]

John de Lacy. Under date of February 12, 1693, John Ferrar, historian of Limerick,[25] states that the Quay Towers toppled down; that they contained two hundred and fifty barrels of powder which exploded and caused tremendous consternation in the city: over two hundred persons were either killed or wounded; Councillor John de Lacy was amonst those killed on that tragic occasion, others being Sheriff Bowman, Mr. Lillis, and Mr. Holland. The terrific concussion was felt as far off as Kilmallock, the stones being precipitated over a mile beyond the city walls.

The position of Councillor John in the family tree is a problem turning on the solution of another difficulty. If the Spanish pedigrees are correct in stating that Captain John de Lacy of La Garthe (whose wife was Lady Hurley) was the son of Edmond de Lacy, and not, as these memoirs would indicate, the son of David FitzDavid de Lacy of La Garthe, then it would seem that he was the son of that David who died in 1760. Besides, it may yet appear that Captain John of Ballingarry-Lacy and Edmond of Portumna were brothers, and were the children if not of David or Edmond, then of William or Thomas of La Garthe; from one or other of these may also be deduced those de Lacys of the city who were not *immediately* of the La Garthe household. But all this is but mere speculation, anything more definite being out of the question until further and more authoritative documents come to light. Edmond Lacy of Rathcahill bequeathed in 1691 most of his property in that neighbourhood to "David my uncle David Lacy's son of Ballingarry-Lacy," the same who died, seemingly within the city, in the year 1760, being then one hundred and twelve years old! That revered patriarch had witnessed in his lifetime the developments of the Confederate War, the three sieges of his native city, and all the vicissitudes of his family

[24] Cf., however, Edward who figured at the Siege of Vienna, infra. Vide A.

[25] History published 1787.

through power, wealth, and opulence, to confiscation, ruin, exile, and death.

EDWARD DE LACY. Under date of February 21, 1688, the Emperor Leopold of Germany indites a Latin letter to James II of England "in favour of Edmond de Lacy, an Irishman, who had been driven from his country by the Cromwell faction, and had well served under the Elector of Bavaria in the defence of Vienna (1683) against the Turks, and now desires to return home." This missive bears the autograph signature and big wafer seal of the Emperor: it will be found amongst the letters from foreign princes and states to James II. Important though this Edmond de Lacy be as a link between the German-Austrian Empire and the de Lacys of Limerick who later followed suit and took service in the armies of those countries, it is not easy to determine the place he occupies in the family tree. The writer is of the opinion that he must be identified with that Edmond de Lacy mentioned in the Blennerhassett papers as having gone to France: perhaps he had returned to England before the King's permission was granted and fell foul of the law. If that be so, then he was released in 1690, and took part in the sieges of his native city only to be again sent into exile. As the Blennerhassett pedigrees make it clear that Edmond was the father of Marshal Count Peter Lacy of Russia, reconcilement with assertions to the contrary can only be obtained by assuming that Edmond had for second name Peter or Pierce.

It is now proposed to consider the de Lacys of English origin, and those involved in the confiscations of 1587 and 1666; attention will then be directed to the de Lacys of La Garthe, their brethren of West Limerick, and their renowned descendants of the Continental armies.

SECTION IV

SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE DE LACY

EDMOND DE LACY. Lord Bishop of Exeter (1370–1455).[1] He was of Yorkshire origin and held a benefice in the presentation of the Yorkshire de Lacys.

WILLIAM DE LACY. King Richard III appointed his son Edward, aged eleven years, Viceroy of Ireland for three years, and confirmed Robert St. Laurence as Chancellor in that Kingdom. He sent thither "Master William de Lacy" in 1483 with secret instructions and letters for delivery to the chief persons in the colony, "dividing the matters according to those he should speak to." "Master William," so the Royal Mandate ran, "shall shew that the King, after the establishing of this his Realm of England, principally, afore other things, entendeth for the weal of this land of Ireland to set and advise such good rule and politic guiding there, as any of his noble ancestors have done or entendeth in times past to reduce it." Master William was first to have speech with and learn the dispositions of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, as the King's instructions largely turned on the latter's acceptance of the deputy governorship, an office in the gift of the crown, much like that presently enjoyed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Ireland, Timothy Healy, K. C.

SIR HENRY DE LACY. Lord of Torre Abbey, Devonshire. His estates included Torquay there, not far distant from the famous Kent's Cavern re-discovered in 1926 and containing important evidences of prehistoric man. A legend attaches to the place; it is said that Sir Kenneth Kent, follower of Edward II, fled thither in 1327, and was sought out by Sir Henry de Lacy. The legend goes on to relate that the Lady Serena de Lacy, daughter of Sir Henry, fell in love with the fugative and warned him of her father's intentions. They eloped but were followed up by Sir Henry: hieing to the cavern they were imprisoned there by that knight, were never released from the cruel duress, and in the aftertime the bones of the lovers were found within its recesses.

EDMOND DE LACY. He was a Roman Catholic priest beheaded in the

[1] See registers of that diocese in the British Museum, or the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., and infra.

reign of Elizabeth at Tyburn. He is described by Wood, the antiquary, as an English Jesuit, "an ascetic, poor and macerated," but did not deny himself beer: "his bed was under a thatching, and the way to it up a ladder: his fare was coarse: his drink of a penny a gawn" (gallon).

William de Lacy (1610–1671). He was a royalist divine, son of Thomas de Lacy of Beverley and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Franceys of Beckenham, Nottinghamshire. He was descended from the noble family of de Lacy. He was educated at John's College Cambridge where he was admitted before 1629. He graduated in 1632, received his M.A. degree in 1636, was made Fellow on April 5 of that year, was a tutor during 1640 to 1642, received his B.D. degree in 1642, and was preacher at St. John's at Michaelmas, 1643. He was associated with John Barwick in the writing of "Certain Disquisitions" against the Covenant: this was seized by the parliamentary party, but was reissued at Oxford. Ejected from his fellowship in 1644, he joined the army and was chaplain to Prince Rupert: he was taken prisoner at the storming of Bridgewater by Sir Thomas Fairfax (July 23, 1645) and cast into prison, where being in great want, he was relieved by Berwick. In 1649 he compounded for his estate by paying twenty-six pounds and one-sixth of its value. However, a letter from the Earl of Manchester restored him to his fellowship (August 27, 1660), and in November, 1661, he was admitted to a senior fellowship, besides being recommended by the King for his D.D. degree (October 3, 1662). On the 23rd he was presented by Sir John Savile to the rectory of Thornhill, Yorkshire, where he died on May 12, 1671, and being buried there a tablet was raised to his memory; this tablet still exists at Thornhill. His wife was Anne, daughter of William Sherman of Newarke near Leycester, of whom was a son who died an infant in 1663. His will is dated September 7, 1670, in which instrument he left three hundred and fifty pounds for two scholarships of eight pounds each at St. John's College, Cambridge, for the benefit of grammar-school students at Beverley.[2]

William de Lacy of Hartrowe. John Hoskins, son and heir of Peter of Langdin, the latter's wife being Anne Hodges, married Ursula de Lacy, daughter of William de Lacy above. There is also record of William Rawles, son and heir of John, marrying the daughter of a certain William de Lacy.

Sir Rowland de Lacy of Skipton. Constance Lucas, daughter of Sir Thomas of St John's, Colchester, Essex, married Sir Rowland de Lacy of Skipton in Oxfordshire.

[2] Vide infra.

Sir John de Lacy. John Durant of the Rutlandshire family married, secondly, a daughter of Sir Charles Lupus and had issue: Thomas, Sir John of Cottesmore and Barough in Rutland, and Isabella Durant who married Thomas Pearse of Cottesmore. Sir John Durant married Isabella de Lacy, daughter of Sir John de Lacy, and of her was Sir Henry Durant of Cottesmore who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Rowland St. Lisle (she married, secondly, John de Burgh), of whom was Sir Robert Durant of Cottesmore, and John Durant. Sir Robert married Elizabeth Sherrard, of whom were John and Geoffrey Durant, the latter (died without issue) was knighted by King Henry VII; the former left numerous descendants.

John de Lacy of Borseton. John Needham of Derby (of the Shavington family) was the ancestor of Robert Needham of Shenton (Sheriff in 1565) who married Frances, daughter of Edward Aston of Tixall, Baronet; their issue were: Jane, married James Collyer; Anne, married Robert Powell; Margaret Mary, married Thomas Onslow and, secondly, Sir Robert Vernon; Maud, married Joseph Aston of Aston in Chester; Elizabeth, died without issue; Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Henry Bagenall and widow of Sir Robert Salisbury; and Sir Robert Needham, married first, Anne Doyley, widow of Wilmott, and, secondly, Joanna de Lacy, daughter of John Lacy of Borseton in Somersetshire. This Sir Robert Needham of Shenton was Viscount de Kilmore in Ireland (1624). His children of Joanna de Lacy were: Frances, married Sir Rowland Cotton; Robert, married, first, Elleanor Dutton, and, secondly, Florence Anderson, of the former being Charles Needham and others, and of the latter, Robert, Frances (married Thomas Cotton of Combermere), and Elleanor; and Elleanor Needham.

De Lacy of Durham. William de Lacy of Northumberland married Jane, daughter and heiress of——?; their son, also William de Lacy, married, Alice Pypard or Peppard, of whom were: John, married, first, Anne, daughter of John Godwin (of whom William and Elizabeth de Lacy), and, secondly, Elizabeth Cary (of whom Thomas, Jonas, Toby, and Christopher de Lacy); William, married daughter of Brinsmed, widow of Sweeting; and John (sic.) de Lacy of Durhams in the County of Middlesex, married Elleanor, daughter and heiress of Bernard Langton; their children were: Sir Robert de Lacy, son and heir, and Joanna de Lacy who married Robert Needham of Shenton in Salop.

Thomas de Lacy of Leicester. Robert Hant of Stokedaubeny in Northampton married Baringold, daughter of Sir Everard Digby of Stoke

Drie in Rutland, and had a son, John Hant (or Hunt) of Stoke and Lindon, who married Amicia, daughter of Thomas Caue of Stamford, of whom was John of Newton, Leicestershire, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Lusher of Sholand in Surrey; Gertrude Hant, married, first, Henry Sacheverell of Risby in Leicester, and secondly, Thomas de Lacy of Leicester; Remigius of Lindon, son and heir (1618) married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Reynes of Stamford, Notts, of whom were numerous issue.

THOMAS DE LACY OF WALSHAM-IN-THE-WILLOWS. Robert Smalpece of Hockring married Thomasine Stardelow of Shimpling in Norfolk, and had a daughter, Alice (beside several other children), who married Thomas de Lacy of Walsham-in-the-Willows, Suffolk.

LASCELLES, *alias* DE LACY. Maurice Johnson, Alderman of Stamford, married a daughter of Lascelles, alias de Lacy of Stamford, and had a son, Robert of North Luffenham in Rutland, Archdeacon of Leicester in 1618, B. D., and also a daughter, Catherine, who married Edward Ouerton of Morecot in Rutlandshire. Robert Johnson[3] married and had a son, Abraham, who married, first, Miss Medowes, of whom was Isaac Johnson (ca. 1618), and, secondly, a daughter of Laurence Chatterton, of whom were: Samuel, Ezechiel, Daniel, Elizabeth, James, and Nathaniel.

LACY OF NORFOLK AND SPILMAN'S HALL. Thomas de Lacy of Walsame and Hoxton in Suffolk married the daughter and heiress of Myklewood of Wyverstone in Suffolk, and of her were Thomas de Lacy of Walsame and Richard de Lacy of Hoxstone; the former had a son styled Hugh of Walsame, whose son was Thomas (m. Margaret Hannam, daughter of Edward of Essex), whose children were: Thomas (m. Alice, daughter of Robert Smaplece of Hockering, Norfolk), Agnes (m. Smith of Theltam in Suffolk), John (m. Gertrude, daughter of Edward Lymsey of Colby, and of her were Thomas, Cicely, Mary, and Dorothy de Lacy), William, and others. Richard de Lacy of Hoxstone[4] had issue, Sir Stephen and Walter de Lacy; the latter's daughter and heiress was Anne de Lacy, who married Charles Knevett of Warwick. Sir Stephen had a son, Richard de Lacy, whose son, Stephen, married Anne, daughter of Richard Wentworth, whose issue were: Richard, Francis, Thomas (died without issue), Henry (died without issue), and Bryan. There is also a record that Frances Wentworth, daughter of Thomas FitzMatthew Wentworth (m. Dyneley), married a gentleman of Suffolk named de Lacy.

[3] Supra.
[4] Supra.

Richard de Lacy of Melton Mowbray. Ellen Leeke of the Wyerhall family in Edmonton derived from the Lords of Mowbray, and married William Ruskin of Melton Mowbray in Leicester, of whom were: Joanna, John, Margaret, Ellen, Prioress of Langley Abbey, and Marian (who m. Sir. O. Green). Margaret Ruskin married Richard de Lacy of Melton Mowbray, and had issue. Query: Does that distinguished artist and English man of letters, John Ruskin, descend from one of these?

Lacy of Gainsborough. Thomas de Lacy of Gainsborough married and had a son, also Thomas, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of William Darwin of Marton; of her was William de Lacy who died at Gainsborough on April 8, 1637, his wife having been Sarah, daughter of Richard Elsham of Retford, Notts; their children were: William de Lacy, Clerk of Bole, Notts, who was drowned and interred at Gainsborough on April 14, 1632 (m. Margaret, daughter of Gilby, March 17, 1628–1629); and Sarah, heiress, who married on April 11, 1631, John or Peter Dickinson of Gainsborough.

De Lacy of Ohio. Thomas James de Lacy, Episcopal clergyman, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was the son of Captain Nicholas de Lacy and Margaret Feakins. Thomas James graduated from Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa (B.A. 1892; M.A. 1895). He studied theology under Bishop Perry and took a special course at the General Theological Seminary. He received his M.A. degree from Columbia University and his B.D. from Seabury School of Divinity. Having been Rector of Christ Church, Alameda, California, he resigned in 1902 and became Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn. He wrote many able works, e.g., *The Gospel of Optimism*, etc.

William de Lacy of Gainsborough. Peter Dickinson of Gainsborough (Woodhouse, Clayworth, Notts) was the father of Nicholas and Peter, the latter of whom married Barbara Dickens; their son, Captain Peter Dickinson of Gainsborough (1645), was indicted for high treason at Grantham; he married on April 11, 1631, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Wlliam de Lacy of Gainsborough. Captain Peter's children of Sarah de Lacy were: George, William, Peter, John, Margaret, Dorothy, Mildred, Bridget, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary.

Thomas de Lacy of Stamford. Thomas de Lacy, Esq., of Stamford, had a son, Henry, who married a lady named Powdige on January 1, 1558–1559; of that union were: Thomas, Henry (died without issue), William, and Frances. William married Joan, daughter of Robert Tighe,

and Frances married John Beville. William's will carries the date February 18, 1611–1612, in which year he resided at St James' Deeping. William's sons were Robert of Washingborough (died without issue) and Nathaniel of Stamford. Robert de Lacy married Cassandra, daughter of Thomas Ogle of Pinchbeck, drew up his will in 1612 (November 26), and died without issue; his relict who was born in January, 1564, married, secondly, Sir Francis Beaumond, before 1619. Nathaniel de Lacy of Stamford and Melton Mowbray, County Leicester, was High Sheriff in the second year of King Charles' Reign, and was legate of his cousin, Archdeacon Johnstone, in 1625; he married, first, Edith, daughter of Deodatus Stafferton of County Berks; secondly, Margaret de Lacy, daughter and heiress of William de Lacy of Melton Mowbray, and widow of Philip Sarjeant of London; she was still living in 1619; thirdly, Frances Butler, widow of a gentleman named Pigott. Of his first wife Nathaniel's children were: William, Henry, and Edith. Henry de Lacy married Elizabeth, daughter of John Mann of Clerkenwell, County Middlesex; he was born at Stamford in 1612 and resided there for the most part. His children were: Nathaniel, Sarah, and Elizabeth de Lacy.

Besides Robert and Nathaniel, sons of William de Lacy,[5] there were other issue born to William, viz., Catherine de Lacy, who married Clement Tooke of South Luffenham, County Rutland; Frances, who married George Hornby of West Deeping; Anne, who married Alexander More of Grantham; Alice, who married Sir Henry Cholmeley of Burton Coggles; Susan, who married against her father's consent, her will being dated December 21, 1639.[6]

Earl Henry de Lady and Thomas of Lancaster. A short while before his death Earl Henry of Lincoln summoned his son-in-law to his bedside and addressed him in the following terms:

"Seest thou the Church of England, heretofore honourable and free, enslaved by Roman oppressions and the King's unjust exactions; seest thou the common people impoverished by tributes and taxes, and from the condition of freemen reduced to servitude? Seest thou the Nobility, formerly venerable throughout Christendom, vilified by aliens in their own native country? I therefore charge thee in the Name of Christ to stand up like a man; for the honour of God and His Church and the redemption of thy country: associate thyself to that valiant and noble and prudent person, Guy, Earl of Warwick, when it shall be most proper to discourse of the public affairs of the Kingdom; who is so judicious in counsel and mature in judgment. Fear not thy opposers who shall contest against thee in the truth, and if thou pursuest this my advise thou shall gain Eternal Heaven."

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[5] Supra.

[6] Vide Carion Maddison, Lincs. Pedigrees, for other de Lacy notices.

Earl Henry had been Governor of Corfu Castle (27–28 Edward I), and in 1305 accompanied the Bisops of Lichfield and Worcester to the solemn inauguration of the Pope at Lyons.

Rowland de Lacy of Puddlecote. William Lenthall of Bessels Leigh, Berks, married Elizabeth Evans (daughter of Ambrose Evans of Lodington, North Hamptonshire), and of her had issue: John, Elizabeth, and others. Elizabeth married Rowland de Lacy of Puddlecote and Skepton in Oxfordshire, about 1650. Speaker William Lenthall died at Burford, September 1, 1661, and was there interred.

Edward de Lacy of Daventry. In November, 1743, Mary Umfreville was born, and she married in 1768 Edward Lake Pickering, Esq., Exchequer Office, the Temple, only son of Edward Pickering and Catherine de Lacy, daughter of Edward de Lacy of Daventry, kinsman to the Winns of Nostel and a scion of the Pontefract stock.

Richard FitzEustace. He was through his mother Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester: he married Albreda, daughter and heir of Robert de Lizoures (and half-sister to Robert de Lacy), and had three sons: John who assumed the name and style of Lacy (25 Henry II), Robert the Hospitaller, and Roger who by a gift of Henry II became Lord of Warkworth Manor in Northumberland and was seised by his son, Robert FitzRoger, founder of Langley in Norfolk (m. Marg. Cheney, relict of Hugo, and had a son John).

Richard de Lacy. He was Rector of Whiston, 1807–1836, where he was born (Hallamshire).

Richard de Lacy of Cromwell-Bottom. He was the father of the Lady Helen de Lacy who married Philip Waterhouse, Esq., A.M., Fellow of University College, Oxford. He was the uncle of Sir E. Radcliffe and was interred at Thornhill.[7] Richard died in 1591.[8]

John de Lacy. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir Hugh de Eland; in 1293 his father granted to him and his heirs by Margaret the lands to him belonging in Southowrain except his Manor of Eland. There was issue of this union. Margaret married, secondly, William of Eland, a kinsman, Constable of Nottingham Castle and the betrayer of Earl Mortimer.[9] Query: Was John a son of Edmond, Earl of Lincoln?

John de Lacy. He sold the Manor House of Cromwell-Bottom to Thomas Gledhull for seven hundred pounds.[10]

[7] Vide Radcliffe Correspondence, page 110.

[8] Vide infra.

[9] *History of Halifax*, page 560.

[10] *History of Halifax*, page 550; no dates given.

JOHN DE LACY. His wife, the Lady Alice Leventhorp, brought him in dowry Horton Magnor which his descendant, also John de Lacy, sold to Joshua Horton.[11] Alice was daughter of Robert Leventhorp, Bart.

THOMAS DE LACY DEL MERE, NEAR CASTELFORD. He granted the reversion of Bladehouse in Southowrain to Henry Sairle, Esq., of Copley (10 Henry IV).[12]

JOHN DE LACY. In 1572 he had custody of the composition for tithes of Halifax, Yorkshire.

MARY DE LACY. a Daughter of John de Lacy. She married Henry Farrer of Ewood; with her the Manor of Midgeley in Halifax passed in 1578–1579 to the Farrer family.[13]

JOHN DE LACY OF CROMWELL-BOTTOM. In 1572 he held tithes in Southowrain by a lease from Robert Waterhouse:[14] his daughter, the Lady Alice de Lacy, married Thomas Cranmer of Astacton, Esq., and died in 1558.

JOHN DE LACY OF BREARLEY. He was interred at Halifax on August 19, 1585. The tombstone carries an armed figure, arms argent, six ogresses, etc. In 1577 "Joannes Lacye" held a third part of a knight's fee in Bradford, claiming a manor.

HUGH DE LACY OF BREARLEY (IN MIDGELEY), ESQ. He was buried by testament at Halifax in 1570.[15] Amongst the kin of Sir John Kaye are recorded John Lacy of Cromwell-Bottom and John Lacy of Brerley, 1573.

THOMAS DE LACY AND JASPER DE LACY. These witnessed the consecration of Luddenden Chapel in 1624.[16]

GILBERT DE LACY. Lord of Frome Castle in Herefordshire. He married Lady Joan Harley, daughter of Sir Robert Harley who died in 1349. This Gilbert was son and heir to Sir John de Lacy and his wife Joan.[17]

The following pedigree concerning some of the foregoing is taken from James's *History of Bradford*.[18] John Lacy of Cromwell-Bottom married Alice Leventhorpe of Horton (about which place there was a lawsuit with the Crown in 1579), of whom was John de Lacy who married Alveray Gascoigne: by a previous marriage to Anne (?), daughter of Sir Richard

[11] *History of Halifax*, page 552; no dates.
[12] Vide *History of Halifax*, pages 327 and 596.
[13] *History of Halifax*, page 75.
[14] *History of Halifax*, page 194.
[15] *History of Halifax*, pages 229 and 248.
[16] *History of Halifax*, page 289.
[17] *Collins Peerage*, Vol. IV, page 242. Vide 2 Edward II; 16 Edward III.
[18] Page 327 et seq.

Tempest of Bolling, the latter John had issue: Richard (m. Ellen, daughter of Lawrence Townley of Barnside); several other sons and daughters; a daughter, Ellen, who married W. Paslew. Of Helen Townley, Richard had two daughters and a son, John de Lacy, who married twice, his second wife being a daughter to Martin Lister, Esq., of Frerehead in Craven; of the latter was a son, also John, who died without issue. In another work, the *History of Halifax*, there is a record under date of January 29, 1625, that a certain John Lacy was beheaded at Halifax,—"perditissimus nebulo velato."

Brereton Lacy. In 1760 he held the consols of the parish of St. George the Martyr.

John de Lacy. He was bailiff of Scarboro' in 1606 and died in 1611 (Hindewell).

Arthur Lacy. He was Vicar of Braithwell in 1495, having succeeded a Savell of Elland.[19]

William de Lacy. "Ex nobillissima Laceiorum familia oriundus." He was Rector of Thornhill, 1661–1671.[20]

Janet de Lacy. She was a daughter to John de Lacy, Esq., and married Nicholas Savile of Copley.[21] Agnes Savile, grandniece of the above, married Hugh de Lacy, Esq.[22]

Margaret de Lacy. Thomas Thornhill married in 1374 Margaret, daughter of (?) de Lacy of Cromwell-Bottom.[23]

Dr. Edmund de Lacy. Rector of Castelford, 1403. He died in the same year.[24]

Robert de Lacy. Francis Lascelles of Stank and North Allerton was born in 1612. He married Frances, second daughter of Sir William St. Quintin of Harphan, Bart., by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and child of Robert de Lacy, Esq., of Folkton, Yorkshire.[25] She was buried at Sigston, September 20, 1658. Their fourth son, christened Lacy, was baptised at Sigston on October 9, 1653.[26] Francis was the son of William Lascelles (fl. ca. 1612) and grandson of Francis of the Harewood family: he was Justice of the Peace, Member of Parliament for N. R. Yorks, and Colonel in Parlimentary Army.

[19] Hunter's *South Yorks.*
[20] Vide epitaph in Th. Ch. Yorks, W. R.
[21] Pedigrees of Savile, page 272.
[22] Time of Richard II.
[23] Ducatus Leod.
[24] Pat. Henry IV.
[25] E. R., Wap. of Dickering.
[26] Vide St. Quintin in Burke's Dor. Bar.

THOMAS DE LACY. He and his wife, Alice, founded a house of Black Canons at Ipswich.[27]

HUGH DE LACY. Son of Hugh of Thuruscoe. He granted land at Hoxebridge to Roche Abbey.[28] Robert Lacy was interred there. Thomas and Hugh de Lacy witnessed a similar grant from Ralph de Rainville of Thuruscoe. Jordan de Lacy bestowed lands at Thuruscoe on Nostel Priory.[29] A certain Hugh de Lacy took part in the burning of Sheffield in 1266.

The unpublished papers of the late T. J. Cartwright[30] include the Gargeaveo list of the landed gentry of Yorks; amongst these occur the names of Bryan Lacy of Folkton (doubtful), John Lacy of Leventhorpe (doubtful), and John Lacy of Brerley (Protestant). The same work records[31] that William Lacye, a recusant gentleman, worth twenty pounds in leases and goods, is detained a prisoner at Hull; Thomas Lacye, a gentleman of Beverley, a recusant; William Lacye was arraigned and convicted of high treason at the York Summer Assizes, 1582; another Lacye at the same assizes condemned to pay twenty pounds for every month absent from church; Robert de Lacy signs a memorial from the town of Scarboro' on the eight of May, 1584; James Prior Lacy was Mayor of Newark in 1827; etc.

ROBERT DE LACY. He gave to the Convent of *Selby* thirty acres of land beyond the River of Ribbell for the health of his soul and that of his wife, Sabina, and all his predecessors and heirs.[32] This Robert was likely the son of Henry, founder of Kirkstall. John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, restored to the Abbot and Monks of Selby 100 acres of land in Werland, "contained in the charter of our father, Robert de Laici,"—evidently John, son of Roger,—"given at Pontefract in the octaves of St. Martin, 1223." A charter of Stephen, dated 1154, confirms to the Abbot and Monks the lands that lay opposite the abbey, amongst other grants made by Henry de Lacy to the same; this instrument was wit-

[27] Tanner; Notitia Monast., page 214; no date is recorded (thirteenth century?).
[28] *History of Roche Abbey*, page 148.
[29] No date; Hunter's *South Yorks.*
[30] *Chapters in the History of Yorkshire.*
[31] Page 150.
[32] Harland's *Historical Account of the Cistercian Abbey of Selby in Craven, Yorks*, page 16.

nessed at York by Richard de Laici.[33] Robert, Archbishop of York, confirmed to the abbey, among other gifts, the "saltus" over against the same abbey given by Henry de Laici, son, evidently, of Robert (Robert Waldley was Archbishop in 1396). An inquisition of 1577 into the Parish of Bradford has the folllowing: "Clayton; Johannes Lacye arm; ten't IIIam part. in feod. mil; in qua villa clamat habere manerium ratione tenurae praedicti."[34] *The History of Pontefract* (Fox's) records that Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester, granted a charter to the burgesses of Pontefract in 1194. William Rufus confirmed to Henry de Lacy "the customs belonging to the castle and honour of Pontefract."[35] in the year II63 "Lampson, Seneschallus Roberti de Lascy," occurs amongst the list of seneschals and constables of Pontefract; in 1258 the Constable of Cheshire was named Edmond.

There are to be found in Whitaker's *Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe* some highly interesting notices on the de Lacys of Cromwell-Bottom, Yorks. Sir George married a consin of Thomas Wentworth, Lord Stafford, and was intimately connected with him in public life. The following epitaph is to be found in Thornhill Church:[36]

"Here Lyeth the body of Philip Waterhouse, 3rd sonne of John Waterhouse of Halifax, Esq., Master of Arts and sometime Fellow of University College, Oxford. He dyed the 16th of Januari, 1614, the 57th yere of his age. Hellen, daughter of Richard Lacye, of Cromwel-Bottom, Esq., his beloved wife dedicated this monument to his memori."

Their nephew was George Radcliffe: Sir George's grandmother was the daughter of Cecilia de Lacy and her husband, Thomas Savile; Cecilia herself was the daughter of Thomas de Lacy of Cromwell-Bottom.[37]

James's *History of Bradford*[38] records that the celebrated feud of Elland against Lockwood and Quarnsby arose out of the amours of Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, wife of the Plantagenet. Sir John Elland was High Sheriff of York when he was said to have murdered Beaumont Quarnsby and Lockwood. Elland was feudatory of Pontefract while Lockwood and Quarnsby were of the Earl Warren. The Lady Alice

[33] Harland's *Historical Account of the Cistercian Abbey of Selby in Craven, Yorks.*
[34] Vide Loidis and Elimete, page 352.
[35] Fox's *History of Pontefract*, page 20.
[36] Supra.
[37] Pedigrees of Savile, page 8; Savile of Eckensley.
[38] Page 76.

sided with the latter in this great feud. Hughes' *History of Meltham* says that Elland was steward of Warren whilst Beaumont and Quarnsby held of Lacy; at any rate both Elland and Crosland belonged to Lacy at Doomsday, and it is quite certain that Beaumont held of Lacy.[39] Query: Who was "Young Lacy" of the ballad who shared in Lockwood and Quarnsby's attack on Sir John Elland?

Robert de Lacy of Towton. Nicholas Palmes of Naburn married, first, Joanna Conyers (daughter of William of Sockburne), and of her had a son, Bryan; secondly, Susan Waterton (daughter of Sir Robert Waterton of Walton), of whom were Edmond, George who married Anne de Lacy, sister of Robert de Lacy, Esq., of Towton (ca. 1511), and others.

Thomas de Lacy of Longworth. Adam Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, Lancaster (b. July 1, 1607) married Grace Howarth (daughter of Edw. Howarth of Howarth), and had issue William, Anne, who married Thomas de Lacy, Esq., of Longworth, Beatrice (m. Edward Copley), etc.

John de Lacy of Tottenham. Edward Rudge of London, scion of the Evesham family, was born in Evesham in 1630 and married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Dethick and Martha Travers of London: their children were: Edward (1668–1673); John (b. 1669 at Tottenham, and Deputy-Governor of South Sea Company, Member of Parliament for Evesham; jointly with John Hopkins he purchased in 1717 the Lordship of Braybrook in Northamptonshire, and in 1725 the estate of Farmborough in Warwickshire; he married Susan Letten and died on May 22, 1740); Edward (second) (died without issue 1722); Benjamin; Susan (b. June 31, 1667, and married on May 1, 1688, John de Lacy, Esq., of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, of whom was issue, viz., John de Lacy (died without issue), Arthur (who left a daughter), Susan (m. Rev. Stephenson and had issue), Lucy (m. John Hutton of Hutton Garden) and Elizabeth (m., first, Rob. Goodchild and, secondly, Thomas Lloyd of Lincoln's Inn, leaving issue)). The Rudge family was also allied with the Howards of Hackney, the Earls of Chesterfield (Stanhope), Lord Mendip, etc.

The Baskervilles. The ancient castle of this illustrious family lay at Erdisley in Herefordshire. Sir Robert Baskerville of Erdisley had to wife Agnes, daughter and heiress of Nesta, daughter of Prince Rhys ap

[39] Vide *History of Halifax*, page 557.

Griffith of Wales. Sir Richard Baskerville was Member of Parliament for Hereford in 1295; Sir John Baskerville of Combe served with Henry V at Agincourt. Sir Thomas B. of Goodrest, Warwickshire, commanded the English in Picardy. The heiress of the chief line, Eleanor B., married John Talbot of Grafton, and so was mother of the sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Cadet houses were the Baskervilles, Lords of Lawton and Pickthorne, County Salop; the B's of Netherwood, of Goodrest, Aberedow, and Lambedr.

Roger de Lacy. Constable of Chester. According to the Harleian manuscripts Roger's children were: Roger (killed, without issue, in Palestine), John, Earl of Lincoln (m., first, De Quincy; secondly, Aguila), Robert, Lord of Claveringe, founder of Langley Abbey. The children of Earl John were: Matilda (m. Richard de Clare) and Idonia (m. Roger Lord Camville), these being of his second wife; of his first wife was Edmond de Lacy whose wife was Alice, daughter of the "Marchionis Salutiar," of whom was Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (m. first, Margaret, daughter of Sir. W'm Sar; and, secondly, Joanna, daughter and heiress of Lord W'm Martin de Camois). Robert FitzRoger[40] had a son named John, Baron of Claveringe. Earl Henry's children of his first wife were: Edmond, who was drowned in Denbigh Castle, John (died without issue), Alice, Countess of Lincoln, and Joanna de Lacy; of his second wife Henry's only child was Joanna who died without issue. The brethren of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, were: Elleanor (m. Eubolo Strange), Edmond (died without issue), John, (died without issue), and Margaret who married Lord William Cantelup. These may be compared with the descents given in Section I. It will be seen how certain individuals, notably John, Robert, and Roger, have been much confused.

Audley of Stafford. Nicholas Lord Audley died in 1335 and is said to have been the husband of Jane or Joan de Lacy, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln.[41] Roger FitzRoger de Lacy, Lord of Claveringe, had a son, John de Lacy of Clavering,[42] who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir P. Tiptoft, and of her had a daughter, Eua de Lacy, who married four times, viz., first, Thomas Audley; secondly, Sir Thomas Ufford; thirdly, Sir James Audley; and fourthly, Robert Berhalle (died without issue). Of her second husband were: Sir John, Sir Edward (m. Sybill Perpoint), and Sir Robert Ufford. Sir Edward had a son, Sir Robert Ufford, who married

[40] Supra.

[41] Vide publications of Harleian Society, sub. Chester.

[42] Supra.

Elleanor Felton, to whom she bore Joan, who was the wife of Sir W. Bouett; the latter left a daughter, Elizabeth Bouett. Of her third husband Eua de Lacy's children were Sir James and Sir Peter Audley.

Adam Dutton of Dutton. He married Alice de Lacy, daughter of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, of whom was a son, Geoffrey, who married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Roger FitzAlured, Baron of Warburton; their issue were: Thomas Dutton of Thelwall, Agnes Dutton who married William Hatton, Margaret, who married Leicester of Tabley, and Geoffrey (fl. 1271). Thomas Dutton, Lord of Thelwall, had a daughter who became the wife of a gentleman named Claiton. Geoffrey[43] had a son, also Geoffrey, Lord of Chedle, who married[44] the daughter and heiress of Warburton, of whom was a son,[45] Piers Dutton, who henceforth assumed the name of Warburton. He married and left the following children: Geoffrey (Sheriff; m. Margaret),[46] Peter,[47] and Hugh, from whom derives John Warburton. Sheriff Geoffrey had a son, also Geoffrey, whose wife's name was Elleanor;[48] of her was a son, Geoffrey,[49] who married Nicola, daughter and heiress of Sir John Daniers (33 Edward III). Of the latter was John (ob. 7 Richard II) who married a lady named Agnes, and had a son, Peter (ob. 13 Henry IV), whose son was Geoffrey (ob. 27 Henry VI) who married Beatrix Dutton, and whose daughter was Margaret. Of Beatrix Sir Geoffrey's children were: Piers (m. Helen, daughter of Sir Jhn. Savage; Peter erected the House of Arley in 1495), Jane, Thomas, Richard, John (fourth son; of him was a natural son, Thomas, who married Anne Masterson), Marion, Pentrolla, and Margaret. Of Piers and Helen Savage were: Sir John (m. Jane, daughter of W'm Stanley, Chamberlain to King Henry VII), Douce (m. Rich. Aston), Blanche (m. Thomas Daniell of Tabley (13 Edward IV)[50]. It may be noted here that Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, passed on his rights over "The Fiddlers of Chester" to the Dutton family; a certain ritual was attached to this office, and the "professionals" in question were bound to present themselves at Dutton's Castle once a year.

De Trasey. Hugh de Rusi had a son, William, Baron of Barstable,

[43] Supra.
[44] Vide 20 Edward I.
[45] Vide 1 Edward II.
[46] Vide 1 Edward II.
[47] Vide 16 Edward II.
[48] Vide 44 Edward III.
[49] Vide 5 Richard II.
[50] Vide Harleian manuscript, 1424, fo. 145, etc.

Lord de Trasey, whose son, Henry, married and had a son, Oliver (m. Eva ?), whose son was Henry (m. Matilda de Beause, daughter of William), whose only child was Eva (m. Guido de Brian), whose daughter was Matilda (m. Michael Martin, Baron of Derlington), whose son was William Martin (m. daughter of W'm Mohun), whose children were William and Joanna; Joanna married, first, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and, secondly, Sir Nicholas de Audley. The Strange family, referred to in preceding notice, were of Bristol origin.[51] Mary l'Estrange, daughter of Walter Strange and Elizabeth Harvey, married about 1600 Nicholas de Lacy.

CHRISTOPHER DE LACY OF LONDON. Simon Lowe of Bromley, Kent, married Margaret de Lacy, daughter and sole heiress of Christopher de Lacy of London, and of her were two sons, Sir Timothy and Sir Thomas Lowe, the latter of whom married Anne Coulston and of her left issue.

Here follow some de Lacy death notices: George de Lacy, Town Clerk of Canterbury, died on August 18, 1792. James de Lacy, Patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, died at Isleworth on January 25, 1774. John de Lacy, Alderman of Northampton, died in the month of January, 1795. Nicholas de Lacy died at Branscomb, Devonshire, on April 29, 1794; he was born in 1719. A certain John de Lacy, LL.B., was Principal of New Inn Hall in 1503. Thomas de Lacy of Romsey married Anne Yeatman of Eling, East Mattisfort, in 1724.

WILLIAM DE LACY OF MEDLEY. Gilbert Leigh married a daughter of Sir Wlliam Calverley and had a son, Roger Leigh, who married Elizabeth Newell of Cudworth; these latter had a daughter, Anne Leigh, who became the wife of William de Lacy of Medley.

JOHN LACY OF BREARLEY: JOHN LACY OF CROMWELL-BOTHAM. Sir Richard Tempest married Rosamond Bowling, of whom was a daughter, Anne Tempest, wife to John de Lacy of Cromwell-Botham; she had several brothers and sisters.[52] Thomas Woodroffe married Eliza Waterton of Walton, daughter of Sir John Waterton, and had a daughter, Anne, who married John de Lacy of Brearley. Again, Thomas Fitz-Matthew Wentworth married a lady named Dyneley and had a daughter, Frances Wentworth, who married a gentleman named de Lacy.

VERDONS AND DE LACYS. Isabel Bigod, daughter of Roger (brother of Earl Hugh), married Gilbert de Lacy, and of him was Margaret de Lacy, sister and heir of Walter, who married John Lord de Verdon; John de

[51] Vide Harleian manuscript, 1543, fo. 114b.

[52] Vide Yorks. Harleian Society.

Verdon was son to William de Verdon and Jane, daughter of Humphrey FitzPyers; William was son to Bertram Lord de Verdon of Elton Castle. Maud de Lacy, sister of Margaret above, married Geoffrey de Geneville; through her Walter and Gilbert de Lacy are direct ancestors of the Royal and Imperial Houses of Tudor, Stuart, Guelph, Saxe-Coburg, Hapsburg, and Hohenzollern. John de Verdon had of Margaret a son, Theobald (m. Maud, daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimer), also John and William de Verdon. Theobald's daughter, Elizabeth, married Bart. Burchashe; his daughter, Isabel de Verdon, married Henry, Earl Ferrers; his daughter, Joanna, married Thomas, Lord Furnivall of Waterford; his daughter, Margaret, married John Crophyll, and had a daughter, Agnes, who married Walter Devereux.

Clifford and de Lacy. Sir Walter Clifford married Agnes, daughter of Henry Lord Lucy, and of her was a son, also Walter, whose wife was daughter of the Earl of Salisbury (Longsword), of whom was Roger de Clifford, whose wife, Ida de Lacy, Countess de Loretta, was a daughter to the Earl of Lincoln, of whom was Sir Robert Clifford who married Isabella Warenne.

Isabella de Lacy FitzJohn. Richard Pecke of Wakefield married Margaret de Heselden and had a son, John, distinguished lawyer, who married Isabella de Lacy, daughter of John de Lacy; of the latter were: Richard (m. Joan Harrington), Thomas (?), Catherine (m. Scargyll), Robert, Jane (m. Richard Torton), Margaret (m. Moreton Norton).[53] It is also on record that William Ferrer of Eywood, Yorks, married Margaret de Lacy, daughter of John de Lacy of Brearley, and had a son, Henry of Eywood, and also John of Croxton, Hugh of Waterhouse, and Mary (m. Edw. Wilkinson of Newton, Yorks).

Henry de Lacy of Liverpool, New York. He was born at Liverpool, New York, on September 28, 1845, and was the son of Anson S. de Lacy and Azerboh Gleason; he married in August, 1870, (17th; at Grand Haven) Catherine Randall of Mitchigan, of whom were: Mrs. Mary L. Baker, Lucius, Ina K. Miller, and another. Mr. De Lacy is President of Third National Bank and is a member of the Republican Club. That gentleman resides at 408 Centre Street, Syracuse, New York; the National Bank is of the same city.

David de Lacy of Norwich, Connecticut. He belonged to the Second Artillery Regiment and was killed at Cold Harbour, Virginia, on June 1, 1864.

[53] Vide Neville Pedigrees.

THOMAS DE LACY. He was created Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey in June, 1753.

JOHN DE LACY, M.A. He was created Prebendary of Cathedral Church of Rochester in September, 1740.

ROBERT DE LACY. Merchant of Southwark, Commissioner of the Peace. He died at Southwark in May, 1745.

RICHARD WHITE DE LACY. He was a gentleman of large estate residing at Lymington in 1743, in which year he married Miss Stafford. In December 1735, William Lacy of Lymington, Hants, married Miss Meyers.

DE LACY-COX. Joseph Cox was born at Westchester County, New York, on November 15, 1785, and died at Wheatland Tp., Monroe County, on March 18, 1863; he married, first, in 1806, Dorothy Farwell (b. 1788; ob. 1824), daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Heath) Farwell; secondly, in 1824, Chloe Aldrich (b. Wayne County, 1806; ob. Illinois, 1891), daughter of Bryce and Huldah (Farrington) Aldrich. In 1804 Joseph migrated from Saratoga County to Wheatland; his granddaughter is the present Clara H. White of Buffalo. He belonged to the Society of Friends. Of his first wife were: Martha, Samuel, Joseph, Elisha, Sarah (b. December 29, 1819; m. Levi Jackson Lacy), and Jane; of his second wife were: Huldah Maria (m. Reed), Dehlia Anne (m. Reed), Edward L. (m. Reed), Bryce Aldrich (m. Harman; Casey). Levi Jackson Lacy,[54] was born on December 12, 1816; he died at Medina, Orleans County, New York, in June, 1895. He was the son of Levi and Eunice (Cady) Lacy of Wheatland. He was the proprietor of extensive farms in Monroe County, New York, Van Buren County, Michigan, and in Ridgeway, Orleans County, New York; he had no religious affiliations. His children were: Ida Maria (b. January 10, 1848; m. February 12, 1868, Richard Garlock), Levi Jackson (b. October 17, 1852; m. September 17, 1873, Sarah Helen Bradshaw), Charles Francis (b. June 16, 1856; m. 1889, Fannie Tiffany, and presently lives at 207 Catherine Street, Medina, New York), and Eunice Jane (b. August 12, 1860; m. George E. Carter of Brockport, New York).

DE LACY-CRANMER. Anne, daughter of John Lacy (Lucy Harl, 1400) of Cromwell-Botham, married Thomas Cranmer of Aslerton (1564); Thomas later married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Hutchinson. Of Alice de Lacy were: Thomas (died without issue) and Mary Cranmer. These

[54] Supra.

Cranmers derive from Hugh Cranmer of Sutterton in Notts. Alice's husband, Thomas, was the son of Thomas Cranmer and Cicily Quadring.

Lacy of Shipton-under-Whichwood. His son, William de Lacy of Northumberland, married Jane, daughter and heiress (?), and had a son, also William, who married Alice Pipord, of whom were: John of Middlesex (left issue), John, interred at Putney in Surrey (m. Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Barrard Langton), and William. Of John and Elleanor Langton were: Joanna (m. Robert Needham, son of Robert of Shenton, Salop), Sir Rowland de Lacy of Shipton-under-Whichwood, High Sheriff of Oxon, 1623 (m. Constance, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucas of Colchester in Essex). Of the last-named alliance were: an unnamed daughter (ob. aged twelve), Sir John of Shipton, High Sheriff in 1631 (m. Mary, daughter of Sir Eden Wythepoll of Suffolk); these latter had a son, John, still living and aged fifteen years in 1634, and an only daughter, Frances de Lacy (m. John Heale of Wenbury in Devonshire).

De Lacy-Wilkinson. Francis Wilkinson of St. Olaf's, Southwark, married Agnes de Lacy, daughter of William de Lacy of London, and had a son, also Francis, aged twenty years in 1662 (heir), and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. These Wilkinsons derive from Richard, son of Francis Wilkinson of Welford in Northampton, and were also associated with Yorkshire.

General John de Lacy. In the American war of Independence he belonged to Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania regiment. He saw service in New York, Isle-Aux-Noix, Ticonderoga, and Valley Forge. His journal, family papers, etc., are in the possession of the Pennsylvanian Historical Society. He was the son of John de Lacy and his wife, Jane, and the grandson of John and Ratchel de Lacy:

"His great-grandfather emigrated from the Isle of Wight, England; and his grandmother, whose maiden name was Hesten, was a native of New England, whence her family removed to Bucks County at an early date. His mother was the daughter of Abraham and Susan Chapman; and his maternal grandmother was an Olden of New Jersey."

For his military services see Heitman's *Officers of the Continental Army.*

John de Lacy was an able General, and the intimate friend of George Washington." He was born in Buck's County, February 4, 1755. When the Revolution opened he recruited a company of volunteers, and was captain in Anthony Wayne's regiment in the expedition to Canada. In 1777 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia and as such had numerous engagements with the British in the vicinity of White Moose,

Pennsylvania. He was created Brigadier in January, 1778, and was active in the operations around Philadelphia: chosen member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the same year, he served in the Provincial Council from August, 1780, to October, 1781. As Commander of a brigade of militia he took part in all the movements and battles of Washington's army. After the war he settled in New Mills, New Jersey, where he became an iron manufacturer; there he served on the bench and was, moreover, a member of the New Jersey State Legislature. He died at New Mills on February 17,1814.

De Lacy-Ilbert. This ancient and distinguished branch of the English House de Lacy still flourishes in South Devonshire, the present representative being Louis Ilbert, Esq., Dunstone, Yealmpton: his sister, Mrs. Campbell, resides at Banthan, King's Bridge, in the same county. The writer is beholden to the courtesy of Mrs. Anna Ilbert for some highly interesting notices anent the Ilberts and the de Lacys. The Ilbert crest depicts a pheasant, a bird symbolic of the crusaders, carrying a rose in its mouth; the motto is "nulla rosa sine spinis." The monks of Kirkstall rendered annually to Ilbert de Laici, for the rent of a mill, a rose; the brethern later paid subtle tribute to Ilbert when in his descendant's person they inserted "the rent" in the beak of that bird which was to be the crest of de Lacy-Ilbert. Coming out of their native Yorkshire the Ilbert family took up residence on their Devonshire property in the early part of the seventeenth century in the neighbourhood of Boweringsleigh. Previous to that the family had property, besides, at Rib, West Buckfast, contiguous to the famous Cistercian Abbey of that name. The "Ilbert dagger," to which a highly interesting tradition attaches, is now preserved in the British Museum; it was originally in the possession of the Ilbert family at Coffinswell.

De Lacy, Baltimore, Maryland, United States. This old and revered family derives from Yorkshire in England whence an ancestor of the early nineteenth century, Robert de Lacy, Exq., came into the United States. His descendants in Maryland are now represented by Robert de Lacy, Esq., Roland Park, and his sister, Miss Helen de Lacy, 1630 Linden Avenue, Baltimore. Benjamin de Lacy, great-grandfather of Robert, the first settler in the United States, resided at Keslington, Yorkshire, about 1700, where he had been an extensive farmer: he derived from a cadet house of the Pontefract stock. This gentleman's son, William de Lacy, was the father of Benjamin de Lacy born at Farrington near Castle-Howard, Yorkshire, on Sunday April 7, 1782; he died at Ponte-

fract on January 18, 1854. The son of this Benjamin was Robert de Lacy, born (April 15) in 1810, who came to the United States in 1833, and died at Brooklyn in 1872 leaving a son, Benjamin, who was born at Washington and Tillary Avenues, Brooklyn, in 1840 (March 5): Robert's wife was the Lady Lucy White of Ulcombe, Kent; he died on October 4. Amongst the kinsfolk and allies of that family were the Lathams of Copmanthorp, Yorkshire; the Bean family of Sheriffhutton, same shire, and of Welburn; the Denton family and the Whitaker family, also of Yorkshire.

Gilbert de Lacy. Styled "The Cleric." In the life of St. Hugh of Lincoln (1140-1200), *Hugh of Avalon*, one discovers that Gilbert de Lacy was his constant friend and host. He received his early education at Saumer and was a member of the community at Fontevrault Abbey. Be it noted, however, that for anything to the contrary Gilbert may never have assumed Orders, and may well have lived "in the world" afterwards. When St. Hugh was on his way to attend the funeral of King Richard Coeur de Lion he stopped at Angers, met there Gilbert de Lacy, and announced that Richard was to be interred at Fontevrault: next he visited the widowed queen, Berengaria, at Beaufort Castle, and thence went to Saumer where he was the guest of Gilbert de Lacy: Gilbert had been pursuing his studies in that town. King Richard was buried beside his father, Henry II. In the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer appears the name of Ilbert de Lacy as a tenant to a fief in Normandy, but in 1215 (that) Ilbert or Gilbert de Lacy had a son old enough to be a hostage for his uncle Walter.

De Lacy of Cumberland, Pennsylvania, United States. General Edmond de Lacy. That family derives from Edmond de Lacy, emigrant and farmer, settled in North America during the first half of the eighteenth century. He is said to have been a Huguenot refugee from the south of France.[55] As to the de Lacys of that country the writer is not sufficiently informed to speak with certitude. It seems, however, that a distinct branch of the family has been established there from early Norman times: on the other hand there is a possibility that many of the French de Lacys are scions of those sad exiles of Jacobite days who found in France some relief from the rigours and penalties visited on them in their native land for their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the House of Stuart. As to the former; their line is now represented there by the

[55] Vide infra, notice re family of C. Norman de Lacy which has a similar origin.

distinguished and noble house of Plassy-Lacy ("Placez-"), a family which in the days of royalty had the singular privilege of standing in the presence of the king with head covered. In the year 1848 ADMIRAL DE LACY of France, evidently a scion of that race, was Minister of Marine.[56]

Edmond de Lacy of America[57] settled at Chesapeake Bay, and later at Cumberland, Pennsylvania: he left at least two children, Edmond and Reuben. Edmond was born in September, 1742, in Shippen Township. He ran off into the army in 1755, enlisting under General Braddock. He married Jane Harper in 1776. In the war he sided with the Whigs, serving in Williamson's Cherokee Campaign. A Colonel in 1780 he commanded a force which defeated Huck, the British Captain, and subsequently served with Sumpter at Rocky Mount, etc. At the battle of the King's Mountain he lost his horse in action. Retiring as a Brigadier-General he became one of the first county court judges in Chester, Detroit, whence he was sent to the General Assembly. Amongst other places he moved to Kentucky where he was a county court judge.

The children of this general Edmond or Edward de Lacy were:

(1) William, who married Mary Sandefur, of whom was James P. Lacy who married Anne M. Innis, of whom was Doctor Pulasky Lacy of Bessemer: there are other descendants of these in Jefferson and Shelby Counties.
(2) Jane, who married Mr. Miles, of whom a daughter who married Stephen P. Doss of Pickens County, and secondly, Andrew McCrary, of whom was Zenas McCrary.
(3) Josua, who married Rebecca Evans and removed to Jefferson County; of whose children, seven in number, some daughters were resident in Shelby and Jefferson counties, and another, Harriet, married William McConaughay of Montevallo.
(4) Edward, who was born June 8, 1775, and married Margareth Conrad.
(5) James, who died without issue.
(6) Samuel, who married, and died in Jefferson County before 1823, his children being Ferdinand, Nancy, Almarine, and Julia de Lacy.
(7) Robert, who married Nancy Love.
(8) Adelia, who was born in 1792 and died in 1862; she married William Sandefur, brother of Mary Sandefur, and lived in Jefferson

[56] Vide Allison's *History of Europe*. Cf. Lemaître de Lacy.
[57] Supra.

County where her descendants should still be in evidence; her tomb in Old Martin Cemetery, below Elyton, carries the following inscription: "Mrs. Adelia Sandefur, daughter of Colonel Lacy, one of the heroes of the King's Mountain."

(9) Annie, who married Lowry Sandefur, brother of the above, and removed to Jefferson County, thence to Pickens, Alabama, and later to Holmes County, Missouri, leaving descendants.

(10) Unknown.

(11) Died young; name not recorded.

With regard to Edward de Lacy (4), son of Edmond: he was born in the Chester district, South Carolina, removed to Kentucky, thence in 1816 to Jefferson County, thence in 1834 to Pickens County, settling at Carrollton and Pikesville; later he moved to the west of same county where Samuel de Lacy now resides, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His wife was Margaret Conrad of Kentucky. He died at his son's (Samuel) residence on July 15, 1858, and is interred at Pine Church. His children were:

(1) Catherine, who was born on December 20, 1804, at Livingston County, Kentucky: she married Jacob Warren Brooks of whom Elizabeth Brooks, born January 4, 1822, who married Gersham Kelly, Esq., and, secondly, Colonel L. Stone of Carrollton. On Mr. Brook's death his widow married Colonel Thomas Williams, of whom was Gersham Kelly Williams, who married Buena Vista Mustin of Carrollton.

(2) Jane Harper, who wedded on September 13, 1825, G. L. Morris, in Jefferson County, Washington; she removed later to Texas; her descendants survive in Dallas and Hillsboro.

(3) Melissa, who was born in 1810 and died July 7, 1879, at Mayfield, Kentucky. She married (*a*) John F. Nabers of Pickens County of whom Fannie, who married William Travis, and John, who was in the Civil War, and who died unmarried: also Edward Nabers, killed at the University of Alabama, and Melissa, who married Robert T. Johnson, junior, and moved to Mayfield, Kentucky. Melissa de Lacy on her husband's death married, secondly, William Dunham, Carrollton merchant, of whom no issue.

(4) Zanetta, who married Lewis Greene, Columbus, Missouri.

(5) Mary, who married Thomas Lewis of Monroe County, Missouri, leaving descendants.

(6) Samuel, thrice married, viz., (*a*) Rebecca Taggart; (*b*) Sarah ?; (*c*) Adaline Eddins. He resided at his father's old home where his son, Samuel, now lives.
(7) Edward, unmarried; was prisoner of war at Vicksburg, Missouri.

Robert de Lacy, son of General Edmond, went to Kentucky with his parents, and thence in 1816 to Jefferson County where he was Justice of the Forum; he later resided at Pickens County where he was an extensive farmer and slave owner. His wife and he are interred at Zion Cemetery, on Carrollton and Columbus Road. Of these were Franklin, married to Nancy Nash, who left descendants in Texas, and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lewis, but died without issue. Mr. Lewis married, secondly, her cousin, Mary, daughter of Major Edward de Lacy. James de Lacy married Sophia Davis in Pickens County, of whom several children: he moved to Sun-Flower County, Missouri. Mary de Lacy married Mr. O'Neill, of whom no issue: Mr. O'Neill married a second time. George de Lacy, presently Sheriff of Texas, is evidently a scion of that family.

This pedigree of an old American family has been taken in synopsis from the original at the Congressional Library, Washington, drawn up in 1900 by Thomas Mac Adory Owens, Esq., Carrollton, Alabama.

Dr. Thomas Alexander de Lacy, M.A., F.S.A., D.D. (St. Andrews). Canon of Worcester since 1918. He was born at Nottingham in 1853 and married in 1888 Dorothy, daughter of William Stott Banks of Wakefield, of which union there were six children. This eminent divine and withal distinguished author had for alma mater Balliol College, Oxford: ordained in 1876 he was vicar of Madingley, Cambridge, from 1894 to 1903, and had the honour of being Select Preacher at Oxford from 1916 to 1918. Beside various other distinctions he was lecturer to the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1917 (Bishop Paddock's), and since 1919 has enjoyed membership in the Order of St. Sava. Of the very numerous scholarly works to his credit mention may be made of the following: *De Hierarchia Anglicana; Liturgical Interpolations; The Historic Christ; Mysteries of Grace; A Roman Diary; Nature and God; Unity and Schism; Oxford Sermons; The Universal Church; Select Epistles of St. Cyprian;* etc. As joint editor of the English hymnal he has made some very beautiful translations from the Psalms (*Audi Benigne Conditor; Jesu Quadragenariae;* etc). That gentleman's forebears derive from Aslockton in Nottinghamshire where his great-grandfather, Charles de Lacy, Esq., resided. The latter's son was resident in the same district

where he had some kinsfolk of the name, one of his contemporary cousins being also Charles de Lacy. But Aslockton has long since lost these her erstwhile children of de Lacy,—only the memory of them remains,—for their descendants have passed into other shires and, doubtless, into other lands. To that little township belonged the Cranmer family of English history, and there is a record that a nephew of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489–1556), married Alicia, daughter of John de Lacy, Esq., of Cromwell-Bottom near Halifax in Yorkshire; the Lady Alicia is interred in the neighbouring church of Whatton. John de Lacy was a notable person in the administration of the Dutchy of Lancaster to which the Manor of Aslockton was attached. In this connection it may also be noted here that Edmond de Lacy, Bishop of Exeter,[58] was of a family intermarried with the Lascelles of Harewood, ancestors of Henry George Charles Viscount Lascelles, husband to H. R. H. the Princess Mary. A fifteenth century ballad has reference to a certain "Young Lacy" of Cromwell-Bottom; it seems he had been involved in a blood-feud and killed Sir John Maud, Sheriff of Yorkshire, as the latter was returning from Mass on Palm Sunday. The Earl of Wentworth, Thomas Strafford (1593–1641), son of Sir William and parliamentary representative for Yorkshire, was somehow connected with these Lacys, for in his published correspondence there are letters addressed to a "cousin" named George de Lacy. The writer makes grateful acknowledgment to Dr. T. A. de Lacy for the above excerpts taken from a collection of what may be called "Materia Lascica" which came into his possession from an antiquarian relative in 1888.

De Lacy—Maryland: Thomas H. Brayshaw and his uncle, Rev. William Brayshaw, of Glenburnie, Md., derive from John Brayshaw of Linchwaite, Yorks, whose son was William, husband of the Lady Julia de Lacy, who was the daughter of Squier Lacy, Esq., also of Yorks: these latter were Mr. T. Brayshaw's grand-parents. This might be compared with number six of General Edmond Lacy's pedigree, above.

George de Lacy. Author of *Liberty and Law*, published in London in 1888. In that year he resided at Penzance, Cornwall.

Captain Ernest Edward de Lacy, C.B. Retired. Born on April 12, 1865, he was the son of the late Vice-Admiral E. de Lacy: he married in 1900 Hilda Marguerite, daughter of T. Robertson, esq., of Sydney,

[58] Supra.

New South Wales, Australia. His son is at present Midshipman of H. M. *Inconstant*. Captain de Lacy served in the Egyptian War of 1882, also at Mombasa, landing for the capture of M'weli's stronghold. For these and other services he received in 1895 a medal and other decorations. He was appointed King's Harbour-Master at Cobh, Ireland, in 1912 and filled that post till 1919: he was later attached to the Ministry of Pensions and belonged to the fellowship known as "The Officers' Friend," Manchester, in 1920. In 1919 he was the recipient of the D. S. M. decoration from the United States Government.[59]

Marie de Lacy. Author of *With Dante in Florence* and at present resident in England.

De Lacy of Poole, Brighton, and All Hallows, London. James de Lacy, Esq., of Poole had three sons: James, Henry, and Charles de Lacy. Of these James, the oldest, married the lady Harriett Dyson of the King's Wardrobe, The Close, Salisbury, and of her was, with three others, Gertrude Emily de Lacy who became the wife of John J. Stocken, Esq., of London: of that union was, with three others, Neville Lacy Stocken, Esq., of Hunter House, London. Mr. Lacy Stocken has devoted years of patient research into de Lacy origins and hopes to have a history of the early de Lacys, from the eleventh to the middle of the fouteenth century, in the press shortly. That treatise should recommend itself to those interested in a detailed work on the de Lacys. Within the period Mr. Stocken has chosen much remains to be done along lines of original, or rather documental research to clear up certain difficulties which still await explanation. This present work does not for one moment claim to exhaust all that there is to be known anent the de Lacys, nor to resolve all the difficulties that are to be met with in course of research; only further and more intensive studies of ancient parchments and documents can set these matters at rest once for all. It is to be hoped that this "synoptic," a mere adventure in pioneering, will inspire others to enter on the way with, be it also hoped, greater success. Carlyle seems to have come up against some of these difficulties in connection with the de Lacy notables of even the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries:

"Who the Irish brothers Browne, the fathers of these Marshals Browne, were? I have looked in what Irish peerages and printed records there were, but without the very least result. One big dropsical book, of languid quality, called *King James's*

[59] For notices concerning his family, vide infra, sub. De Lacy of Great Yarmouth, etc.

Irish Army List, has multitudes of Brownes and others, in an indistinct form; but the one Browne wanted, the one Lacy, almost the one Lally (Lally-Tollendal), like the part of Hamlet, are omitted. There are so many Irish in the like case with these Brownes. A Lacy we once slightly saw or heard of; busy in Polish-Election time,—besieging Dantzig; that Lacy 'Governor or Riga,' whom the Russion Browne will succeed, is also Irish: a conspicuous Russian man: and will have a son Lacy, conspicuous amongst the Austrians. Maguires, Ogilvies, Fitzgeralds,—very many Irish; and there is not the least distinct account to be had of any of them."

It was this paragraph which induced the writer to undertake the present outline-history of the de Lacys, with special reference to the households of Limerick, whence all these continental Lacys derive.

Mr. Lacy Stocken's wife is the Lady Kathleen Harpur, and of her his children are: Derrick, R. F. A., and Terence, P. and O: Peter Lacy Stocken is son to the former. With regard to the descents from Henry de Lacy;[60] he is styled of Withdean Hall, Brighton, and is the Parliamentary representative for Bodinin: his daughter, the Lady Marion de Lacy, married Sr. Richard Baggallay, Lord Justice of Appeal; of their children was Colonel Henry Baggallay, whose daughter, Gladys, was created Baroness Amherst, and married the Honourable W. A. Cecil (killed in 1914), son of Lord William Cecil and the Baroness Amherst of Hackney, and grandson of the Marquis of Exeter; of that union is the present Baron Amherst of Hackney. Reverting to Charles de Lacy,[61] he was rector of All Hallows, London Wall:[62] his children were: Major Seymour de Lacy-Lacy, R. H. A. (died without issue), and Captain Gilbert Hamilton de Lacy-Lacy of the Bengal Staff Corps (died without issue).

De Lacy of Great Yarmouth, New Castle, and of Eden-Lacy, Cumberland. Richard de Lacy of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, was the owner of many ships, and flourished about 1687: his wife's maiden name is not recorded though it is known that her Christian name was Hester. His son of her was Samuel de Lacy (b. 1690; d. 1762), baptised at Great Yarmouth. He is described on the tomb at Tynemouth Priory, North Cumberland, as "of Great Yarmouth, Master Mariner." This gentleman's wife was the Lady Anne Clarke (b. 1705; d. 1765), daughter of the Rev. Ralph Clarke, Vicar of Long Benton: they "had issue eighteen children of whom sixteen died young." One of Samuel's sons, Richard de Lacy, was born in 1744 (d. 1778), lived for the most part at New Castle, and married the Lady Dorothy Dacre, third daughter of

[60] Supra.

[61] Supra.

[62] Vide list of Ecclesiastics.

Joseph Dacre of Kirklinton, Cumberland, and granddaughter of Sir George Fleming, Bishop of Carlisle in 1745. His second son, an earlier Joseph Dacre Lacy, died in 1772, aged five years, and was interred with his father; Richard de Lacy is himself interred at Tynemouth. The Dacres were an old, old, and distinguished Cumberland family associated with Naworth Castle, now extinct, the last of the name dying in 1716. The children of Richard (Sheriff of Newcastle in 1767) and Dorothy were: Samuel (m. Thompson, of whom Richard and Walter de Lacy), Catherine (m. Stuart), Anne, Ralph, Richard, and Joseph (m. Susan Broch): on Richard's death his widow married a gentleman named Fetherstonhawe.

Samuel de Lacy resided at Eden-Lacy, Cumberland. In the year 1802, at his request, the escutcheon of this branch of the de Lacy family was augmented by the College of Heralds; previously the arms of the family had been described as "Quarterly (Argent and Sable), a bend (Gules) with three martlets (gold), impaled with that of Clarke; it is differenced with a label of three points." This arms might be compared with that borne by the thirteenth century de Lacys, viz., quarterly gules, and gold, a bar sable, and a label argent. At the instance of Samuel de Lacy, above, the family arms became: quarterly ermine, and sable, the latter charged with an acorn (gold), a bend gules with three martlets (gold): the changes made had reference to a druidical monument, called "Long Meg," on his estate in Cumberland. Joseph Dacre Lacy, brother of Samuel, was born in 1776 and died in 1854; he was a colonel in the Fifty-Sixth Regiment of foot: his wife (d. ca. 1860) was a daughter of the Rev. H. Brock, Dean of Guernsey, and a niece to the first Lord de Saumarez settled in Guernsey. The descendants of Samuel and Joseph's other brothers (and sisters) should still be found in the North of England. The descendants of Samuel (m. Thompson) are now to be found in the Australian Commonwealth, and are in possession of many valuable old family documents. The crest of that family is a gauntleted hand holding a mistletoe branch; the motto is: "Non in vise fides sed in Deo." The children of Joseph Dacre Lacy and Susan Brock were: Henry (m. Griffin), Thomas Saumarez (m., first, Cracroft; secondly, Sophia Dobree; thirdly, Gairdner; fourthly, Julia Mann, b. Routh), Mary Dacre (m. Samuel Whitchurch), Marian Dorothy, Edward (m. Ann Cherry), Susan Ann (m. William Gull), and Richard (m. Gerthrude Hassell). Henry Dacre Lacy (b. 1807; d. 1884) had issue, but his whole family was swept away by an epidemic in the East Indies. Thomas Saumarez Lacy (b. 1808; d. 1884) was in the Indian Army Medical Service: his two daughters by

his first wife were: Florence (died unmarried) and Laura who became the wife of Saumarez Lecog, but died without issue. His two sons were by his third wife, viz.: Saumarez Dacre Lacy, Commander of the Royal Navy (m. Meta Henry, of whom Richard and Alexander), and Alexander Gardiner Lacy, medical doctor, residing in Guernsey (m. Mary Brock, of whom Noel and Thomas). Mary Dacre Lacy (b. 1811 and d. 1887) married Samuel Whitchurch, of whom were: Mary (m. Osmond Prianloe of Guernsey (d. 1918), leaving issue), and Amy who died unmarried. Marian Dorothy Lacy was born in 1818 and died in 1887, unmarried. Edward de Lacy was born in 1818 and died in 1886; he was Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy; his wife, Anne Cherry (d. 1816), was a daughter of the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, Vicar of Burghfield, Berkshire; their children were: Ernest Edward (m. Hilda Robertson), Anne Cameron, and Emily Marion de Lacy. Captain Ernest Edward de Lacy, son of Edward, was born in 1865,[63] and married Hilda Marguerite, daughter of Thomas Robertson of Sydney, Australia, of whom one son, Edward Dacre Lacy, born in 1901: that family is now settled at Blackheath, London. Susan Ann Lacy was born in 1819 and died in 1894; she married William Withy Gull, the well-known physician, afterwards Sir William Gull, and had issue: Caroline Cameron Gull (married), Theodore Acland Gull, and William Cameron Gull (d. 1922, leaving issue). Richard de Lacy was born in 1822 and died in 1907: he was Brigadier-General of the Fifty Ninth Regiment, and of his wife (d. 1922) had issue: Bertha (m. Charles Good, C. E.) and Eunice (m. James McGugor of Balmenach, Scotland): both have issue and are settled at Neston, Cheshire. It may be stated that all these de Lacys are traditionally derived from a junior branch of the Pontefract stock.

F. W. Lacy. Amongst the men honourably mentioned for bravery on the Battleship Gloucester, United States Navy, occurs the name of F. W. Lacy. He fought at the taking of Ponce in 1898.[64] There is record of a certain young man named de Lacy, deriving from Devonshire executed at New York for piracy early in the nineteenth century.

Sir Thomas de Lacy. In the year 1350 John de Clarnel and William de Taleworth acknowledged a debt of two hundred and fifty pounds to Thomas de Lacy, Knight, to be levied in County Cambridge. Sir Thomas was Escheator in the Counties Essex and Hertford: in the same year one discovers Sir Thomas de Lacy and John Waleys (Walsh, Wallis,

[63] Vide special notice, supra.

[64] Vide Bancroft's *History of United States.*

etc.) of County Essex acknowledging that they owe John de Buckingham, Clerk, two hundred and thirty-two pounds, to be levied in County Essex. About 1200 the Irish families of Walsh were related to the de Waleys of Dorset and Somerset: in the course of this work reference will be made to the celebrated Generals Wallis of the Austrian Service: their family derives from Carrigmain, although they are erroneously styled, sometimes, "Ecossais." The form "Wallace" indicates that the family passed through Scotland at some time or other.

De Lacy, New York. This ancient branch of the House de Lacy derives its origin from Stratford and Bridgeport, and is presently represented by Miss Louise de Lacy of 927 Park Avenue, New York. Of that lady's ancestors David de Lacy, senior, married Catherine Silliman and had a son, David, who married Laura Burr of Fairfield. David's other children were: Eleazor, Benjamin, two daughters who died unmarried, and a few others. David de Lacy, junior, had five children, viz.: Frederick (Miss de Lacy's maternal grandfather), Emma (m. Marcus Butler), Laura (m. Mr. Davis), and two others. Eleazor de Lacy[65] had a son, Richard, who married his own cousin, a daughter of Frederick; of that union is Miss de Lacy of Park Avenue. As to David, senior; he was the son of Benjamin de Lacy, one time director and owner of large tanneries; in turn Benjamin was grandson or great-grandson of John de Lacy, Esq., first settler of that family in the United States.

De Lacy, Canada. James Hillard Faustus de Lacy, Esq., present representative of that House, was born at Camborne, Ontario, February 15, 1886, and was the son of John Thomas de Lacy, Esq. (b. January 6, 1855) of Camborne by his wife, Margaret Jane Yeaman (b. November 15, 1851) of the same place. Mr de Lacy's great-grandfather was born in England and came to Canada in 1820; his name was John, his wife's name being Sarah. Accompanied by his wife and children he settled at Camborne. John's son, James de Lacy, was born in 1812 (May 26) at Kingston-Seymour, Somerset, England, and married Mary Hoare of Camborne, that lady having been also of English extraction; she was born in Camborne, Cornwall, England. Maternally Mr. James H. F. de Lacy descends from John Yeaman of Rattray, Scotland, who was born in 1645 and whose wife was Janet Krichton; the line of descent is as follows: his son, James (b. May 6, 1667), whose wife was Agnes Crichton, whose son was George Yeaman ("The Entailor"), born September 3, 1710,

[65] Supra.

and married to Belle Peggott, whose son was James of Rattray (b. April 12, 1748), whose son was Peter (b. 1772), whose son was John (b. 1781; m. Belle Sidey), whose son was David (b. Rattray, August 2, 1812; m. Eliza Hardy in 1845) who came to Canada in 1842, whose children were: Eddy (drowned), Margaret, Sarah, Belle, and Charles. Margaret was Mr. J. H. F. de Lacy's grandmother; Mr. Lacy's only child is Miss Betty Antoinette (b. 1920). In 1724 Thomas Lacy of Romsey married Anne Yeatman of Eling, East Mattisfort.

PETER DE LACY. In 1350 Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, puts in his place Peter de Lacy, clerk, to receive all the moneys of his demesne lands, debts, etc., and to defend all the liberties granted him by the king.

The English State Papers, County Histories (especially those of Yorkshire), Libraries (British Museum, Ashmolean, Cambridge (whither many Irish historical documents were transferred before the recent settlement)), etc., contain any quantity of materials relating to the early de Lacys of the United Kingdom, and are especially rich in notices concerning the junior branches of the English house, their lordships, titles, and possessions. The present compiler, strictly speaking, is only concerned with the English Lacys from the conquest, senior line, to about the middle of the fifteenth century. Under date 1846 a certain Richard John James de Lacy is mentioned as being created Major-General (in Burke and Haydn's *Book of Dignities*).

Hugh de Lacy was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1173: John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, was Lord Chief Justice with Richard de Peche in 1181: in 1181 Hugh de Lacy, the younger, was Lord Chief Justice, and in 1203 he was Lord Deputy: in 1273 Sir Geoffrey de Geneville was Lord Justice: in 1314 Sir Theobald de Verdon was Deputy Constable: Sir Roger Mortimer, later Earl of March, was Lord Chief Justice in 1317 and 1319: in 1351 Maurice de Rochford, Bishop of Limerick, was Lord Deputy: Philip de Courtney, the King's cousin, was Lord Lieutenant in 1383: Lord Edward Fitzeustace was Lord Lieutenant in 1452 and 1454: Richard Fitzeustace was Lord Lieutenant in 1462: Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, was Lord Lieutenant in 1629.

DE LACY LYNCHS. James, son of William Petit, had a brother named Nicholas who was the ancestor of the Lynchs of Galway, and of that John Lynch, author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who claimed to be and was a direct descendant of the Lord Palatine of Meath, Hugh de Lacy. The Rev. Gerald Barry, "Gerald of Wales," author of the famous *Itinerary*, was

Miss de Lacy-Canada

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Peter Lacy 1678-1751
after mezzotint by Haid -
Irish soldier & Russian Count

PETER LACY (1678–1751)
Irish soldier and Russian Count
After mezzotint by Haid

a Geraldine and as such very partial to the Fitzgeralds, sometimes, perhaps, at the expense of their fellow Normans. The Manor of Kilkenny West, containing Lissoy and "Sweet Auburn, Loveliest Village of the Plain," to quote the poet Goldsmith, were forfeited by Hugh de Lacy early in the fourteenth century to the custody of Sir Henry Dillon of Drumbrany in Kilkenny West.

De Lacy, Virginia, United States. The following is the descent of Gordon Graham de Lacy who was born at Ellwood, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, on August 6, 1858: (6) Thomas de Lacy of the Cromwell-Botham family came from England into America in 1702, his wife being Anne Burnley: (5) William (1713–1775): (4) Drury (1758–1815): (3) William Sterling (1791–1880): (4) William Jones, emigrant: (3) William (b. 1750), whose wife was Elizabeth Churchill; he married, secondly, Lucinda Gordon: (2) son of Major James Horace de Lacy (1853-1906), lawyer, married Elizabeth Churchill Jones (1829–1907), their issue being: Agnes Alexandra (b. 1851; m. Joseph P. Smith, D.D.); William Jones (1853–1884); Elizabeth Bryan (b. 1856; m. Alfred Jones, Esq.) Graham Gordon;[66] Lucinda Lyle (d. 1892; m. John Lightfoot); James Horace, junior (b. 1862); Sally Mc G. (b. 1865) and R. Drury (b. 1868). R. Drury married in 1886 (November 11) Ellen Bell Tootle (b. at St. Joseph's Missouri, February 10, 1865), daughter of the late Thomas E. Tootle of St. Joseph's: Their issue was: Agnes Churchill (b. October 4, 1887; m. Eric C. Moore, March 7, 1912); Mary Graham (b. March 27, 1891; m. Lacy: George Edward Ellen Lacy: Graham Lacy); Lucinda Lyle (b. June 1, 1893; M. Raymond Shener Jett, March 20, 1919); Bibi Elizabeth (b. June 6, 1895); Ellen Tootle (b. June 15, 1902); Graham Gordon, junior (b. December 14, 1903). Gordon Graham de Lacy is an associate of the Tootle-Lacy National Bank, Mem. S. C. and resides at Frederick Boulevard, St. Joseph, Missouri. From the Virginia family is also derived Walter L. Lacy, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, who was born in Morgan County.

De Lacy of Lacy-Town (Lacy-Ville), Pennsylvania. An interesting pedigree of this family, from which Lacy-Ville is named, like the foregoing, is to be found in the *Compendium of American Genealogy*. It is there stated that a *descendant* of John Pottinger (b. at Sater, P. O., New Baltimore, Ohio, September 27, 1869) who came from England to Maryland in 1645 and settled at "Major's Lot," near Upper Marlborough,

[66] Supra; vide Appendix.

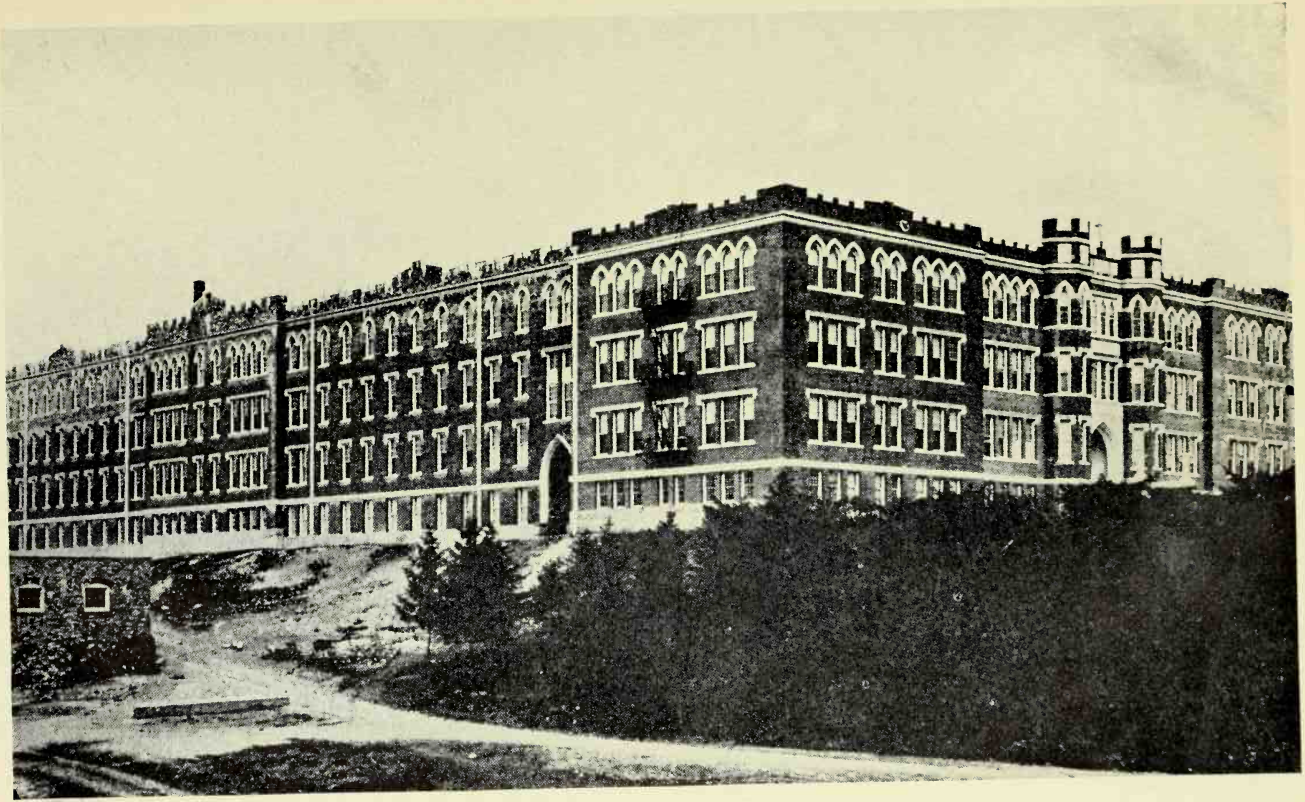
Maryland (ca. 1643–1735), married Caroline M. de Lacy of Lacy-Town (-Ville),—the gentleman's name being Francis Marion Pottinger (previously twice married), and of her his daughter, Caroline, was born at Los Angeles, California, July 26, 1921.[67]

Venerable Brian de Lacy. Layman; cousin and companion of the Venerable Mintford Scott with whom he was apprehended in 1591. Brian was committed to the Bridewell where he was tortured by Topcliffe to reveal the house where he had stayed with Scott; but in vain. He was then arraigned before the Lord Mayor at the Old Bailey and condemned to be hanged for aiding and abetting Roman Catholic priests. Some five years previously he had also been in prison (at Newgate) for his religious convictions, and had been three times examined by Justice Young. His own brother, Richard de Lacy of Brockdish, Norfolk, informed against Brian and Scott, charging them with distributing tracts and letters to Roman Catholics.

Venerable William de Lacy. Born at Hanton, Yorks., he suffered the supreme penalty at York on August 22, 1582; his birthplace was either Houghton or Tosside, West Riding. He had married the widow Cresswell whose sons, Arthur and Joseph, became Jesuits; he had a brother, Ralph, who resided at Preston, Amounderness, and a sister, Barbara; his nephews were Robert and William de Lacy. The venerable martyr had been coroner down to the year 1515. A kinsman of his was coroner for West Riding in 1581–1582. William suffered much for his religious convictions and had been imprisoned at Hull. On his wife's decease he went to Rheims (June 22, 1580), and on September 25 he visited Pont-a-Mousson whence he traveled to Rome; here he was dispensed (he had been married twice) and ordained. He returned to England but was arrested after Mass said by Thomas Bell in York Castle (July 22, 1582), and arraigned (August 11); he was executed with Richard Kinkman. For numerous other de Lacy martyrs see "Lives of the English Martyrs."

De Lacy of Lacey, Washington (State), United States. Through the courtesy of the Rev. Matthew Britt, O. S. B., St. Martin's College, Lacey, Washington, the writer is enabled to place the following interesting facts anent the origin of "Lacey" on record: O. C. Lacey, Esq., resided within living memory at Olympia, Washington; by profession a lawyer, Mr. Lacey was also an extensive dealer in real estate, and was in partner-

[67] Vide *American Who's Who.*



St. Martin's College, Lacey, Washington

ship with H. L. Forrest, Esq. He was born about 1848, but his place of origin is not known. Having purchased a considerable amount of property in the neighbourhood of Olympia he built his home near the principal cemetery there; in this connection a story is told which does credit to his sense of humour. Tradition has it that his good lady objected to the location of his home,—for grave reasons, evidently! To her Mr. Lacey retorted: "What, do you object to this site? From this spot you can get a view of your home here and hereafter! What other location can afford anything better?" "The site" was sold to somebody else!

Mr. de Lacy's name was first attached to the post office at what was then Woodland (named from Roland Wood, Esq.), known as a driving park or race-track, the first postmaster of which was Mr. George Carpenter, a gentleman now living in retirement at Walla Walla. As a lawyer Mr. de Lacy drew up the necessary papers and forwarded them to John Wanamaker, Postmaster-general at Washington, D. C. Then came the question of naming it: "some suggested the name Woodland, but as there was a post office of that designation in Cowlitz County it was thought best to have some other name. Mr. Lacey suggested that of 'Lacey,' which proved satisfactory to all, and thus the post office was established on June 29, 1891, with G. W. Carpenter as first postmaster."

The College was erected at what was still called Woodland in 1895. Owing to confusion of names,—the other Woodland lay just one hundred miles ahead on the same railway line (Northern Pacific),—difficulties arose in the consignment of freight. To obviate these Fr. Britt in 1903 drew up and circulated a petition to the Northern Pacific Company requesting them to change the name of their station to Lacey: it was done immediately, and as the town was incorporated this act of the Company automatically changed the name. To bring about the same result in regardof the political voting area or division in the county (which continued to be designated as Woodland) the reverend gentleman had a similar circular presented in 1924 to the County Commissioners. This too was acceded, the political division being also renamed Lacey. Situated four miles east of Olympia on the Pacific Highway, the prospering town of Lacey gives every evidence of rapid growth, and at the moment boasts a population of nearly one thousand souls. Mr. de Lacy, who seems to have died shortly after leaving Olympia some thirty years ago, is still well and kindly remembered by some old friends at Olympia. There is also a town named Lacey in S. E. New Jersey.

C. Norman de Lacy, London. The family to which this gentleman

belongs is traditionally of Huguenot origin, and came into England from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father was an influential member of the Huguenot Society and took much interest in its transactions: his great-grandfather was an eminent financier and established in 1809 Lacy's Bank, West Sunthfrew; the same having been amalgamated with the London and Midland Bank in 1891, Mr. de Lacy's father became senior partner; his immediate family were also partners in the Uxbridge Old Bank, founded in 1791, which amalgamated with Barclay's Bank in 1900. That gentleman presently resides at Hyde Park Mansions, London, N. W. I.[68]

De Lacy, Boston: Auburndale, Massachusetts, United States. Henry de Lacy of Great Missenden, Esq., Buckinghamshire, England, died in 1843, his wife, Hannah, surviving him some nine years. Their son was Charles de Lacy of the same place, who was born in 1816 and died in 1884; his wife was Hannah Wood, born in 1828, died in 1883. Their son was James Alfred de Lacy who was born in Prestwood, England, on June 25, 1848, and died on October 27, 1922; he was one of ten children. His son was Charles William de Lacy, born on March 30, 1876, father of Leon Earl de Lacy, born on February 24, 1904: these reside in Berlin, New Hampshire. James Alfred de Lacy had also three daughters, viz., Mary Elizabeth, Mabel Ellen, and Alice Anne de Lacy (Parker), all still living. James Alfred was the only member of his family to emigrate to the United States.

Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland. In 1321 Andrew Harcla was seneschal, and was superseded by Anthony de Lucy, one of the knights who effected his arrest at Carlisle. In 1398 it was in the possession of Henry de Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, he having married the heiress of the de Lacys. That nobleman's coat-of-arms are to be seen carved over the outer gate. *Naworth Castle*, same shire, was founded by Ranulf Dacre, who came into possession of the barony by abducting the king's ward, Margaret de Multon, then affinanced to Robert de Clifford. Their descendant, Thomas Dacre, who commanded the English Cavalry at the Battle of Flodden, snatched another heiress from the Cliffords, this time in the person of Elizabeth Greystoke: the Clifford in the case was the "Shepard Lord of Brougham Castle". Lord Thomas was styled "The scourge of the Scots." The possessions of the Dacres passed with an heiress to Lord William Howard.

[68] Cf. sub. de Hoare.

"The war that for a space did fail,
Now trebly thundering swept the gale,
And—Stanley! was the cry;—
A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his glazing eye;
With dying hand, above his head,
He shook the fragment of his blade,
And shouted 'Victory'!
'Charge, Chester, Charge! On Stanley, On!'
Were the last words of Marmion."

De Lacy Castles. The following castles owe their origin, directly or indirectly, to Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath: Trim, Ratoath, Clonard, Kells, Emlagh, Duleek, Dollardstown, Drogheda, Killare, Ballymore, Fore, Granard, Ardnurcher, Rathconarthy, Castleknock, Nobber, Slane, Skreen, Galtrim, Athboy, Mullingar, Rathkenny, Castletown, Delvin, Rathwire, Kilbixy, Airmail, Inchlefeer, Carrickittle, Kilmore, Leighlin, Scurlogstown, Rath, Durrow, Antrim, Carlingford, Timahoe, Ardee, and Oboy.

De Lacy Ecclesiasts. The following is a list of the more important ecclesiastics deriving from the English House de Lacy: 1037, *Walter de Lacy*, third son of Walter, first Baron of Ludlow and Weobley, born in 1073, and Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, from 1130 to 1139; *Hugh de Lacy*, 1097, second son of Ilbert, first Baron Pontefract, was Abbot of Selby Abbey from 1097 to 1123; *Hugh de Lacy*, 1195, Bishop of Salop Abbey, Shrewsbury; *Gilbert de Lacy*, 1212, Canon of Salisbury Cathedral and Prebendary of Bedminster, Bristol, 1226; *John de Lacy*, appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, August 13, 1279, and remained so down to 1301, having been much in the King's service; *Robert de Lacy*, 1281, appointed to Winchester Cathedral in 1282, and was later Rector of Bawton, Lincs.; *John de Lacy*, Parson of Lathebury, 1294; *John de Lacy*, 1291, Chancellor of Chichester; *Robert de Lacy*, 1298, Parson of Hale; *Roger de Lacy*, 1307–1327, Chaplain to Church of St Michael's, Clitteroe Castle; *John de Lacy*, 1309, Parson of Dokesworth; *Edward de Lacy*, 1320, Rector of St Edmond's, Downham, and remained so down to 1340; *Edmond de Lacy*, 1335, of Hackinsall; *Edmond de Lacy*, Bishop of Exeter (1420–1455), born in 1370, and died on September 18, 1455; *Peter de Lacy*, 1372, of Northfleet, and Prebend of Swordes near Dublin,—his effigy in brass was, or is, in the Church of Northfleet where he died on October 18, 1375; *Peter de Lacy*, 1398, Clerk in H. Orders, Wales: *Edward de Lacy*, Vicar of Rushden, Herts, to

which he was appointed on January 20, 1548; *James de Lacy* of Twickenham, died on July 17, 1776; *James de Lacy* of Sherborne in Dorsetshire died in July, 1743; *William de Lacy*, D.D., Rector of Thornhill, Yorks, 1662; *Charles de Lacy*, 1819, Perpetual Curate in charge at Tring, and subsequently Rector of All-Hallows, London. To these may also be added Drs. *Hugh, Robert, and Richard, Bishops* respectively of Limerick and Middlesborough, who with other ecclesiastics are noticed infra. For the career of the saintly *Lemaître de Lacy*, Jansenist, vide *Catholic Encyclopedia*, sub. Port Royal, and compare with other notices anent French de Lacys; vide same for Rev. *Michael de Lacy* of Richmond, Virginia, and others. Of English origin also is the family of the late P. S. de Lacy (ob. 1927), Rector, Jersey City, New Jersey; his children still reside there. The Rev. P. Lacy and family of Chatam, New Jersey, are of the Wexford House de Lacy. T. H. Lacy, Rector, Thorney Abbey Vicarage, Peterborough, 1927.

Arms and Crests of De Lacy

Argent, six pellets, three, two, and one; crest, a fret-knot argent and purpure (Yorks.).

Gold, a fesse gule in chief three martlets of the second (Hereford Edward I).

Gold, a lion rampant purpure (Ulster; Lincoln).

Azure, three bendlets ermine; crest, a bear's paw erased holding a rose-branch purpure, leaved vert.

A fret-knot argent and purpure (Leics. and Yorks.).

A demi-lion rampant gule (Stamford).

On a ducal coronet gold a lion sejant ermine (Enfield, M'sex, Skipton-under-Whichwood, Oxon. and Somerset).

On a ducal coronet gold a demi-lion rampant argent (Lane House, Fickenham, Worc.).

A buck's head cabossed per pale argent and gold attired counterchanged (Beverley, Yorks.).

Hawk close sable (Ireland).

An eagle with wings expanded, argent (Ireland).

An eagle rising or. Motto, "Meritis augentur honores" (Ballingarry-Lacy, La Garthe, Limerick, Ireland; Desmond, Thomond).

Out of a ducal coronet gule, a demi-eagle with wings expanded or holding in the beak an arrow of the first, headed and feathered argent (Walsham-in-the-Willows, Norfolk, Suffolk).

Argent, an inescutcheon gule over all a bend sable (Cambridge).

Azure (another gule) three shovellers' (Ducks'; Swans') heads erased argent (another, beaked gold; three swans' necks, erased argent) (Cornwall).

Argent, six pellets, three, two, and one; crest, a fret-knot argent and purpure (to John de Lacy, son of W'm, living in 1583, grandson of Richard of Halifax (Melton Mowbray, County Leics., Cromwell-Botham, and Beverley).

Argent on a saltire engraved azure between four lions passant guardant gules five bezants (also, the lions rampant and four bezants; crest, a demi-lion rampant gule (Stamford, County Lincs.).

Gule two bends wavy ermine (London).

Argent, six pellets, three, two, one (Longworth, County Lancs., 1664).

Gule two bars wavy ermine; crest, ut supra (Skipton-under-Whichwood, County Oxford, 1634).

Azure, five swans' necks erased argent (London, Oxford, and Wilts; Lacy alias Hedges).

Gule two bars wavy ermine; crest, out of a ducal coronet gold, a lion sejant ermine (Enfield, County M'sex).

Barry nebulée of six ermine and gule (Northampton and Northumberland).

Quarterly argent and sable on a bend gule three martlets gold, over all a label of five points of the last, each charged with an ermine spot of the second; crest, ut supra no. 13 (Walsham-in-the-Willows, County Norfolk and Suffolk).

Argent, a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed cas.; crest, ut supra no. 9 (Beverley, Yorks.).

Gold, a lion rampant gule a bordure gabonated of first and second charged with eight bezants (County Yorks.).

Argent, on a bend gule three martlets gold, a bordure engraved sable; crest, ut supra, no. 8 (Lane House, Feckenham, County Worcester).

Gold, a lion rampant gule; crest, a lion's face looking out of a bush purpure.

Gold, three chevron gules in chief two lions rampant sable (another, argent on a bend sable three plates; another, argent two bends ermine; another, gold, on a cross azure five cinquefoils pierced argent; another, argent on a fesse gule four pales wavy of the field between three leopards' heads, erased azure; another, argent, a fesse and three martlets in chief gule; another gule a bordure argent over all a bendlet sable; another, argent a fesse between three crescents sable).

Argent, on a saltire engraved azure between four lions passant guardant gules five bezants; crest, a demi-lion rampant gule.

Gule a fesse ermine between three boars' heads couped gold armed argent.

Argent, nine pellets, three, three, and three.

Gold, a lion rampant purpure armed and langued gules; crest, an eagle rising gold; motto, "Meritis augentur honores" (Ballingarry-Lacy, La Garthe, Limerick, Ireland). (The same, arms, crest and motto, granted by Hawkins, Ulster-King-at-Arms, in 1756 to Patrick (?) de Lacy, Colonel in the service of the Emperor of Germany, and descended from Lacy-Bellingari. For Patrick substitute Francis Maurice Joseph Count de Lacy, Marshal of Austria (ob. 1801). The arms of the Bruff House de Lacy, Rathcahill, etc., same as above.

Gule, on a chevron between two annulets in chief and a crescent in base argent a cross crosslet, sable (Ulster Off. to Sir Hugh de Lacy, Kngt.).

Barry wavy of six, gules and ermine (Northumberland).

Quarterly, gold and gule a bend sable.

Gule, a fesse argent.

Argent, a mallet sable between five ogresses, two, two, and one.

Gold, on a cross azure five roses argent.

Quarterly, gold and gules; on a bend sable a label of three (another, five) points argent.

Quarterly argent and sable; on a bend gule three martlets of the first.

Azure, three swans' heads, erased argent.

Argent, a mullet between six pellets, three, two, and one.

Gules, three boars' heads couped, close, argent.

Miscillanea Lascica Anglicana. Charles de Lacy Lacy, author of *A History of the Spur*, and a constant contributor to *The Connoisseur*. Rev. B. Lacy published miscellaneous poems, London 1729. Charles L. Lacy author of "A Sermon." W. Barnet Lacy, author of *Fr. Gunder's Melodies*. Edward Silas Lacy, author of "Society and Religion" (Sermon). Ernest Lacy, 1863–1916, poet, and styled "The Bard of St. Mary Redcliffe." Francis de Lacy, author of *Nature's Harmony*. John Lacy, Friar, 1420–1434, Newcastle-on-Tyne. John Lacy, author of *Wyle Bucke, his Testament*, and of "*Letter to Rev. Dr. Josiah Woodward.*" William Lacy, died January 31, 1870, to whom a memorial is dedicated at Congress Library. John Lacy, pseudo-prophet (fl. 1737), born at Saffron, Walden, Essex, in 1664; author of *A Brand Plucked from*

the Burning. A classical scholar, he came to London in 1780, and in 1806 he married, the loss of a law-suit affected him so he developed a religious mania, and claimed gift of prophesy. His zeal brought him within the law and he suffered many imprisonments. The date of his death is unknown. John Lacy, dramatist, was born, of humble extraction, near Doncaster, and came to London in 1631 where he was apprentised to John Ogilbey, translator and dancing master. During the Civil war he was Lieutenant and Quarter-Master under Colonel Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield. He was an original member of "The King's Company" of players, composed "*The Old Troop,*" and collaborated with Wilson in "*The Cheats.*" His writings were highly praised by Pepys and Evelyn in their diaries. Charles II had him committed to prison for satirising him in "*The Country Gentlemen Come to Court.*" He was, however, forgiven and restored to "The Company," although the play remained banned. He died on September 17, 1681, at Drury Lane, and was interred at St. Martin-In-The-Fields, London. Many literary persons have used the name "Lacy" as a nom-de-plume, e.g., Darley of Dublin (b. 1795, d. 1846).

Michael Rophino Lacy. (1795–1867). He was the son of an Irish merchant, and was born whilst his father was resident at Bilbao, Spain. He appeared there as a violinist in 1801. Studied at Paris under Kreutzer, and was popularly known as "Le Petit Espagñol." He played in London for some years after 1805, then became an actor, resuming music in 1818. In 1820 he was leader of the Ballet at The King's Theatre, London, where he died on September 20. He composed several pieces, and the oratorio, "*The Israelties in Egypt.*"

SECTION V

THE DE LACYS OF THE CONFISCATIONS

1585–1601; 1641–1666

IT IS proposed at this stage to set forth in detail a list of the de Lacys attainted for complicity in the Great Desmond Rebellion,—wherein very many of them perished,—together with the lands confiscated, and the castles held by them during the course of those fearful wars. The Earl Gerald possessed an extent of territory not less than 570,000 acres, and in his train were five hundred gentlemen of his own name and race alone! It is no wonder, then, that he is known to history as "Ingens Rebellibus Exemplar." As to the de Lacys, their losses and sufferings at this period were many and bitter in the extreme: some few managed to retain parcels of land up and down the County Limerick, but even these, if the "Discoverer" had not already ferreted them out, were swept away as a result of the Cromwellian and Confederate wars. Those de Lacys who managed to survive into the eighteenth century,—and from them were sprung the renowned de Lacy warriors of the Continental Armies,—had long passed from proprietors as such to mere leaseholders: they who once had been tenants *in capite*, and later free tenants, still held just a few estates under tenure no better than that enjoyed by a common peasant. The Act of Confirmation in 1666 may well be regarded as the death-knell of all their hopes. That iniquitous instrument bore the royal signature of one for whose dynasty the de Lacys were in arms for half a century; one whose banner they had followed in Ireland and out of it,—in England, France, and the Low Countries. Ostensibly deprived of their lands for being "Irish Papists," but in reality lest the new grantees might take alarm, the de Lacys had no more redress from the Stuarts than the brave Montrose, and for both the penalty of loyalty was exile and death. Only a great people can rise above misfortunes; the truly great only can forget them. In despite of wrong, injustice, and unrequited sacrifice, these same de Lacys rallied to the Royal Stuart in the days of James II, and in the middle of the eighteenth century one discovers Marshal Count Peter Lacy of Russia and his son, Marshal Francis Maurice, interesting themselves in the fortunes of the Pretender.

The following list, taken by courtesy from Mr. Green-Barry's *Cromwellian settlement of the County Limerick* (unpublished), gives in order the names (some) of the old de Lacy forfeiting proprietors, the lands forfeited, the new grantees, and the extent forfeited in English acres:

BARONY OF COSMAGH, I.E., COIS-MAIGHE (1585)
(*Maigue-Side*)

Forfeiting proprietors	*Lands forfeited*	*New grantees*	*Extent of land*
Neil de Lacy (alias, Fitzgerald)	Ballygibbon and Tankardstown	Charles Ormsby	745 acres
James de Lacy	Ballincloghy (Dromin)	Charles Ormsby	32 acres
Edy Lacy	Parcels of land	Charles Ormsby	3 acres
James de Lacy	Part of Ballin-Clowney	Charles Ormsby	7 acres
David de Lacy (Athlacca)	Athlacca	Charles Ormsby	707 acres
Edy Lacy (Uregare)	Ballylanabeg (Bulgaden-Edy)	George Evans	29/ 3/ 3
	Crostoge-Edy	George Evans	9 acres
	Bog, Curragh and Commons	George Evams	124/2/10

BARONY OF CONNELO (1585)

Sir William de Lacy (Ballingarry)	Rylanes	Thomas Boone	43 acres
	Knight Street	Boyle, Earl of Orrery	58/2
	Clonregan	Thomas Boone	174 acres
	Kilmihill	Thomas Boone	102 acres
	Commons of same	Thomas Boone	17 acres
	Ballyneale	Thomas Boone	133 acres
	Ballyteagmill (Ballyguile)	Thomas Boone	360 acres
	Common of same	Thomas Boone	12 acres
	Bealduvroga	Thomas Boone,	64/ 1/14
		Edmond Cooke, and Lord Kingston	64/ 1/14
David de Lacy (Dunbeirne)	Rylanes	Thomas Boone	119 acres
	Dunbeirne	Andrew Brandon and Lord Kingston	44/ 2
James de Lacy (Lismakeery)	Creafar of Lisiweale	William Godolphin	139 acres
	Cunniger	William Godolphin	
	North Miltown	Sir Henry Slingsby	116/ 2/16
	South Miltown	Sir Henry Slingsby	64/ 2/ 2

As the exigencies of this dark period demanded the de Lacys often passed from east to west of the county, a matter which makes it very

dfficult to assign individuals their proper place in the family tree. The Lismakeery and Miltown de Lacys were immediately of the La Garthe stock, so were the de Lacys of Castleishin, and there is little if any doubt that the same holds as between the Bruree and Tankardstown families. On the other hand the Athlacca, Dunaman, and Kilmacaneerla families seem to have been one group. Indications are that much intermarriage obtained between members of these several "Branches," a matter which may partially account for that sense of nearness and remoteness as to relationships which characterises the de Lacys of the County Limerick at this period. That will become more apparent later. Some notices anent the de Lacy families outside of Limerick will be inserted here beside their contemporaries of that county.

Edmond Oge Lacy. Styled of Ballyclough, near Askeaton. He was enfeoffed of Lismakeery by Edward Fitzgerald in 1609. Edmond Oge held (1583) the castle and fee of Ballyclough which was granted to F. Trenchard (Seigniory of "Mount Trenchard"); Edmond Oge in this instance is styled of Knockpatrick, near Foynes. In 1614 Ardgowlebeg, of Edy Lacy's Estate, was granted to Nicholas Weston. It is evident that Edy, who was attainted, managed to hold these lands in some manner, secretly, through the Desmond confiscations until "discovered," and so deprived of them in that year.[1] It is to be noted that the proprietor of Bruree (1583) at this time was also Edy Lacy, and that he had a son, Edy, who took a prominent part in the Civil War of 1641. On the death of Sir Pierce de Lacy of Bruff (1601), Edy of Bruree claimed to be his heir. The Bruree and Athlacca families seem to have been one and the same; in the *History of Limerick* by Fitzgerald and Magregor there is on record a tradition that de Lacy-Bellingari and de Lacy-Athlacca, brothers, fought a desperate battle near Athlacca, in which the latter was victor, and exultingly bore his brother's gory head away, slung at his waist! Besides the castle and Ville of Bruree Edy Lacy, senior, also held Ballynoe castle. Query: How does Edmond Oge stand in relation to his namesake of Bruree? The sobriquet "Oge," (junior) implies that his father, or at least the kinsman to whom he fell heir was also named Edmond or Edy.

The following excerpt from the state papers, under date of March 3, 1631, will illustrate the methods of the "discoverer," and the misrepresentations to which they could stoop on occasion:

[1] Vide Pat. Rol. Vide Appendix.

"Capt. Chas. Price's petition read to the committee. He is owed more than fourteen hundred pounds English from before the last establishment, and is content to take one thousand pounds from a concealment which he has discovered to be due to the King from one Eddy Oge Lacy, who was a tax collector in the County Limerick, and defrauded the crown for twenty years. He asked if the sum fell short of a thousand pounds he might receive enough to make it up to a thousand pounds out of any monies he may discover to be fraudelently kept from the King, whilst if there were more than a thousand the residue should go to the King."

It was ordered that Lord Dorchester be asked move the King to write letters granting the petition.

David de Lacy of Ballygrennan (Near Knockfierna, and Due South of La Garthe). He was the son of John Roe de Lacy of Ballyguillataggle Castle and lands, now called Ballyguile, near La Garthe. In the fiants David's lands are included under those of John Supple of Kilmacow, attainted, all of whose friends and followers suffered the common penalty of attainture at this time. John Supple's lands, including those near Adare, passed away to Henry Billingsley (Seigniory of "Knockbillingsley," a name, however, that has not survived). Some manors surrounded by lands over which the Earl of Desmond had control were held of the Crown independent of him. This fact may account for the recovery of some de Lacy estates, and the possession of them down to the Cromwellian period. All that immense tract of land south of Knockfierna, and bounded on the east by a line drawn from the public road, about one hundred and fifteen perches to the east of Ballyvologue Cross, by Garrybeg to the road bounding Graig on the northwest of Fort Edmond, and on to the west for a long stretch, belonged in 1585 to the de Lacy family, and included Graigbeg, Ballynashig, and Ballyelan.

Under date of June 26, 1626, the state papers record a petition of William Collum to the English Privy Council:

"That petitioner and his father served Queen Elizabeth. The petitioner lost his right hand and received many wounds in the war against Tyrone (O'Neill) and in Lord Totne's time (President of Munster) got a pension of four shillings a day out of Irish revenues. In June, 1619, he assigned the pension for three years to Job. Gilliott, to whom he owed two hundred and fifty-five pounds, ten shillings, English; he also, together with William de Lacy and Richard Morgan, entered into a bond of statute staple in the sum of eight hundred and eighty pounds English to Gilliott, imperfectly defeazanced by the said deed; that if the petitioner should die before the debt for two hundred and fifty-five pounds ten shillings be paid, his heirs or executors should pay it, who after payment were to deliver up to the said petitioner the said bond of the staple. For want of payment of the said pension the creditor has imprisoned one of the debtors sureties for two years, and extended the petitioner's and sureties'

lands upon the said statute staple, detains the patent, and obtained an order against the petitioner and his sureties in the Court of Chancery in Ireland for the payment of the money with ten per cent interest. This will be the ruin of the petitioner unless he is speedily relieved. He prays that the arrears of his pension be paid to Gilliott till they make up the above sum, and that meantime he and his sureties and their property may be freed from Gilliott's extents and troubles" [underwritten and referred to the Irish Commissioners for their opinion].

John de Lacy, Fitzwilliam. Styled of Dunaman, near Croom, and north of Kilfinny. He was the son of William de Lacy. He also possessed very extensive estates at Uregare beside Bruff. John de Lacy's lands passed to George Thornton, viz.: Castle and lands of Ballyrustan *alias* Dunaman; half of Uregare, Ballinvoline, Carrowreagh, Ballinstoney, Ard-Kyllymerty (near Kilmallock), and Ballinacurragh, all in County Limerick and equivalent to three and one-half ploughlands, or about fifteen hundred acres. All were included under the new seigniory of "Mylott." John de Lacy Fitzwilliam was also proprietor of Liskennet at this time. It passed in 1597 to Trinity College, Dublin; it had been in the possession of that university up to quite recently. The Clongowes Wood manuscript (1598) records the name of Eddie Fitzwalter de Lacy of Ballinagarde together with that of David de Lacy "of Gariston" (La Garthe). Amongst the gentry and freeholders of Connelo it names (1570) Edy Lacy of Bruree, John de Lacy of Ballingarry, William de Lacy of "Ballinderyhly," Piers Purcell of Croagh, the Walls, and others. "Ballinderyhly" seems to have been an old townland in the vicinity of Kilmore, near Granagh; it was named Baile-Daire-Léis or simply Derry-Lacy. The proprietor of Kilfrush castle and lands in 1585 was William de Nugent, the owner of Bulgaden Court being James Fox (Shinneac).

The Beetham manuscript states that William de Lacy of Ballingarry-Lacy and Athlacca (d. 1610), son of Robert, married twice; first, to a lady named Carroll, of the Ely-O'Carroll family, and, secondly, to Helen, daughter of Edward Fitzgibbon of Mitchelstown, the White Knight. Of the first marriage was de Lacy of La Garthe; of the second was Edmond de Lacy, husband of Mary, daughter of Edmond Fitzgibbon of Ballinahinch, County Limerick, and still living in 1590. According to the same source David de Lacy of Athlacca was the oldest son of Edmond and Lady Mary Fitzgibbon, and was still living in 1637; having married, he left a son, Thomas de Lacy of Athlacca, who took out a patent in 1637 to marry his cousin, a daughter of Tighue Mac Carthy of Drishane, County Cork, by his wife the Lady Catherine de

Lacy. Margareth, sister of Thomas, was wife of Cormac, fourth son of Owen Mac Tigue Mac Carthy. Thomas left one only child and heiress, the Lady Helen de Lacy, who married James Fitzgerald of Pallice, near Kilmeedy, County Limerick. This pedigree goes on to state that Edmond de Lacy, Athlacca, heir male to his nephew, Thomas, married Lady Helen Fitzmaurice, daughter of Thomas Lord Kerry, and had a son, Edmond, who espoused Winnifred, daughter of Matthew Kennedy. Beetham is absolutely incorrect when he attempts to derive the Limerick Lacys from the Rathwyre House. He simply assumes that Robert de Lacy of La Garthe is "doubtless descended from Adomar de Lacy," a knight who was contemporary of Edmond Bruce! In Bruce's army, and amongst the very foremost and most zealous of his Norman-Irish Allies were the three brothers, Sirs Walter, Robert, and Aumar de Lacy, all of the Rathwyre Household. These early Rathwyre de Lacys lost all their properties for espousing the cause of the Bruces. In this respect the following excerpt is significant: "Hugh Gernon had a grant in fee of the castle and manor of Toghobrecock, which was of Hugh de Lacy's estate, but escheated to the Crown because of Bruce's affair." In the persons of Hugh and Walter de Lacy, descendants of Robert, an attempt was made to recover the vast de Lacy inheritance which passed to de Verdon and Geneville. They were aided by the Red Earl of Ulster.

As to the Ely O'Carrolls, it is worthy of note that Sir James Fitzgerald, fifteenth Earl of Desmond (d. 1558), had to second wife Lady More or Maud, only daughter of Sir Maelrony Mac Shane O'Carroll, Lord of Ely O'Carroll, and his wife, Margery O'Brien, daughter of Turlough O'Brien of Thomond. Graigacurra, near Granagh, belonged at this period to Garrett Wall, "An Failteac" (The de Walle), nicknamed "Balluffe," i.e., "The Stutterer," having evidently suffered from some impediment of speech. This family of Wall (de Valle) is an old and distinguished Norman one still surviving in the persons of many worthy individuals in the County Limerick. Members of that family distinguished themselves in the Spanish and other continental services, and in later times were intermarried with the de Lacys of the county. The Lady Joan Supple was the wife, at this period (1600, or so), of one of the Castleishin de Lacys, possibly Robert de Lacy there. Castleishin, near Glenquim and Springfield, is still the home-place of an old and honoured family of de Lacy, many members of which are now settled at

New York and in Oregon (United States), the writer's dear friends. The ancient tomb at Springfield carries the following inscription:

"Erected by Helen Lacy, alias O'Connor, in memory of her husband, John Lacy, who departed this life September 13, 1816, aged 58 years: here also lie the bodies of his father and mother, William Lacy and Isabel Lacy, alias Noonan: he died A.D. 1783, aged 68 years: she died A.D. 1787, aged 83 years: his sister, Mary Lacy, died A.D. 1804, aged 35 years. May they rest in peace." "Sacred to the memory of Catherine O'Connor, nee Lacy; also her brothers, John, James, Owen, and Denis Lacy, R. I. P.: erected by their families 1915."

The Carew manuscript (1570) mentions amongst others William Leashe (Lacy) of Bruff ("Browfe") and his son, also William; the same reliable authority refers to David de Lacy of "Alleshaighe" (i.e., "Ath-Lacy" or Lacy-Ford), a place evidently situate in the neighbourhood of Athlacca ("Ford of the Flag-stones"), Edy Lacy of Bruree ("Browery"), James FitzMaurice Lacy of Clogher ("Claohir"), John de Lacy of Ballingarry, William de Lacy of Ballinderrhly ("Derry-Lacy"), and then proceeds to enumerate the names of rebels associated with the Earl Gerald of Desmond; amongst the latter were Ulick or Ulysses de Lacy, gentleman, Gerald Browne, Thomas Gibbon, James Nagle (*alias* Mc Ernellen), and others. Ulick de Lacy was killed in rebellion. As to James FitzMaurice de Lacy above, his mother's name was evidently FitzMaurice, an important item which may be compared with the entries of the Beetham manuscript as well as with the Spanish records. The Carew manuscript also mentions Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Glanfliske, Condons, Deans (of Broghill), and others. William Lacy, junior, was evidently the father of John de Lacy of Donoman.

On February 20, 1661, the Duke of Ormond certified to Secretary Nicholas that Colonel Pierce de Lacy of Burff "has served the Royal cause, raised a troop of horse in Ireland, and when it was lost at the Battle of Rathmines (Dublin)[2] he recruited it and defended Limerick against Ireton, having burned his father's castle of Bruff." Under date 1608 Carew refers to a certain "Morish" (Maurice) de Lacy "of Tomlaine," County Wexford.

Nicholas de Lacy of Clonbryn. Amongst the Exchequer Inquisitions for the County Limerick (no. XL. James I) the name of Nicholas de Lacy of Clonbryn occurs as witness and juror to an indenture made at Kilmallock on September 19, 1616, with the following: Edmond Bag-

[2] Vide Macaulay's *History of Ireland.*

got of Baggotstown, Gibbon FitzMaurice of Ballinahinch (near Knocklong), William Butler of Kilmacwoe, Francis Fitton of Aney, Edward Browne of Kilkellane, Theobald Burke of Caherconlish, Thomas Hurley of Knocklong, etc. This instrument drawn up in presence of Edward Beecher, Armiger and Escheater, had to do with Thomas Browne of Kilkellane, attainted of treason.

An inquisition taken at Limerick on June 7, 1625, carries the signature of Walter Browne of Camas. Maurice Hurley appears with the following on one dated August 27, 1632, from Kilmallock: John Purcell of Ballyanroghane, Maurice Hurley of Knocklong, Thomas de Lacy of Athlacca, John Gould of Knocksouna, Hugh Grady of Aney, Walter Browne of Camas, Richard Fox of Ballygrennan, and William Oge Creagh of Miltown.[3]

As to the Fitzgibbons: Garret Fitzgibbon of Mahoonagh (now Castlemahon) married a daughter of John Baggot and Eleanor Fitzgibbon; she was sister of John Baggot, junior, a noted lawyer. Edmond Fitzgibbon, fifth son of Maurice and Cormac Mac Dermot Mac Carthy's daughter, possessed Graigacurra and Kilmore, near Granagh, Bruree. The children of Maurice were: John (heir), David (of Ardskeagh), Garret (of Garry-Coanagh), Gibbon (Dunmoon and Ballinahinch), Edmond (Graigacurra), Richard (Cleanlish and Cromans), Gerald (Parson of Bugown), William (Kilquane), and possibly some daughters. William Fitzgibbon of Kilquane left a son David who was executed; the latter left a son, also David. From the eight brothers above descend the Fitzgibbons of Kilmore, Kiltouge, Garrynagronoge, Kilbolane, etc. All these were of one inheritance and derived from the Graigegronoge stock. The Kilmore family were customarily styled Lords of Kilmore; that of Kilbolane were styled MacJohn, he being the predecessor of Ellen Fitzgibbon, daughter of Edmond, who being heir apparent to that inheritance married Sir William Power, of whom was a son, John Power the poet, who died at Ballymartyr. From these descend, possibly, the Powers of Chesterfield, County Limerick.

As to the Hurleys of Knocklong: that family is presently represented by the O'Hurleys of Feenit House, Tralee, County Kerry; they were represented in 1873 by John O'Hurley, Esq. Sir Maurice Hurley held the town and lands of Carigunish (Caherconlish) and Ballynegreenagh from Turlough Oge Mac Kennedy, William Mac Kennedy, and Brian Mac Kennedy of Ballyclohie near Limerick City.

[3] Vide *Kilk. Arch. Jour.*, Vol. II, N.S.

William de Lacy of Thurstontown. He was pardoned in 1571:[4] he was the father of William de Lacy of Dunaman, 1586; of the same place in fact. William was evidently a brother or uncle of Walter de Lacy whose son, Edy, was proprietor of Ballinagarde in 1598. Query: How do these Dunaman Lacys stand in regard of their contemporaries at La Garthe and Kilmacaneerla? Little further is known about the de Lacys of Ballinagarde In 1637 the Lady Francisca Fitton of Aney was the wife of John Lacy of Cromwell Castle.

Edy Lacy of Kilmacaneerla. Edy's estate at Kilmacaneerla lay some four miles southeast of La Garthe, skirting the "Faerie" Hill of Knockfierna. His lands escaped forfeiture, as did also the lands of the La Garthe de Lacys, at this time (1585): the same applies to the de Lacys of Castleishin. Edy was son-in-law to the famous Rory MacSheehy, whose wife and relict, Joanna Burke (de Burgho), resided after her husband's death in 1601 at Knockaderry. The lands of Rory also escaped these confiscations: of his brothers, Edmond and Morocho, the latter was taken ("at the killing of porkes to entertain his Leinster friends") in the Glen of Aherlow and executed after the most barbarous fashion in the City of Cork.

The Mac Sheehys, hereditary admirals and marshals to the Desmonds, derived from the Hebridean Islands, whence they were brought into Munster by the Geraldines at an early period, hired mercenaries. They possessed many strong castles in County Limerick, Ballyallinan, Castlecrom (Ballinarougha), Lisnacullia, etc. James, seventh Earl of Desmond, founder of Askeaton Abbey in 1240, was the first to introduce these loyal sevitors of the house Desmond into Munster. Their descendants still survive in the Sheehys of Cherrygrove. In 1612 Odo or Edy Lacy of Bruree was granted the castle and manor of Bulgarden-Edy, near Kilmallock: he seems to have held that same place in 1583. It is not implied that Edy of Kilmacaneerla and he were one and the same. The records are too meagre to hazard any suggestion as to what "branch" Edy Lacy belonged. Query: Could he be identified with Edy Fitzwalter de Lacy of Ballinagarde? In 1612 John Stritch (Strocchi, Striccio) held Fanningstown Castle; his family was later allied with the Lacys.

Thomas de Lacy. In 1583 he held Knocksouna, near Kilmallock. Undoubtedly he is that Thomas de Lacy whose name appears on the de Lacy tomb at Athlacca,—"David Lacy, John Lacy, Thomas Lacy,

[4] Fiant No. 1694.

1623,"—the inscribed slab now lying, out of its proper site, beside the vestry door of the church. Amongst his contemporaries at Lismakeery was another Thomas de Lacy. In 1655 Knocksouna was held by J. Goold whose family was later intermarried with the de Lacys of Athea, the Bishop's birthplace. Another namesake and kinsman of Thomas de Lacy was one of the jurors and signatories to the inquisition respecting the possessions and heirs of tigue Mac Murrough O'Brien, taken at Rathkeale on September 22, 1628. He was styled "Thomas Lacy of Athlacca, gentleman." He attended at the Abbey of St. Francis, Limerick City, on October 13, 1626, and in 1630 witnessed the lease of the castle and rectorial tithes of La Garthe to David Lacy of that township, made by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery. There is also a record of Thomas FitzRobert de Lacy of Ballingarry-Lacy being pardoned with some other de Lacys in 1584, and of a certain Thomas de Lacy "who fledd into Spayne."

John Roe de Lacy of Ballyguile. He held Woodstock, or Bunistowe Castle in 1583: it was owned by Robert Cullom in 1611, and by James Goold in 1630. Richard Mac Thomas Raleigh also held it in 1583. In 1599 Lisamota Castle was taken from John Roe Lacy by Carew's forces: Carew is said to have been the guest of some Odell family on that occasion. "John O'Lacy," i.e., John Roe Lacy, was proprietor of Ballyguile castle and lands ("Ballyguillataggle") in 1583: in 1612 it was granted to William de Lacy, who held it in 1641, and also in 1655, having taken out a patent in 1613.

These significant entries make it clear that the de Lacys of La Garthe were pardoned, and recovered portion of their lands. William de Lacy of La Garthe, above, confiscated under Cromwell, and received lands in Connaught: he did not go thither, however, electing to remain in his native Limerick,—a matter for which his descendants are not ungrateful! William de Lacy was evidently a son to John Roe de Lacy, so also was David FitzJohn Roe, and others. John Roe de Lacy married Lady Joan (i.e., Jeannie) Browne of the Knockmuinithie and Camas families, —one of the early alliances between the de Lacys of La Garthe and the Brownes, destined to be the prelude to many others in later days. John Browne of Knockmany, near Hospital, was killed, and all his vast estates confiscated at this period: he was the ancestor of the renowned generals and marshals Browne (von Brün) of the continental armies,—the Brownes, Barons of Camas and Muntani.

John de Lacy surrendered his castle of Shanaclone ("Shanacloen")

at La Garthe to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, in 1607. This imposing edifice rises over the little township of La Garthe and is still standing, practically intact, after all those centuries; it was erected in 1408! The walls of the town were built about the same time and, unlike most townships of that period, were so extended as to include a considerable amount of arable land within their precincts; hence the significance of both the Norman and native Irish names,—La Garthe, Ballingarry (Baile-an-Garraidhe; "The Garden Town"). Not far off, alongside the church, once stood Castle-Rag (-Ragge) and, in the same neighbourhood (Ardaglish), Ballycollo Castle, all traces of which have long since disappeared. The castle at Rylanes, also the property of De Lacy-Bellingari, still stands through all the vicissitudes of the centuries, but in itself "has suffered a sea-change,"—it is now a Presbytery in charge of some priests. It came into the possession of the Odell family towards the end of the seventeenth century through purchase from Boone: it was repaired by them in 1683, the date and arms (gules) appearing over the western gable. Later it was "tatched" and used as a hospital; becoming part of the C. I. property it was leased to Mr. Townsley of the Yorkshire family, who resided there down to the middle of the last century. It was later purchased by the Rev. T. Shanahan,—allegedly by some subterfuge,—who re-edified it and placed a cross above the gules!—evidently mistaking them for Turkish crescents. Some ancient coins, etc., were unearthed during excavations.

In 1630–1631 Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, leased the castle in the town and its adjacent lands, rectorial tithes, etc., to David de Lacy of La Garthe, whose son, also David, is mentioned in the last will of Edmond de Lacy, senior (coupled with the name of Thomas de Lacy), of Rathcahill (1691),—"David, my uncle David Lacy's son, of Ballingarry." John de Lacy also possessed in 1583 the townland of Inchmore in Nantenan, and Bealduvroga, northeast of La Garthe. Sir William de Lacy and David were evidently brothers, and with Edmond de Lacy, senior, the sons of Sir John de Lacy. Sir William possessed Bealduvroga in 1667, in which year it passed to Boone (Ap-Owen, Bowen), Cook, and Lord Kingston. That the Lismakeery and La Garthe families were one and the same is clear from the fact that Sir John de Lacy of the latter place held the lands of Lismakeery in 1585, and evidently some of his sons inherited them. Edmond de Lacy, senior, is to be identified with Edmond Oge of the Confiscations, son of John, the term "Oge" distinguishing him, if not from an uncle Edmond, then very likely from his

contemporary, Edy Lacy of Bruree, or in fact from Edy Lacy of Kilmacaneerla. Boyle's lease to David was witnessed by Thomas de Lacy and others; Thomas was evidently a brother of David de Lacy de La Garthe. In the fiant[5] assigning various confiscated lands to Trinity College, Dublin, the name of John de Lacy FitzWilliam of Donoman is mentioned in connection with lands in Ballinaha, Kearowe, and Liskennet: this entry seems to bear out Beetham's assertion that Sir William de Lacy "of Ballingarry-Lacy" was the father of John of his wife the Lady O'Carroll of Ely. This highly interesting fiant has very much to say anent the disposition of La Garthe at this period. Half Knight Street there went to Trinity College, the remainder becoming part of "Knockbillingsley." "The half carucate called Shyggin's (Sheehan) land, and the site of the water-mill, called the Knights' Mill, in Ballingarrie" also passed to Trinity College. The same institution received Ballingall (Ballyorgan), Mologga (by Kildorrery), Drumlogan (Glin), Ballykevan (of Owen Mac Edmond Oge Mac Sheehy), the lands of John Lundon, of John Supple, Thomas Browne (Kilkellan), Ballyknockane, Dollus, Finoe, Ballyhahill, Lislaughlin, Leatrim, Athea, lands of Mac Lynet (Lynott) of Downen, Dyrrinie (Derreen), etc.; very many of these places and persons associated with the de Lacys.

Patrick de Lacy. He held Derryclough Castle with that of Bruff in the interest of Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy, 1584: Sir Pierce owned them up to his death in 1601, as also Frankfort, near La Garthe (passed to the Standishes). Sir Pierce had mortgaged the two latter places in 1589, in order, evidently, to raise money towards the prosecution of the war in favour of "The Sugane Earl." Like Sir Pierce's other brethren, it is safe to say that Patrick too perished in these wars.

James Reogh Lacy of Lismakeery. This townland lies near Askeaton, adjoining Miltown. James Reogh ("Swarthy") was dead, perhaps killed, at the time of confiscation: with him are also mentioned Edmond and Thomas de Lacy, all styled of Lismakeery. Edmond was, seemingly, uncle of Edmond Oge who, according to those most trustworthy records, the Blennerhassett Pedigrees, was the husband of the Lady Joan Ruttledge, and whose son was that other Edmond de Lacy who married the widow of "The Great Dowdall," Alice Conway of Conway Castle. The estates of James, Edmond, and Thomas de Lacy passed away to William Godolphin for the most part. James Reogh Lacy had a son,

[5] Fiant No. 6123.

William, who with John de Lacy of La Garthe, and Thomas, son of Robert de Lacy, was pardoned in 1584. With these were also pardoned Donald Mac Maelmuire (Mac Sheehy), James Oge Nash, John Dundon of Ballysteen, Donald O'Beirne, William Mac Thomas Lander Fitznicholas, Thady O'Connor O'Dowd, Mac Sheehy, Thady Shanahan, Hugh or Aodh O'Cummane, John Mac Tigue O'Cummane, Turlogh O'Maelmuire, etc. James Reogh Lacy and Robert de Lacy were most likely brothers to John de Lacy of La Garthe. It is just to add that the records consulted by the compiler do not seem quite definite as to the identification of John Roe de Lacy of Ballyguile with John de Lacy of La Garthe. The state papers make reference to a certain Fr. Thomas de Lacy of Limerick who was in exile in 1621 because of his religious beliefs: he is undoubtedly that Thomas de Lacy who, with the help of his brother, Edmond de Lacy of Cunniger, near Miltown, caused to be made the old de Lacy chalice now preserved at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Limerick City: it carries the following inscription around the foot: "Thoma Lacy me fieri fecit auxilio D. D. Edmundi Lacy de Conniger, 1662."

Many of the de Lacys in the west of the county were interred at Askeaton Abbey, near Miltown, at this early period: it would seem, however, that no trace of their tombs now remain. Later in the same century they had for burial places Ardagh, Templeglantan, Monagea, and Cloncagh. Ardagh was the early burial place of the La Garthe de Lacys: the inscribed tomb of Bishop Robert lies within the ruined church there, and beside it some very ancient vaults, uninscribed, containing the hallowed dust of a long line of de Lacys-Bellingari, an ample and illustrious roll! The tombs at Templeglantan, though intact about 1827, have completely disappeared. The abbey at Askeaton, a Franciscan foundation of the thirteenth century, still stands, magnificent in its ruin, the litchened walls, sentinels of time, calling up the glories of the past in the glamour of their present appeal, making as it were mute protest against aught that might disturb the quiet sanctity of the holy place. Practically the entire parish of Lismakeery belonged to the de Lacy family from at least the year 1298. James Reogh de Lacy was the actual proprietor before he entered into rebellion, but on his decease, apparently, John de Lacy of Ballingarry-Lacy held it (1585). Lismakeery, Creafar, and Lisiweale ("de Wall's Rath") passed away to Godolphin; North Miltown, belonging to Thomas de Lacy, together with South Miltown, passed in 1666 to Henry Slingsby. William de Lacy of Lismakeery was pardoned

in 1582;[6] he was evidently that William referred to in the Beetham manuscript as the father of Robert, and styled of La Garthe. Ballysteen near there passed to Thomas Westropp, Esq.

As in other parts of Ireland, so in Desmond, many of the present nobility, so-called, owe their estates to that ancestor of the seventeenth century who acquired them "by judicious fishing in the troubled waters of the day," and from many of them the properties thus shadily attained have passed out of their hands,—descendants of the "discoverers," the "undertakers," Cromwell's soldiery, and the rest, a motley horde!—mainly because in many cases their sires were more munificent to mothers of spurious offspring than to those of their lawful issue. One meets with their off-shoots these days in strange places, holding strange offices, mouthing insult and insolence to their betters and, strangest of all, making ample amend for the ancestral lack of hypocrisy when expressions of loyalty to their native land, if they have yet "discovered" *it*, are in demand. For such degeneracy on the part of Robert de Poer and Fitzadelm it is on record that King Henry II deprived them of the custody of Odrone in Carlow, setting up the great Hugh de Lacy in their place. The latter was a man of different calibre; by his energy and vigour he quickly erected the castle of Leighlin, with many others along the marches, placated the natives, won their obedience, and was beloved by the Irish Gael for his justice. In contradistinction to such parvenus the de Lacys like the Fitzgeralds were so ancient as seemingly to have had no beginning, and too illustrious to deserve any ending! A race of warriors inured to the sword and war, they waived hopes for propositions, and called success achievement!

Robert de Lacy. Styled in the Beetham manuscript as of Ballingarry-Lacy. His son, Thomas, was pardoned in 1584 for complicity in the Desmond rebellion: Robert de Lacy of Castleishin, probably a son of Robert here, and the other Lacys of that locality were of the La Garthe family. The Vienna pedigrees record Robert de Lacy "de Bellingari," whose wife was Lady Mary Fitzgibbon of Kilmore, and state that he was the father of James de Lacy (James Reogh?) whose wife was "Lady Helena Fitzgerald, Countess of Desmond," parents of John de Lacy of La Garthe: Sir John of La Garthe married "Joanna de Mackberi," (Mac Barry) of whom was Edmond Peter de Lacy, by the Lady "Maria de Courtenay Ausfrankreich," father of Marshal Peter de Lacy of Russia: of this pedigree, however, later.

[6] Fiant No. 3842.

As to Robert de Lacy of Ballingarry; the state papers under date of January 27, 1596, give a significant entry: Garrett Comerford, Attorney-General in Connaught, writing to the Earl of Ormond, says that Robert de Lacy, Titular Chancellor of Limerick, was drowned in the Armada: He also relates that he had a pension of twenty ducats per month from the Spanish Government, which at this time was allied with the Earl of Desmond. The same papers record (1594) that "Dominus Joannes Laceus," resident at Lisbon, had a pension of forty ducats, and together with Sir Thomas Fitzgerald was to lead the Irish army to aid Maguire: sailing in the Armada, this John de Lacy very likely met the same fate as Chancellor Robert. He belonged, likely, to the Bruff House: on the other hand there was a John de Lacy of Rathcannan, contemporary of John FitzWilliam Lacy of Dunaman. Writing to Walsingham on April 5, 1583, the Earl of Ormond acquaints him of John de Lacy's return from Desmond accompanied by the countess of Desmond and two of his men; he also intimates that John had taken sick. In 1598 one of the Aylmers held Kilfinane Castle.

Thomas de Lacy. Son of Robert. He was pardoned in 1584 for his part in the great rebellion, together with William Fitz James Reogh, and John de Lacy of La Garthe. It is possible that a highly respected family of de Lacy, still resident at Glenquim, derive from this Thomas de Lacy,[7] or at least from his brethren of Castleishin. Of the individuals mentioned on the tomb at Springfield, John de Lacy was accidentally shot in Newmarket in 1816: his sons were John and James; his daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Joan, and Isabella. From this same Castleishin family derive in all likelihood the well known Baltimorean family (Maryland, United States) of which was the late Joseph J. de Lacy, president of The J. J. Lacy Company, and owner of the huge steel works at Sparrows Point: He served in Mayor Preston's cabinet in 1911. The family tomb is situate at Bonnie Brae Cemetry, suitably inscribed with the single, inscription,—"Lacy." The present Judge Joseph O'Connor, K. C., is the Son of Terence O'Connor and Mary Reidy, whose mother was Elizabeth de Lacy above.

William de Lacy of Ballingarry (La Garthe). In 1612 the manor, castle, and town of La Garthe were granted to William de Lacy: William was manifestly a brother to that David de Lacy of the same place who received a lease from the Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1630, of the castle

[7] Vide supra.

and rectorial tithes of La Garthe. William had been pardoned for complicity in the Geraldine Rebellion: he is to be distinguished, however, from that other William de Lacy of Lismakeery who was the son of James Reogh Lacy. On September 1, 1635, William de Lacy of La Garthe attended at Kilmallock, and was proprietor of La Garthe so late as 1641. He refused to move into Connaught during the Cromwellian ascendancy, at which period La Garthe was garrisoned: in 1653 the agents of Connello paid thirty pounds for hay required by the Garrison there. Under date of 1569 Captain Ward reported that Lieutenant Greeves was wounded before Garrystown Castle: that the place was then stormed and the garrison under Garret Stack (forty men at arms) massacred: it is more than likely this episode refers to another Garrystown castle on an island off the north Kerry coast. The following entries are of interest, though not referring to William de Lacy here treated. Writing to James Fitzmaurice in 1571, Richard Meagh (Meade), Sovereign of Kilmallock, states that having preyed Sir William Burke's country he was pursued by Sir Thomas of Desmond, Captain Bourchier, Captain Apsley, and Captain William de Lacy, who killed eight score of his men, besides many who were drowned in the river Mulkern. On September 1 of the following year, this same William de Lacy, Sheriff of Limerick, had thirty of his men killed whilst attacking James and the Earl's son, John, who with the Scots and other rebels, numbering one thousand men, were then on the Shannon (Cork, Perrott to the Lord President). William de Lacy, Sheriff of Limerick, was most likely Sir Pierce de Lacy's father of Bruff.

William de Lacy of La Garthe was granted his father's property at Ballyguile in 1612, who held the same down to 1655, having taken out a patent for it in 1613. In 1667 La Garthe was confirmed to John Odell. An old Gaelic poem (Caoine) heard by the writer in that neighbourhood some years ago had reference to keen rivalries between some members of the de Lacy family, still (ca. 1725) resident at the "Tig Dearg," ("The Red House." Query: Was Castle-Rag intended?) near Rylanes, and one John Oge Odell. The composer was probably Fennell, an early eighteenth century Gaelic bard of La Garthe. It had reference to a boast of Odell to knit ("Tnoitte le Céile") the two residences together, Rylanes Castle and that of Castle-Rag, ere his decease: but death outran the vaunt. The implication was the complete expulsion of the few remaining de Lacys still residing in the home of their fathers.

As to the Odell family, John Odell (Odle), son of Major John Odell who

died in 1689, was the husband of Lady Constance Fitzmaurice, daughter of William, twentieth Lord of Kerry (d. 1697), of whom was that John Odell who married his first cousin, Anne Fitzmaurice, daughter of Captain James of Kilmihill (La Garthe), and Barnagh in Kerry: the last-named John Odell died in 1625; his widow married John Fitzmaurice of Springfield, and is thus ancestress of the noble house of Muskerry, whose present representative, Lord Muskerry, is married to the daughter of the late Patrick Ryan, B. L. of Charleville, the compiler's second cousin. Captain John de Lacy (d. 1733), son of John (living in 1709) and Lady Hurley, together with his wife the Lady Mary Comerford, resided at the Turret near Rylanes in 1725: his son was Francis de Lacy, Esq. (d. 1786–1787) who also resided at Rylanes, having some property there and at Kilshane: it seems that Francis disposed of some other properties at this time, most likely to George Massey, Esq., J. P., of Glenwilliam Castle. Francis's son was George de Lacy, founder of Lacy-Town in British Guiana (d. 1821). The Odells derive from Bedfordshire in England: in later times members of that family voted away the liberties of their adopted country for a consideration at the hands of Castlereagh; the part they played in the arrest of "The O'Baggot," one of the ablest scholars of his day (interred at Kilmacow) (ca. 1803) and the intimate friend of the renowned La Place, was, to say the least, most discreditable; whilst about the year 1845, the representative of the family at the grove suffered insolvency, which included monies held in trust for the writer's grand-mother, the Lady Jeanne de Lacy-Norton, being part of her granduncle's (George de Lacy of Demerara) bequest.

As to Shanaclone Castle, before referred to; it is sad to think that this well-preserved ancient monument, redolent of a storied past, has been put to the uses of an abattoir by the Philistine element in the town! Somewhere in his writings John Ruskin says,—"Show me your buildings and I'll interpret the history of the people who built them!" How he would interpret the mentality of those who have made of this noble edifice a shambles, is left to the charitable consideration of the reader. The historic Shanaclone is traditionally said to have been built "by the two O'Regans," though this perchance refers to a later renovation. The walls of the town were raised in 1418. Some sixty years ago there was still to be seen in what was once the oratory of the castle (now styled "The Ball Room") a very beautiful old mantel or altar-piece carrying the following inscription: "S. H. 16 (I. H. S.) 38." But just what "S. H." stood for is not quite clear, rests in fact, with many things of

antiquity and futurity, on the knees of the Gods! The sacred relic was removed by some vandal drovers (of Donoman origin) in the middle of the last century, from whom it passed into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Gubbins, and from him to Mount Coote, Kilmallock, where it now remains.

In the nineteenth year of the reign of James I, there is an entry to the effect that John de Lacy, son of William Oge de Lacy, attended at Kilmallock, October 22, 1621. This scarcely refers to John Fitz William of Donoman; more probably John was the son of William de Lacy of Lismakeery, son of James Reogh. There is a tradition current amongst the present representatives of de Lacy-Bellingari that one of their ancestors was "hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the Turret.' Under date of 1569 the state papers record that Connor Mac Sheehy, William Mac Sheehy, and Owen, together with Lacy, were hanged and quartered: that is rather indefinite, and in all likelihood the tradition refers to a later tragedy: perhaps Edmond, or William de Lacy himself, suffered that fate. One discovers William de Lacy of La Garthe owning Ballyguile (Ballytegmill), Bealduvroga, Rylanes, La Garthe itself, Kilmihill, Clonregan, Ballyneale, etc., in 1641: all, however, passed away to Bowen and others. Some portion of Knockfierna Hill, the Commons, were undisposed of. Around Ballyguile Castle there were one hundred and thirty-one acres of woodland: it is now marked "Protestant lands" in the maps. The town of La Garthe was burned by the Williamites in 1691, who held the place against some Jacobite soldiers from Newcastle-west: it is very probable that the Jacobites were led by one of the de Lacys-Bellingari, perhaps by Captain John de Lacy, own cousin to Bishop Robert.

Musing on the days that were,—solitary musings,—and conjuring up the sufferings and privations in a well-nigh forgotten past, one is tempted to sigh for some such magic mirror as "The fairy Lady of Shalott" once had, long syne, in her keeping; a mirror reflecting and portending things to be, and the issue of them: then, perchance, Fate, whose charge is sometimes impaled with a cross, might be tempered to more gracious ends, her issues warped to adversities less unkind! Below the western spur of Knockfierna Hill, at Ballyelan, an aged peasant once pointed out to the writer some such wonderful contrivance,—not a glass exactly, but a mirroring lakelet endowed with all the virtues that are being sought, and its name,—"Loch-an-Domhain Mhoir,"—"The Lake of the Great World;" for the great world is reflected therein, present happenings, and

events as yet scarce stirring in the womb of Time: and the thought occurred to the writer: Had only those de Lacys of the Desmond time,—those of La Garthe,—peered into its tranquil glooms, what a message was there for them!—a message of doom![8]

> Where fir, pine, and beech-tree lours languidly o'er
> The wood-lake, when winds of the earth are suppress'd,—
> Whose waters uneasily heave to the shore,
> As an evil or incubus weighed on its breast.
> Hush! list to the stillness, and hearken aright,
> And peer on the darksome abysm of gloom,—
> And catch at its meaning—the message of night—
> In the wail for the sorrows to come of thy doom!

Maurice de Lacy of Ballyfukeen, Ballinwilliam, and Ballynowran,—"Forming One Continent." All of these lands passed away to Sir Charles Lloyd. The Lloyd family were of Welsh origin, deriving from Plymiog ultimately: their actions in Connaught and Muntser at this time will not bear the light. In the far-off days the Lloyds were intimately associated with the de Lacys of Chester and Hereford. They were one of the royal houses of Wales. A kinsman of that family in later times was the Rev. Fr. O'Grady (Kilballyowen), pastor of La Garthe, and one of the immediate successors of Dr. John de Lacy (d.1774) in that same parish: he died in 1825, the writer's grandmother, great-grandniece of Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., and then but nine years old, being called away from "the wake" to attend at the bedside of her dying father, John Norton, Esq. (Naughton) of Ballysteen.

William de Lacy of Lismakeery. Styled William Fitz James Reogh, i.e., William the son of James Reogh Lacy. He was pardoned in 1582 for complicity in the Desmond Rebellion: his father, James Reogh, held the castle at Lismakeery. These were evidently the ancestors of some of the Spanish de Lacys.

1641–1646

Neil Lacy, alias Fitzgerald. In 1641 he possessed Ballygibbon and Tankardstown, near Bruree: these places passed away to Charles Ormsby.

Ellen Lacy Fitzgerald. The Ballyteigue estate belonged to her

[8] Vide Poems of Friar W. English of Newcastle-West for references to Brownes, de Lacys, and Odells; also cf. Poems of Andrew Mc Graith.

in 1641: she was then a widow, and may well have been the relict of Neil Lacy, alias Fitzgerald.[9] It is of note that Edmond de Lacy, senior, held Bruree Castle and Ville in 1583, and in 1612 Edy Lacy of Bruree was granted the castle and manor at Bulgaden-Edy. Although radically distinct christian names, "Edy" and "Edmond," as already stated, were interchangeable at this time and for long afterwards.

Lady Edy Lacy. The better part of the Castle Manor, including Lotteragh Castle itself, belonged to her in 1641; with Tureen all passed away to Sir Charles Lloyd and Lord Kingston, and was confirmed to the former in 1666. Like La Garthe, Bruree was burned by the Irish Jacobite garrison of Newcastle-west in 1691. She also possessed Garrane and other adjacent townlands now bearing new names. Garoose, adjoining Garrane on the east side, belonged to Edy Lacy, evidently her husband: Knocksouna, also associated with the Bruree de Lacys, lay at no great distance from these places. Edy Lacy took a right prominent part in the Civil War of 1641, and was one of those who attacked the Castle of Kilfinny, so heroically defended by Lady Dowdall. It cannot be doubted that Edy Lacy of the Confederate War was the son of Edmond, senior, who held Bruree and Ballynoe castles in 1583. The Athlacca and Bruree families were seemingly one and the same. Edy survived the Civil War, for he is found residing at Croom as late as 1659. Carrickittle Castle belonged in the fourteenth century to the de Lacy family, from whom it passed to the de Londons, and later (1410) to the Burkes. Amongst the castles reduced by captain John Ward in 1569 were Ballyguile, Kilmacow (Supple), Lisamota, Ballingarry, Ballynoe (Bruree), Ballyallinan (Mac Sheehy), Glenquim, Shanid (Fitzgerald), Knockpatrick, Askeaton, Glin, etc.

Amongst those blockaded in Lough Gur Castle by Edy Lacy (1641–1642) was Dame Barbery Browne: Edy seized on her horses and household stuff when she fled to Castletown. Lady Anne Dowdall was besieged at Kilfinny by Edy Lacy of Bruree. She was a sister of Mrs. Hardress Waller, a co-heiress of Sir John Dowdall, and widow of William Pigott. This Lady's remarkable and diverting diary is still preserved at Trinity College. After the departure of George Courtenay,— grandson of Sir Francis Berkeley and Governor of the city,—Edy Lacy took her stock and laid an ambuscade: but the wary lady beat him off with the aid of ten "mosceters" on a windmill. General Purcell next arrived

[9] Supra.

and took the mill and outhouses, but the Garrison sallied forth, ousted him, and burned the buildings (January 8, 1641–1642). The Confederates then kept up a slack blockade until a force under Richard Stephenson, the High Sheriff, came up. According to the amazonian Lady's diary, he received a shot in the head "that made him bid the world good night," on Ash Wednesday. Elsewhere, Lady Dowdall, describing the heavy ordinance brought up by the Conferedates, in the language of the period called "Sows," under cover of which they confidently hoped to storm her stronghold, states that she "pierced the sows with iron bullets, and killed their pigs!" These pieces of ordinance were rather unwieldly: it took some sixteen horses to draw each. As to the Confederates, to use her own inimitable phrase, she quickly "turned their mirth to mourning." Another period of restful waiting ensued: during that time she relieved Croom Castle five times and "laid its constable in irons." However, Limerick Castle soon surrendered: General Purcell approached Kilfinny with seven thousand men and three of its cannon, and fired on her castle: defence was out of the question. The indomitable lady, after enduring "three great shot," surrendered, and was brought to Lord Inchiquin.

It is not easy at this distance to discover the ultimate fate and fortunes of the Bruree and Athlacca de Lacys: from this period onward one hears no more about them. Perhaps some of them went into exile and, unlike their brethern of La Garthe, never returned again,—not even to hold "The grey walls of Limerick adown by the steep Shannon's shore" at the sieges that closed the century. It is worthy of note that the maternal ancestors,—the Coll family,—of the distinguished Irish patriot, Eamonn de Valera, derive from this same parish of Bruree; no Irish patriot greater than he, none so vilified. His nobility of character towers above the renagades, his contemporaries, who having foresworn themselves, deemed no coercion bad enough to inflict on their countrymen, and no haste too unseemly to betray their country. Bruree is indeed honoured in such a man. What applies to the de Lacys of Bruree and Athlacca is equally applicable to those of Kilmacaneerla, Dunaman, Ballinagarde, Bulgaden-Edy, and Rathcannon,—all, all, vanished,—"The world being all before them where to seek a place of rest."[10]

Edy Lacy of Bulgaden-Edy. Bulgaden-beg in Uregare was in 1641

[10] Cf., however, General William Lacy y Lacy, infra.

of the estate of Edy Lacy; it passed away to George Evans. It is very remarkable that in one entry James Reogh Lacy of Lismakeery, at-

DE LACY DESMOND

Gold a lion rampant purpure armed and langued gules.	An eagle rising gold. Meritis augentur honores.

tainted in 1585, is also styled of Bulgaden-Edy in Uregare. Bulgaden-Edy derives its ending ("Edy") from the common christian name, "Edy,"

often written as pronounced "Aidy," peculiar to the de Lacys of Munster. The Evans family[11] were of Ashill Towers in later days (Kilmallock), and were afterwards intermarried with that branch of the de Lacy family which conformed to the Establishment, the descendants of Edmond de Lacy, son of Edmond (d.1691). Of that family was the renowned Sir George de Lacy-Evans, British Commander of the second division during the late Crimea War.[12]

Edy Lacy of Kilmacaneerla (1641). All Kilmacaneerla, near Knockfierna and Ballygrennan, belonged to Edy Lacy at this time: as already stated, he or his father escaped the confiscations of 1585. Part of his property passed to Andrew Brandon, William Thompson, and John Field: some or all of these were but mere agents of the London companies. The rest of Edy's estates went to the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second. Colonel Pierce de Lacy of Bruff was agent of the Duke of York's estates in the County of Limerick shortly after the Restoration. The Duke purchased most of these properties, but they were resold at the Chichester House sales in 1703. As agent to the Duke old Colonel Pierce de Lacy resided at Curragh-Chaise near Adare: it may be noted here that his ancestor of the Desmond period, Sir Hempon Pierce of Bruff, stormed and sacked the castle of Adare in 1600; two years previously he besieged Sir Francis Berkeley for two hundred and forty-seven days in the castle of Askeaton, eventually captured it, and took possession. By way of contrast with the fallen fortunes of the seventeenth-century de Lacys it may be recalled that their great ancestor, Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath, possessed by grant an extent of territory exceeding eight hundred thousand acres! For the events leading up to the famous Chichester House sales the reader is referred to Walpole's *History of the Kingdom of Ireland*, a reliable and unbiassed narrative: an Irish history should also be consulted (Joyce's *Larger History of Ireland;* Mac Manus's *History of Ireland, etc.*)

The Parliament assembled at Chichester House, Dublin, in 1661: the historic old mansion was pulled down in 1728, and next year the first stone of the new Parliament House was laid on the same site by Archbishop Boulter,—the "old" Parliament House at College Green: a court of claims was set up after the restoration for "the Innocents," or dispossed old Irish aristocracy (1663): during the three months of its sitting one hundred and fifty-eight judgments were handed down, of

[11] Supra.

[12] Vide infra.

which nineteen were adjudged "Guilty," the rest "Innocent." The new interests grew alarmed, bogus plots were being "discovered," with the result that King and Parliament were stampeded, and the time for hearing claims reduced to one year. Out of four thousand claims ready for hearing only eight hundred were ultimately disposed of. These dark, —one may say, pitiable—transactions cannot further be entered into here.[13]

David de Lacy of Dunbeirne and La Garthe. Dunbeirne (near La Garthe), late the estate of David de Lacy, passed away in 1641 or so to Andrew Brandon, Lord Kingston, and others: this property of David included the district now named "The Downs." David was proprietor of La Garthe itself in 1641. The castle and lands of that township were surrendered in 1607 to Boyle, Earl of Cork, by Sir John de Lacy-Bellingari, father of David. In 1630–1631, however, Boyle leased the castle, its adjacent lands, and rectorial tithes, to David Fitz-john de Lacy-Bellingari for a period of twenty-one years. This indenture was drawn up on May 19, 1630. The writer is indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Henry Moloney of La Garthe and Adare for a copy of the same:

"An indenture of a lease, dated 19th of May, 1630, from the Rht. Hon. Richard Lord Boyle, Earl of Cork, one of the Lord Justices for the Government of Ireland, to David de Lacy of Ballingarry, County Limerick, Gentleman, for 21 years from the following Easter day, of the impropriate rectorie of Ballingarry, with the Parson's Castle, and all the messuages, buildings, glebe-lands, great and small tythes, and predial tythes, offerings, oblacions, obvencions, alterages, mortuaries, and all other profits, and emoluments, and other the appurtenances to the same belonging, in the said Countie of Lymerick, in as ample a manner as the said David de Lacy, or Thomas Yonge, lately held the same, (excepting and reserving to the said Earl of Cork the advowson, right of patronage and presentation of the vicarage of Ballingarry aforesaid, and all the chief rents and quit rents due to the said Earl in right of the said castle or parsonage), at the yearly rent of seventy-five pounds of good and lawful money of England, pure sylver without mixture, in two equal instalments at Michaelmas and Lady Day, payable at or in the Hall of the Manor House or Castle of Lysmore, in the Countie of Waterford, being the new dwelling house of the said Earl of Corke. . . . . Said Earl of Cork is to pay all the rents reserved to the King upon the said premises. . . . . Said David de Lacy is to hand over the premises in good repair at the end of

[13] See infra, Certificate No. XXI, from "The Roll of Certificates of Adventurers" (i.e., those who subscribed to the war-fund in 1642),—a document which, as it decided the fate of La Garthe, may aptly be named "The Passing of Ballingarry-Lacy."

the lease. He may surrender the premises and lease by giving a year's previous notice, at Easter in any year.

Signed: David de Lacy. (Seal Wanting)

On the dorse is:

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

Dungarvan
Thomas de Lacy
William Cheetle
Nicholas Thurston

"Counterpart of my lease, 19 May, 1631, made to David Lacye, Esq., of the impropriate rectorie of Ballingarry, etc. for XXI years from Easter 1632, at the rent of three score and fifteen pounds sterling, per annum. No. (3). Cork (?) (31)."

The above indenture was originally part of Sir T. Phillips' collection.

The Boyles seem to have been friendly with the de Lacys: the family at Bruff are found presenting hawks and wolfhounds to them at an early period. Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury March 10, 1566: he arrived in Dublin on June 23, 1588; he married at Limerick the Lady Joan Apsley, who died at Mallow in 1599, and was interred at Buttevant. The Boyles (not to be confounded with O'Boyle) were an old Herefordshire family descended from the Norman Humphrey de Buiville. The Earl's second wife was Catherine Fenton, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton. Richard Boyle was knighted in 1603; in 1616 he was created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal: he was Privy Councillor to King James in 1606 for the Province of Munster. On November 29, 1603, as assignee of Sir George Carew, he had a grant of the rectory at La Garthe, the Abbey of Rupe (Hore Abbey), Mothell, Ardnarry, etc. In 1620 he was made Viscount Dungarvan, sat in parliament in 1634, and was Custos Rituloruм in 1642. His four sons fought at the battle of Liscarroll, where one of them was killed. The Earl died and was interred at Youghal, September, 1643. His fifth son was Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Earl of Orrery, and founder of Charleville town (b. 1621; d. 1679). Sir Edmond Fitzgerald seems to have been part owner of Dunbeirne: the Fitzgeralds, especially those of Cleanlish, were at this time intermarried with the de Lacys-Bellingari. The Earl of Orrery, not being an Irish Papist, still held on to his father's grants at La Garthe (1603) in 1666. Lady Joan Boyle, daughter of the first Earl of Cork, "The Great Earl," married George, the sixteenth Earl of Kildare. David de Lacy of La Garthe had a son, David, who was still

living in 1691, and died in the year 1760, being then one hundred and twelve years old! David, senior, was an uncle of Edmond de Lacy of Rathcahill (d. 1691), a matter expressly stated in the latter's will: Edmond of Rathcahill was the grandfather of Marshal Count Peter de Lacy of Russia (d. 1751).

David de Lacy of Athlacca. His estates there, consisting of seven hundred and seven acres, English statute measure, passed away to Charles Ormsby: David was still living there in 1641. He held the castle, mill, and orchard of Athlacca in 1655: he was the last proprietor of the house de Lacy at Athlacca. The de Lacys of that district are said to have presented a valuable communion service to the church there. Not far from Athlacca, and some five miles from Bruff, is Glenogra parish: most of that parish originally consisted of endowments (chantries) connected with the Abbey Church founded by the de Lacys, and which at the Reformation was governed by a prior, and had five amply endowed chantries. That abbey contained tombs of the early de Lacys, Burkes, O'Gradys (Kilballyowen), Fitzgeralds, and others. Near the abbey, on the Commogue River, stand the ruins of Glenogra Castle, raised in the thirteenth century by the de Lacys and Fitzharrises. Later it belonged to the Earl of Desmond who was unsuccessfully besieged there in 1536 by Lord Thurles: the latter, however, captured Lough Gur Castle held by the Earl's Brother.

No doubt the tombs of the de Lacys are still lying amongst the abbey ruins, amongst the debris there, now long since overgrown with weeds and briars: would that some competent person might interest himself in these old ruins, lay bare the ancient tombs, and keep record of the inscriptions they bear!

William de Lacy of La Garthe. He was proprietor of Rylanes, Knight-Street, Klimihill, Clonregan, Ballyneale, Ballyguile, etc.: all these lands passed away to Boone and others. Below is given almost in extenso a copy of a document transcribed from *The Roll of Certificates of Adventurers* (No. XXI), 1666, which marks The Passing of Ballingarry-Lacy, the death-blow to William and David de Lacy's hopes, sign-manual of their own and their children's doom: for the love of their native place, these children of de Lacy,—rather their head and representative,—in exile most of them,—will ever afterwards sign themselves "De Lacy-Bellingari." As the de Lacy Knot ("true lover's knot") unites every Lacy the world over in heart, and mind, and soul, so these children of La Garthe will be bound by ties of affection, not less for being more

tender, to *their* fathers' home,—that sweet tendril of recollection that clings and grows about their name and, becoming part of it, will be their style forevermore,—de Lacy-Bellingari!

"Perche di lor memoria sia"
—DANTE, *Purgatory*, 12: 16.

"Whereas in pursuance of the said acts John Odell, Thomas Boone, and John Gardiner, gentlemen, did exhibit their severall petitions before us His Majesty's said commissioners upon the three and twentieth day of February in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. They the said parties did severally sett forth that they are by the said acts lawfully and rightfully entitled unto severall lands, tenements, hereditaments, in this Kingdom of Ireland in their said severall petitions or schedules, thereunto annexed particularly mentioned and expressed, and therefore, prayed the adjudication of their severall rights and titles and our certificate of the same in order to their passing letters patent under His Majesties great seale of Ireland of and for the same, as by the said acts is directed and appointed, which petition of the said John Odell came to a full hearing and was heard before His Majestyes said commissioners upon Friday, the twenty fourth day of August in the said eighteenth year of the Kynges Majestyes Reigne that now is in the open court at the place commonly called the Kings Inns, Dublin, and the said petition of the said Thomas Boone came to a final hearing and was heard before His Majestyes said commissioners upon Monday the twentieth day of August aforesaid. . . . . And also the petition of the said John Gardiner came to a full hearing and was heard before His Majestyes commissioners upon Thursday the twenty seventh day of September. The next following in open court at the King's Inns aforesaid . . . . upon hearing of all which several petitions upon the proofes, testimonies, and evidences therein, produced before His Majestyes said commissioners it appeared unto this said court that all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments seized, sequestered, and disposed of, distributed, set out, or set apart by reason of, or upon account of the late horrid rebellion or warre which beganne or broke out in the Kingdom of Ireland upon the three and twentieth day of October in the year of Our Lord 1641, and thereby forfeited to and vested in His Majesty according to the true intent and meaning of the said acts, to the intents and uses in and by the said acts, limited, mentioned, and appointed, and upon the hearing of the petition of the said John Odell it further appeared unto this court that the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, next hereafter particularly mentioned and expressed, were allotted, assigned, given, granted, ordered, distributed, disposed, demised, set out, or set apart to the said John Odell or those under whom he claimed, his or their lessee, or lessees, undertenant, or undertenants, it was therefore thereupon adjudged and decreed by this court that the said John Odell is by the said Acts of Parliament lawfully and rightfully intitled unto the said lands tenements and hereditaments next hereafter following (that is to say) Mughery in several parcels, whereof Scrubby, Classhane, and Bannbonn, are parts containing 145a. 2r. and 8p. profitable lands, Irish plantation measure, in Castlepierce als Castleprice 12a. Ir. 8p. profitable lands of like measure in the barony of Orrery and Killmore and County Cork, and all castles, messuages, houses, edifices, buildings, mills, waters,

ways, watercourses, mountains, loughs, bogs, woods, underwoods, and all profits, commodities, emoluments, together with all other rights members and appurtenances to the premises belonging, or in any way appertaining, and that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, are, and by tenor and intent of the said acts of parliament, of right ought to be held and enjoyed by the said John Odell, his heirs, and assigns for ever, in free and common socage, as of His Majestyes Castle of Dublin, under the quitrent and yearly payment of His Majesty his heirs and successors hereafter mentioned, and no other (that is to say) the said John Odell his heirs and assignees shall render and pay the yearly rent of two pounds seven shillings and eleven pence farthing,—and upon hearing the petitions of the said Thomas Boone and John Gardiner it further appeared unto the court that the lands tenements and hereditaments mentioned were allotted, assigned, given, granted, ordered, distributed, disposed, demised, set out or set apart unto the said Thomas Boone and John Gardiner, or unto those under whom they severally claimed for their general and respective adventurers for money *bona fide* paid for lands forfeited in Ireland in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, and were upon the seventh day of May in the said year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and nine, in the actual seizin, possession, or occupation, of the said Thomas Boone and John Gardiner, or those under whom they severeally claimed, their several or respective lessee, or lessees, undertenant, or undertenants. It was therefore, thereupon, adjudged and decreed by this court that the said Thomas Boone is by the said Acts of Parliament lawfully and rightfully intituled unto the lands and hereditaments next hereafter following (that is to say) in the south part of Bealldorogie als Ballydarogy sixty four acres one rood and fourteen perches profitable lands Irish plantation measure, Reylanes als Ballingarry and Clone-temple contayning one hundred and sixty two acres and two roods profitable lands of like measure, Cloneregan and Ffarrantancklin contayning one hundred and seventy foure acres profitable lands of the like measure, Ballyneal— contayning one hundred and thirty three acres profitable lands of like measure, Killmihill contayning one hundred and two acres of profitable lands of like measure, Ballyteigmill als Ballygelitagle—contayning two hundred and forty nine acres profitable lands of like measure. In the west part of Ballyroe, Ballyfernis als Ballyferris, Woodstock and Cahirenessa, als Cahirnassa contayning together one hundred and fifty two acres and thirty two perches, profitable lands of like measure, which said lands and premises last mentioned are lying and being in the barony of Conneloe and County of Lymerick. And all castles, messuages, houses, edifices, buildings, mills, ways, waters, watercourses, mountains, loughs, boggs, woods, underwoods, all profits, commodities, and emoluments, together with all and singular other the rights, members and appurtenances, to the same premises, or any part thereof belonging, and that all and singular the last mentioned lands tenements and hereditaments with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, are and by tenor and intent of the said Acts of Parliament of right ought to be held and enjoyed by the said Thomas Boone his heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common socage, as of His Majestyes Castle of Dublin, under the quitrent and yearly payment to His Majesty his heirs and successors, hereafter mentioned, and noe other (that is to say) that the said Thomas Boone his heirs and assignees shall render and pay for all

the lands tenements and hereditaments to him adjudged as aforesaid, contayning altogether one thousand six hundred and seventy nine acres, three roods and twelve perches, English statute measure, the yearly rent of payment of fifteen pounds fourteen shillings and eleven pence halfpenny the which said yearly rent or payment is also to be made and paid at the receipt of His Majestyes Exchequer in Dublin at the two most usual feasts or tearmes of the year by even and equal portions (that is to say) at the feast of St. Michaell the Archangele and the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary. And it was also adjudged and decreed that the said John Gardiner is by the said acts of parliament lawfully and rightfully entituled unto the lands tenements and hereditaments hereafter following (that is to say) the south-west part of the lands of Ballymackerrye next under the foote of the Greate Mountaine contayning forty one acres and fifteen perches profitable land Irish plantation measure part of Ffyndglasse, als Ffineglacye ("i.e. de Lacy's Woods"), contiguous to Ballymackerrye aforesaid being thirty two acres three roods and thirty six perches profitable lands of like measure, and in Ballymackerrye and Ffyndglasse aforesaid ninety acres unprofitable lands, lying and being in the barony of Connelloe and County of Lymerick aforesaid, and that the said last mentioned lands tenements and hereditaments aforesaid together with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenences are and by the tenor and intent of the said Acts of Parliament of right ought to be held and enjoyed by the said John Gardiner his heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common socage as of His Majestyes Castle of Dublin, under the quitrent and yearly payment to His Majesty his heirs and successors hereafter mentioned and noe other, (that is to say) that the said John Gardiner his heirs and assignes shall render and pay for the lands tenements and hereditaments to him adjudged as aforesaid, contayning one hundred and nineteen acres three roods and thirty seaven perches, English statute measure, yearly rent or payment of one pound two shillings and six pence, the which said yearly rent or payment is to be made and payd at the receipt of His Majestyes Exchequer in Dublin at the two most usual feasts or tearmes of the yeare (that is to say) the feast of St. Michaell and the Archangell and the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary by even and equal portions. And this our judgment and decree we doe hereby certifie unto his grace James Duke of Ormonde Lord Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governor of Ireland and to his Grace Michaell Lord Archbishopp of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and to His Majestyes Court of Exchequer there to the end that effectual letters patents under His Majestyes greate seale of Ireland may be forthwith granted to the said John Odell and his heirs and assignes for ever, and as to the premises hereby adjudged to the said Thomas Boone the final settlement and confirmation thereof with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Boone and his heires and assignes for ever ("The present document does not show any title in John Odell to Ballingarry; but later such title arises as assignee from Boone'). And as to the premises hereby adjudged to the said John Gardiner for the finall settlement and confirmation thereof with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, unto the said John Gardiner his heires and assignes to the only proper use and behoofe of him the said John Gardiner his heires and assignes for ever, pursuant to this our judgement decree and certificate according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act of Settlement and of the said Explanatory Act. Given under our hands and seales this eighth day

of March in the nineteenth yeare of the King's Majestyes Reigne that now is Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and sixty and six.

Edward Smythe.
Edward Dering.
Winston Churchill.
Edward Cooke."[14]

In the above document it will be noted how studiously the names of the ancient proprietors are omitted; that was a deliberate policy on the part of the Cromwellian Grantees,[15] and was continued down to recent times; the descendants of the old proprietors must not know where their patrimonies lay. The Culloms had acquired proprietory rights since the Desmond confiscations. The Boyles were henceforth on the ascendant; but de Lacy-Bellingari was,—no more![16]

The Seigniory of "Knockbillingsley" passed into the hands of Sir John Dowdall of Kilfinny, son of Sir John and grandson of Sir William; Sir Hardress Waller, defender of Castletownwaller, married a daughter of Sir John Dowdall of Kilfinny, and their second daughter married Sir William Petty. Sir John Pigott of Dysert, County Leix, son of John who was granted that place in 1562, had a fourth son, William, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Dowdall and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell of Rathkeale: she was the famed defender of Kilfinny Castle in 1646. This place was held up to 1718 by their great-grandson who died without issue in that year: the Dowdalls later lived in the neighbourhood of Ballingrane, near Rathkeale. It was at Rathkeale, on February 2, 1628, that Thomas de Lacy attended and signed the inquisition concerning the possessions and heirs of Tigue M'Morrough M'Brien. The Leo family of Fedamore and Tullavin, some of whom

[14] The original preserved in Public Record Office, Dublin. See also fiant No 6123 to Trinity College: also Roll XXV. 33, for certificate granted to Andrew Brandon, Stint, and Clarke, on behalf of the Vintner's Society of London; it decides the fate of Edmond Sheehy's lands, Castle Crom and its lands in Ballinarouga, etc., Dunbeirne of David de Lacy's lands, Kilmacaneerla, Ballykennedy, Ballybogane, Ballycoleman, Kilmurry, Feenagh, Gorthmore, Castletown-Mac-Eniry, etc.

[15] Cf. destruction of report of Chichester sales.

[16] Vide Walpole, pages 274–5, 285–91, etc. Cf. fiants 5998, 6029, 6117 (cf. this grant to George Isham: might it account for the Wexford de Lacys?), 5964 (Adare), 5950 (Kilerush, etc.), 5973, 5912, 5803, 5517, 4925 (to Daniel Kelly, betrayer of the Desmond), 5032, 5043 (Seigniory of "Denny-Vale"), 5052 (Seigniory of "Mylott," to George Thornton, Dunaman, etc.), 5066, 5078 (Seigniory of "Mount Trenchard"), 5171 (Seigniory of "Knockbyllingslye"), 5242, 5282 (Glenogra), 5312, 5313, 5330, 5363, 5474, 5781, 5548, 5586, 5683, 5777, 5781, 5782, (Henry Ughtred).

Lady Dowdall chased across the River Maigue, seem to derive from County Meath, and more ultimately from Bromiard in Herefordshire, a manor of Roger de Lacy in 1086. The Sarsfields, of whom was the renowned defender of Limerick, General Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, derive from Herefordshire also: amongst Roger de Lacy's lands mentioned in the *Doomsday Book* is "Sarnesfield," the ancient home of that illustrious family. The castle and lands of Amogan, near Croagh, belonging to Edmond the son of Maurice Sarsfield, passed away to Billingsley in 1585: King James II is traditionally said to have slept one night in that castle after his defeat at the Boyne. From Croagh also derive the Purcell family of which was the celebrated Confederate commander, General Purcell. The present representatives of the Pigotts in County Limerick are Mrs. Pigott and her daughter, Rita, of Croagh; the unselfish patriotism of these ladies is well known.

Walter de Lacy, Enniscorthy (Wexford). Walter succeeded William Moore as constable of Enniscorthy Castle in 1637: conforming to the Roman Catholic faith he later aligned himself with the rebels, and delivered up the castle to Sir Morgan Kavanagh at Christmas, 1641. In 1643 Pierce Butler summoned the castle, then kept by Walter de Lacy, servant to Sir H. Wallop, and took it. The following is an excerpt taken from a letter written from the Queen to the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, July 26, 1591: "We hope that you have according to our former directions caused the Forte of Duncannon to be furnished." Her Majesty sends five hundred pounds for the completion of the works and, referring to the forts of Waterford and Duncannon, states that "amongst other reports made by Sir John Perrott of Dublin, one Lacy, a traitor, confessed that a plat of these forts was had into Spaine." In a deposition made by George Charleton of Gorey, dated January 24, 1641–1642, it is recorded that Walter de Lacy "delivered Enniscorthy castle to Sir Morgan Kavanagh, County Carlow, Knight, a grand rebel."

Without giving his authority the late Sir William Beetham states that the Leinster de Lacys derive from a certain William de Lacy who lived about 1370: Sir William's de Lacy pedigrees are so extremely confused as to be of little value. It is much more likely that these Leinster de Lacys derive from Rathwyre, a House that was almost wiped out because of its steady adhesion to the Bruces. Sirs Walter, Robert, and Aumar de Lacy, brothers all, and deriving from the household at Rathwyre, are mentioned in the records as having followed the fortunes of the Royal Bruce. The fate that overtook them may be imagined from the follow-

ing entry to be found amongst the Carew manuscripts in the Book of Howth: under the year 1318 it is recorded that "John de Lacy was taken from Dublin Castle to Trim and condemned to death by poison; he was of Bruce's army." Carew also states that Sir Athony de Lacy (de Lucy?) came into Ireland as Lord Chief Justice in June, 1331. Many highly respected de Lacy families still reside in Wexford County, especially in the neighbourhoods of Enniscorthy and New Ross: Of these were the brothers Michael and Laurence de Lacy so prominently identified with the late Irish Insurrection: the former was closely connected with the Technical Institute, Limerick City, some years ago.

List of de Lacy Wills. The following is a list of the eighteenth century de Lacys and others referred to in the *Index of Prerogative Wills*, Ireland: Andrew Lacy, 1735, Dublin; Francis de Lacy, 1766, gentleman, Dublin; Michael Lacy, 1742, Dublin; Nicholas Lacy, 1804, Dublin; David de Lacy, gentleman, Fortmoy, County Tipperary, 1802; Margareth de Lacy, Limerick City, 1806, widow; Maria de Lacy, alias Comerford, relict of Captain John de Lacy, County Limerick, 1733; Patrick de Lacy, Rathcahill, County Limerick, 1741, gentleman; Patrick de Lacy, Newport, County Tipperary, 1786, surveyor; William de Lacy, Lissurelin, County Limerick, 1750, gentleman; John Ankettle, Newcastle-West, County Limerick, 1762, gentleman; Sir Andrew Aylmer, Balrath, County Meath, 1755, Baronet; James Browne, Ballylahane, County Limerick, 1795, gentleman; Thomas Browne, Esq., Hospital, County Limerick, 1663, gentleman; Michael de Lacy, Ballinderry, County Meath, 1735, gentleman farmer; Thomas Browne, Hospital, County Limerick, 1686, gentlemen; James Fuller Harnett, Aghamore, 1794, gentleman; Sir Standish Hartstonge, Bruff, 1751, Baronet; Laurence Lacy, 1774, Dublin; Margery Lacy, widow, 1778, Dublin; Maurice de Lacy, Ballinderry, Meath, 1739, gentleman; Murtagh Lacy, 1781, Dublin; Peter de Lacy, Dublin, 1791, gentleman; Richard de Lacy, 1753, Dublin; Samuel Lacy, 1753, Dublin; Susanne Lacy and Thomas Cohill, 1773; William de Lacy and Anna Allsebrook, 1771; Edward de Lacy, Kilpoole, County Wicklow, 1748, farmer; Elizabeth Lacy, County Wicklow, 1775, Widow; Hugh de Lacy, Ballynebroky, County Wicklow, 1710, farmer; Hugh de Lacy, Grana, Killowagh, County Wicklow, 1638, yeoman; John Lacy, 1750, Dublin.

The de Lacys of Dublin derive from various families of the name throughout Meath, Wexford, Limerick, Tipperary, etc. A few families, just, of the Wicklow de Lacys still reside in that beautiful county: in

the United States, J. C. Lacy, Smithwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and his immediate family, derives from that branch of the House de Lacy. Amongst those whose properties were disposed of at the Chichester House Sales were Colonel de Lacy of Kilmallock, and Simon de Lacy of Ferns, County Wexford.

De Lacy Westmeath and Roscommon

Thomas de Lacy of Balrath, County Westmeath, and of the Barony and County Roscommon. In connection with the Chichester House Sales (Court of Claims, February 13, 1663; sales, ca. 1702) Patrick de Lacy preferred his claims as being the second son of this Thomas de Lacy, the elder, as well as on behalf of Thomas de Lacy, the younger, Bartholomen de Lacy, Francis de Lacy and Mark de Lacy, younger sons of said Thomas the elder, all of whom were entitled to estates tail under family settlements of 1674, confirmed by the will of claimants' grandfather, Walter de Lacy, in 1685. Their petition was dismissed, as well as a claim from Edward de Lacy for a distinct estate tail in the Roscommon land of the said Thomas de Lacy the elder. At this period and long subsequently family settlements and marriage arrangements were often considered sufficiently binding to obviate the necessity of having a will registered. Those properties were sold in 1703 to Samuel Massey, M.D., of Dublin. As to that family, some of whom were settled at Glenwilliam near La Garthe; they derive from Hamon de Massey of Cheshire, Governor of Windsor about 1100. General Hugh Massey settled at Duntrileague after the war of 1646 (ca. 1651). His great-grandsons were Hugh, first Baron Massey, and General Eyre Massey, first Baron Clarina. Their power in County Limerick was exercised in a most arbitrary manner, and some were of those who bartered the liberties of their country in 1800. It must be said, however, that the Masseys of Glenwilliam, unlike other advenae, respected and were most friendly with the later de Lacys of that locality, and George Massey of Glenwilliam Castle was appointed the "Guardian at home" of George Pierce de Lacy's children of Lacy-Town, British Guiana (d. 1821). There are now, apparently, no lawful male descendants of this George Massey resident at La Garthe, as his only son, the Hon. George Massey, died in 1794; his sister married a gentleman named Griffin of Kilbeg, who was of the Alta Villa family and so kinsman to the poet of Fairy Lawn, Gerald Griffin; his widow and daughter married gentlemen named Power. One of these Masseys married Miss Maria A. Neville,

sister to John Neville, who was himself married into the Cox family of Ballyneale, and whose nephews, Dr. Neville of Dublin and Mr. Neville, B.E., British India, were the munificent donors to the parish church at La Garthe of some very beautiful memorial stained glass windows.

De Lacy Cavan, Westmeath, and Albany, New York, United States. The Rev. Patrick de Lacy, deceased, formerly chaplain of Killann, Baileborough, County Cavan (b. 1891; d. 1924), the writer's esteemed friend and class-fellow, belonged to that branch of the House de Lacy. The Very Rev. Hugh Canon de Lacy, revered pastor of Killina (Blacklion, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh) in 1874, was directly descended from Walter de Lacy, supra, who drew up his last will in 1685. Canon Hugh was born about 1804 at Belturbet, County Cavan, diocese of Kilmore: his brother was William de Lacy, Esq., of the same township. William married the Lady Catherine Murray who outlived her husband, and coming with her children into the United States settled at Albany, New York, where she died in 1876. Their children were: Hugh, Peter, Anne, Jane, Mary, and Alice de Lacy. One of these ladies married the late Mr. Kiernan, of whom is the present representative of that family at Albany, Peter de Lacy-Kiernan, Esq., Arkay Building and Lake George, whose wife, the Lady Carroll Gurrin of Montreal, Canada, derives from historic Aherlow in Limerick. The members of that cultured family are of the writers esteemed friends; he takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the sympathy and encouragement they have evinced in the progress of these memoirs. He hopes that in affording an opportunity of "visiting the mosuleums of their ancestors" the traditions of the illustrious dead shall rest upon them and pass as an inspiration to posterity!

The older generation at Blacklion have by no means forgotten the good Canon Hugh, and tradition is not silent as regards his sense of humour. It is related that the reverend gentleman had been a noted preacher in his time; that before he arrived at Killina the parishioners were eagerly looking forward to his advent; their late beloved pastor had been notable for forensic silence!—he never once preached a sermon to the good parishioners; perhaps there was no necessity. On his very first appearance Canon Hugh delivered such a sermon as might have done justice to a Bossuet; the people were rejoiced and congratulated themselves in having a pastor whose abilities were well in keeping with his great reputation. They never have forgotten that sermon: Canon Hugh, during the many years of his pastorate there, preached an instalment of it each recurring Sunday!

Doctor Richard de Lacy, Bishop of Middlesborough (England). He is described as being the son of Richard de Lacy, Esq., of Navan, County Meath, where he was born on January 16, 1841. Educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and at Rome, he was ordained by Cardinal Patrizzi in 1867 (December 21) and was curate at St. Patrick's Church, Bradford, till August, 1872, at which time he was moved to St. Mary's Parish, Middlesborough: here under his personal supervision was erected the Minster Church of St. Mary's. Dr. Lacy was consecrated Bishop of that diocese in 1879 (December 11) by Dr. Manning. The well-beloved Bishop of Middlesborough is now, owing to old age and advancing infirmities, retired from active participation in the work of that diocese; he is the second oldest prelate of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Bishop Richard's family evidently derives from the de Lacys of Balrath, perhaps from that Walter de Lacy of Westmeath who passed patent in 1668 for one hundred and sixty-eight acres in that county: some of his more immediate ancestors are recorded amongst the list of de Lacy wills.[17]

Judge William Henry de Lacy. Distinguished associate professor of Common Law at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and associate examiner at the United States' Patent Office. The writer understands that his family derives from the County of Kerry, Ireland. The humane and far-reaching work of this learned judge in the Juvenile Courts is well known, his motto being: "make men and not turn out criminals." Educated at St. John's College he graduated from Georgetown University. Amidst a varied career he has found time for other humanitarian work, viz., "the rendering of first aid to injured homes."

Some Identifications. Comparing the Beetham manuscript with the above list some of the Desmond and Confederate de Lacys may be easily identified with persons mentioned in Sir William Beetham's sketch-pedigree. Thus, Ellen Lacy Fitzgerald of 1641 is undoubtedly that Lady Ellen, daughter of Thomas de Lacy and the Lady Catherine Mac Carthy (b. Lacy), who married James Fitzgerald of Pallice, Kilmeedy, County Limerick (Cleanlis family): her father, Thomas, is styled of Bruree and Athlacca, and was nephew to Edmond de Lacy of Athlacca who succeeded him in default of heirs male. Edmond is clearly Edy Lacy, senior, of Bruree, who is referred to so often in the fiants; he married Lady Helen Fitzmaurice, daughter of Thomas Fitzmaurice, Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, and had a son, Edmond, who married, according to

[17] Supra.

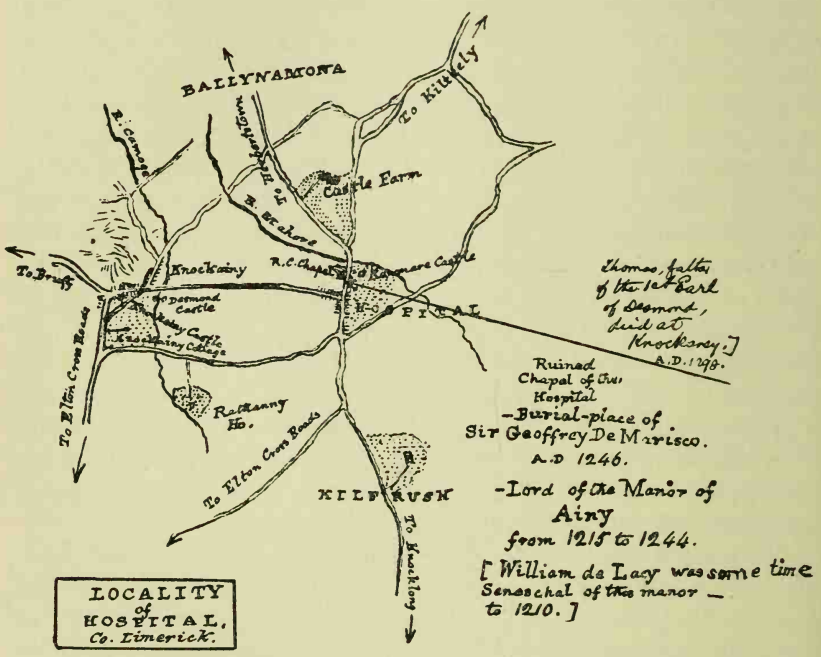
the manuscript, Winnifred Kennedy: surely the latter is no other than that Edy Lacy of 1641 who beseiged Kilfinny castle. It has already been recorded that William de Lacy's second wife was Helen, daughter of Edward Fitzgibbon, the White Knight (his first wife was Lady Carroll): his son of her was Edmond de Lacy who married Lady Mary Fitzgibbon, daughter of Edmond of Ballynahinch, County Limerick, and still living in 1590: his second son of her was James de Lacy who married another Lady Mary Fitzgibbon, sister of his brother David's wife: they had a son, also James, whose wife was Lady Helen Fitzgerald. In the Vienna pedigrees, drawn up at the instance of Field Marshal Francis Maurice Joseph Count de Lacy, Lady Helen Fitzgerald is styled "Countess of Desmond": the same pedigrees, however, give Robert de Lacy-Bellingari as being the father of James above, though it is likely that there were some generations, not recorded in the Marshal's family tree, intervening between Robert and James. Robert de Lacy of the confiscations has already been referred to in this work. John de Lacy, son of James and the Countess Helen of Desmond, married the Lady Joan, or Johanna de Barry of Arragh: Beetham states that she married, secondly, Thomas Mac Eniry. The Vienna pedigrees agree with the Beetham manuscript in stating that Field Marshal Peter Count de Lacy of Russia was the grandson of this John de Lacy and his wife, the Lady Joan de Barry ("Johanna de Macberi"). Many of the difficulties that suggest themselves anent the later de Lacy genealogies will ultimately be resolved, for it seems pretty evident that a considerable number of these Lacys were twice married.

Edmond de Lacy. Styled "Old Edmond de Lacy of Rathcahill." His wife was the Lady Joan Ruttledge, daughter of Lieutenant Ruttledge and the Lady Raleigh of Raleighstown: Edmond is evidently to be identified with Edmond Oge de Lacy of the confiscation period, at which time he was proprietor of Ballyclogh near Askeaton. His mother-in-law was the seventh daughter of John Browne, Master of Awney (Knockaney), and Katherine O'Ryan of Solohead, County, Tipperary.

As to the Ruttledge family; they seemingly derive from Ferns in the County Wexford: on the other hand the Raleighs (*recte*, Rawley: not to be confounded with the family of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh) are amongst the oldest families settled on the plains of Limerick, being well in evidence there so early as 1222. In 1587 Sir E. Fitton was granted the head rent of James Raleigh of Raleighstown: the head rent of the same was granted to Nicholas Howard in 1607. Richard Raleigh of

that place was pardoned in 1600. Some members of that ancient family were distinguished soldiers in the Continental armies, e.g., "Messire Michel Raleigh de la famille de Raleighstown," Knight of the Order of St. Louis, who died in 1732 aged seventy-six years.

The Brownes of Knockmany, Camas, and Montany. The celebrated ancestor of this illustrious house was John Browne of Knockmunihie (Knockmaney), near Hospital in the County Limerick. A zealous supporter of the Earl Gerald of Desmond he was slain in the



historic Glen of Aherlow in the year 1582: one whole Act attaints himself, his friends, and devoted followers:[18] and they have hidden his castle away, so that with much difficulty can anyone at a distance discover now where John Browne of Knockmany must have dwelt, for some time at all events, in peace and happiness. Most likely the ancient seat lay immediately north of Hospital, at the Castle Farm there, where a fine remainder of ancient trees still witness to the erstwhile sylvan splendours of the place. Poets (Carleton, Mac Carthy) have sung of Knock-

[18] Cf. fiant No. 5032, to Edward Fitton, Knight, Seigniory of "Goldesworth."

many, not this perhaps, but one may accept the title of their stanzas in saying that the memory of John Browne, and of Ellen Browne who remained after him for some little time there, a woman of sorrows, draws from one, in the sombre light of those buried years which Hospital scarcely remembers now, "A sigh for Knockmunihie." The Billingsleys, the Fittons, the Carters, the Ughtreds, the Stroudes, the Annaleys, the Bestons, the Bostocks, Trenchards, Bouchiers, Mainwarings, etc.,—the gentle Edmond Spenser, the venturous Walter Raleigh amongst them,—all come on the scene, all flock to the feast made ready by fire, sword, and famine! The son of this John Browne was Ulic Browne of Camas and Knockmany to whom his wife, the Lady Margery Madden (one-time wife to de Burgh of Dromkeen,—"An Tighearna Labanagh,"—of whom was the Rev. William de Burgh of Newcastle-west), bore John Browne, Master of Awney, who married Katherine O'Ryan, daughter of Dermot O'Ryan of Sullaghode, Master of the Rolls: of this marriage were ten daughters, of whom some were: Anabella, Joanna, Margareth, Ellinor, Elizabeth and Katherine Browne. These ladies married: Annabella, first, William Apsley, and secondly, Captain Thomas Spring (first of his name in Kerry and ancestor of Lord Monteagle); Joanna, Maurice Hurley (father of Sir Thomas Hurley of Knocklong whose wife was Grisell Hogan); Elizabeth, Gerald Fitzgibbon of Ardskein, County Cork, loyal adherent of the Desmond; Margareth, Donogh Mac Graith ("Donogh na Traghligh"); Ellinor, Fitzgerald of Caherass near Croom; Katherine, Thomas Russell of Shannon Park, near Cork; the seventh daughter married Raleigh, and their daughter (Ruttledge) was the mother of Joan Ruttledge, Edmond de Lacy's wife; the eight daughter married Fitzgibbon of Ballinleena, near Kilmore, La Garthe, of whom was a daughter married to Baggott, father of Councillor John Baggott, James, and William (by his wife, Julia Power, daughter of Sir William Power of Kilbolane). James's children were: councillor John Baggott, Junior, Peter, and William: of these William, by Lady Fitton of Knockaney, had three sons, James, John, and Edward Baggott, the last two being killed at the Battle of Aughrim: James in right of his mother had claims to the Lands of Awney but was bought off by Councillor Fitzgerald. Katherine Fitzgibbon, another daughter of the House at Ballinleena (or Kilmore) was the grandmother of Henry Supple of Criggane. It is of note that Robert de Lacy-Bellingari had to wife the Lady Mary Fitzgibbon, also of Kilmore, and evidently a kinswoman of the above ladies. The ninth daughter of John Browne and Katherine O'Ryan married

Mr. Cushin (Cashin) of County Cork, one of whose daughters was the mother of Mr. Nagle of Monanimy, and another the mother of James Raleigh, father of Walter Raleigh the Councillor. The tenth daughter of John Browne married Butler of Knockgraffan, County Tipperary. A sister of Captain Thomas Spring[19] was the wife of Major John Odell's (La Garthe) grandfather; Major John's own wife being Elizabeth Kane: of their children, John was the husband of Lady Constance Fitzmaurice; William married Anne Hunt (whose son, John, married Frances Massey of Macroom); Judith married Captain Charles Conyers of Castletown-Mac Eniry; Mary Odell married Captain Thomas Browne of whom was Lieutenant Thomas Browne; Grissell married Henry Graydon of Elverstone near Dublin, of whom their daughter, Mary, became the wife of Thomas Browne, Lieutenant; Jane married Major Nicholas Mouncton of Kilmore, of whom a daughter, Catherine, was the wife of Lieutenant Joseph Standish of Frankfort (1735), of whom was Faith Standish (John, Michael, Jane and Mary), wife of Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow.

Reverting to Anabella Browne, daughter of John and Katherine; she had two daughters by her first marriage, with William Apsley, viz., Mary and Joan Apsley: Mary married Sir Thomas Browne of Hospital, son of Sir Nicholas Browne of Ross, ancestor to the present Viscount Kenmare (1733), and had issue, Sirs John and Thomas Browne, also Thomasine, Annabel, Anne, Mary, and Alice. Sir John married Barbara Boyle, daughter of the Bishop of Cork and niece of the first Earl of Cork, who as a widow afterwards married Sir Richard King. His only daughter was Elizabeth Browne, wife of Captain Thomas Browne (son of the first Sir Valentine Browne by his second wife, Juliana, daughter of Cormac Mac Carthy, Lord Muskerry, by Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Donogh, Earl of Thomond), of whom were Ellen, Elizabeth, and Celina Browne; the Lady Ellen was wife to Nicholas Browne, son to the second Sir Valentine Browne, in 1689 created by King James Lord Viscount Kenmare, who had married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Plunkett, brother of the Earl of Fingall: of these were Valentine Browne (1733), Jane, Elizabeth, Margareth, and Frances Browne: Valentine, Lord Kenmare, of Hanora, daughter of Thomas Butler of Kilcash (grandson of Richard, only brother of James first Duke of Ormond), and his wife Margaret Viscountess Iveagh (daughter of William Burke, Earl of Clanrickarde) had issue in 1733 a son, Valentine, and a daughter, Helen

[19] Supra.

Browne. Frances Browne, fourth daughter of Nicholas and Ellen, married Edward Herbert of Kilcow, County Kerry, of whom Thomas, Edward, Nicholas, Agnes, Helen, Frances, Elizabeth, Arabella, and Thomasine Herbert. Annabella, eldest or second daughter of Thomas Browne and Mary Apsley, married James Goolde, proprietor of Ballybricken, County Limerick: of them was Mary Goolde who married Sir George Ingoldsby at the Restoration: their son, Richard Ingoldsby, was Lord Justice and Lieutenant General of the Irish Forces in Queen Anne's Reign. Mary Ingoldsby, eldest daughter of Sir George and Mary, married Simon Purdon of Tinnerana, Clare.

It will be seen from the above outline of the early family tree of the Brownes that the folk at Knockmany were many times intermarried with their namesakes, though a distinct race, the Brownes, Earls of Kenmare: the latter family still happily survives in full possession of the ancient estates and honours, distinguished through the centuries for disinterested service and devotion to Ireland. Like the de Lacys they were intermarried in later times with the Ankettles of Farrihy, one of the oldest and best beloved families of Munster. The following excerpt taken from the parish registers of St. Mary's, Limerick, is significant in more ways than one: "11th of April 1753, Rev. John Creagh baptised Richard, the son of Richard Ankettle and Mary Bouchier, the sponsor being Valentine Browne, vice Comes de Kilmare." The renowned Marshals and Generals Browne (von Brün) of the Continental armies descend from Ulic and John Browne abovementioned:[20] Occasion will be taken in this work to record many notices of the later Brownes of that family, the illustrious children of Knockmany and Camas, as also to make reference to many families referred to in the above outline.

The founder of the Bourchier family in Ireland was Sir George Bourchier who commanded at Kilmallock in 1571: they appear in 1316 when John Bourchier (Boussers, Boursiers, etc.) was warranted to hold assizes in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; he was later Lord Chancellor of England. Hospital and adjoining lands were granted to Sir Valentine Browne by Elizabeth: his wife was daughter and heiress of William Apsley, and granddaughter of John Browne of Awney. In 1583 Thomas and John Browne held Camas Castle in Grean. Ulic Browne surrendered Knockaney Castle in 1598 to the Sugane Earl.

Edmond de Lacy. Styled of Bathcahill and Cunniger in Lismakeery,

[20] Vide Camas Pedigrees, No. 1154, now in custody, for their descent in detail from Ulic and John Browne.

—Fitzedmond, Fitzjohn of La Garthe (1585), Fitzjames, Fitzrobert, Fitzwilliam, etc. Each and every one of the pedigrees is hopelessly confused,—and confusing,—in the treatment of Edmond de Lacy, senior, his brethren, and immediate descendants: for that reason it is necessary to set the matter right once for all. The senior Edward de Lacy was, with David and William de Lacy of La Garthe, the son of Sir John de Lacy, proprietor of Ballingarry-Lacy and Lismakeery in 1585. Edmond senior inherited Cunniger in Lismakeery: he it was who contributed towards the making of the St. Mary's Chalice, a fact recorded round the foot of the same. As already stated portion of Sir John de Lacy's lands at La Garthe was regranted to his son William: David on the other hand became a free tenant in Dowdall's Seigniory:[21] the devolution of "Knocksbillingsley" may be briefly summarised as follows: It soon found its way into the hands of Sir John Dowdall of Kilfinny, son of Sir John and grandson of Sir William Dowdall. Sir John of Kilfinny had five daughters, co-heiresses: of these Anne, the eldest, married John Southwell of Rathkeale, Esq.; the second married Waller of Castletown; the third, Roche of Fermoy; the fourth, Casey of Rathcannon; the fifth, Dowdall. He made a settlement of his estate in 1623, and in 1638 the Manor of Knocksbillingsley, or Mountsouthwell, was confirmed to said John Southwell (Sewell) and Anne, his wife. William de Lacy confiscated under Cromwell but did not take possession of the lands offered him in Connaught: his son was Thomas de Lacy who in 1630 witnessed his Uncle David's lease, and his daughter was evidently the Lady Joan or Jeanne de Lacy who married into the Day-Stokes's family of Mounthawk, Tralee, and whose descendant was allied with the house of Montrose in Scotland. David de Lacy of the lease had a son, also David, to whom in his will Edmond de Lacy, junior,[22] left his estate at Rathcahill in 1691: Edmond refers to David in that instrument as "David, my Uncle David Lacy's son of Ballingarry." David de Lacy, son of David, had at least one son, apparently, John de Lacy of Ballingarry, where he still resided in 1709: in the course of that year John de Lacy of Ballingarry together with Captain John Purdon of Cullogh near Castleconnell were the witnesses and executors of their brother-in-law's last will, John Burke of Cahermoyle; their wives were the sisters Hurley of Knocklong. The children of John de Lacy-Bellingari were Pierce, John, Edmond, and Margareth, wife of Captain Owen Mac Carthy: Pierce

[21] Fiant No. 5171.

[22] Supra.

who became a tenant to Courtenay at Dromadda, Athea, was Bishop Robert's father. John was the father (by the Lady Maria Comerford) of Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., of La Garthe, Francis de Lacy-Bellingari, and William General Count de Lacy-Bellingari of Austria. The children of Francis were George de Lacy-Bellingari of Lacy-Town, Demerara, and the Lady Mary de Lacy-Bellingari of La Garthe: George's children by his wife, the Lady Charlotte de Florimont, were Charles Edy Lacy, B. L., and the Lady Maria Charlotte de Lacy; the only child of the Lady Mary de Lacy of La Garthe was the Lady Jeanne or Joan de Hoare who married John Norton, Esq., of Ballysteen, and whose son was Maurice de Lacy-Norton (Naughton), de Lacy-Bellingari.

Reverting to Edmond de Lacy, junior;[23] Edmond's wife was the Lady Alice Conway, widow of Patrick Dowdall, "The Great Dowdall," by whom his children were Edmond, Patrick, Honora, and Elizabeth de Lacy: Edmond settled at Rathcahill and Monagea about 1677. His son, Edmond Peter, was the father of the renowned soldier, Marshal Count Peter de Lacy of Poland and Russia. Patrick married Lady Lucy Ankettle of Farrihy, near Dromcollogher, of whom was Edmond de Lacy of Miltown, ancestor of Sir George de Lacy-Evans, General-in-Chief of the British Forces in the late Crimean War; William de Lacy, who lived at Lissurland near Rathcahill, his children being William and Lucy de Lacy. William died, and his sister having married her cousin, Ulysses Browne, the Rathcahill property passed to the Brownes. Ulysses Browne had two sons, Ruttledge and William, also two daughters: Ruttledge married Mac Fineen Duff O'Sullivan of Derreen near Kenmare, and had a daughter married to Peter Mac Sweeny who inherited Derreen, and who was her cousin. Peter was evicted from Derreen by Lord Lansdowne, the place being now used by his Lordship as a summer residence: Peter's present descendant at Derreen is Mrs. Keogh, his granddaughter to be accurate, living in humble but honourable circumstance beside the old estate at Derreen,—last of the Brownes. Her grandfather, Peter, also lost the Rathcahill property, as the Courtenay of the day recognised the undertenants as tenants, on the expiration of Peter's lease.

As to William Browne, son of Ulysses (or Ulic) and the Lady Lucy de Lacy; he died unmarried in 1830: one of his sisters married Fitton of County Cork, and the other died unmarried. Patrick de Lacy, brother

[23] Supra.

of Edmond and William de Lacy, children of Patrick, senior, and Lady Lucy Anketell, married Lady Mary Herbert of Templeglantan and resided at Killacullen, Tournafulla Parish, formerly in Killeedy: he was the father of General Maurice de Lacy, Governor of Grodno: he it was, and not Marshal Count Peter of Russia, that was born at Killeedy. The Lady Alice Conway had by her first husband, Patrick Dowdall, five children, viz., John, Catherine, Susanna, Bridget, and Helen Dowdall. The Lady Alice was the daughter of Edward Conway of Conway Castle and Catherine Reeves, daugher of James Reeves (son of Sir Robert Reeves and Dorothy Touchet, daughter of Lord Audley, father of the first Earl of Castlehaven): the Lady Alice's sister was the Lady Avis Conway who was the mother of John Blennerhassett, compiler of the Blennerhassett Pedigrees (1580–1736), which have been of incalculable value in the preparation of this work. John Blennerhassett was a contemporary of Edmond de Lacy, his Aunt's second husband. Edmond's step-children married respectively, Katherine to Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow, near La Garthe, Susanna to ——, Bridget to Simon Leigh of Cappagh, and Ellen to John Leigh: their brother, John Dowdall, an eminent lawyer practising in London, was also a gentleman of estate in Limerick and Kerry: he was still unmarried in 1733.

The children of Patrick Peppard and Catherine Dowdall were Patrick, Mary, Cicely, and Constance Peppard: Patrick married Faith Standish of Ballynafrancky (Frankfort): Mary married Mr. O'Leary of County Cork, of whom Charles O'Leary; by her second husband, Denis O'Brien (Nenagh, County Tipperary), she also had issue. Cecily Peppard married Richard Stephenson of Ballyvaughan, County Limerick, to whom she bore four sons and one daughter: of these Oliver married Sarah Hart of Coolrus, and Frances married Thomas Hickey of Ballyrobbin, County Limerick. Constance Peppard, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Dowdall, married Morgan O'Connell of Newtown, County Limerick, and of Cork, to whom she bore three sons (1735)—Charles, Morgan, and John; also three daughters—Mary, Honor, and Constance. It is very likely that the Lady Alicia O'Connell, wife of Edy Lacy, Limerick City (d.1825), was a daughter of one of Morgan's sons. Susanna, daughter of Patrick Dowdall and Alice Conway, married and left several issues. To Symon Leigh of Cappagh, of his wife Bridget Dowdall, were born: Hugh, Symon, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Catherine Leigh. To John Leigh of his wife, Helen, were born (1733): John, Arthur, Anthony, Patrick, Helen, Elizabeth, Bridget, Catherine, and Susanna Leigh.

The Peppard family is of great antiquity, and was originally settled in the County Louth. Patrick Peppard, Esq., of Louth married Catherine Russell, and was father of Walter of Kilka, father of Anthony of Glasscorrig, Wexford, father of Patrick (1670), whose grandson was Patrick Peppard of Kilmacow near La Garthe, husband of Catherine Dowdall, and father of Patrick of Cappagh House who married a granddaughter of Sir Thomas Standish of Frankfort: the latter's son was Standish Peppard of Cappagh (married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Hewson), whose son was Robert, whose wife was Anne Browne, daughter of John Browne of Mount-Browne near La Garthe, and granddaughter of the Honorable Henry Southwell: of her, deceased in 1849, he had issue two sons and two daughters, only one of the latter married. In that same year Mr. Peppard was the oldest magistrate in the County Limerick.

For convenience and purposes of comparison it will be found useful to set down here in parallel columns the descents of the Bruff and La Garthe de Lacys as recorded by the Great Gaelic genealogists of the seventeenth century, Mac Firbis and O'Clery:

Mc. F. (Bruff)	*O'C.: Gaelice*	*About 1600*	*O'C.: La Garthe*
Sirs Pierce Oge:	Piaras Og de Léis, Mac		Séan, (John), Mac
2. Pierce:	Piaras, Mac (Fitz)		Séain, Mac
3. William:	Uilliam, Mac		Ruibéird (Robert) Mac
4. John:	Séain, Mac		Séain, Mac
5. Pierce:	Piaruis, Mac		Seumais (James), Mac
6. John:	Séain, Mac		Roibéird, Mac
7. John:	Séain, Mac		Muirís (Maurice), Mac
8. Maurice:	Muirís, Mac		Tomáis (Thomas) Mac, etc.
9. *Odo:*	*Olibhéar, Mac*		
10. Nicholas:	Nicholás, Mac		
11. Thomas:	Tomáis, Mac		
12. *Oliver:*	*Dáibhidh, Mac*		
13. Thomas:	Tomáis, Mac		
14. Eda:	Euda, Aodh-De, Mac		
15. Maurice:	Muirís, Mac		
16. John:	Séain, Mac		
17. Nicholas:	Niocláis, Mac		
18. William:	William, Mac		
	19. Hugh de Lacy, Aodh-de Léis, Lord Palatine of Meath.		

Note: Where Mac Firbis differs from O'Clery in the Bruff Line of descent. The latter implies that the lines of La Garthe and Bruff coalesce in the person of Oliver de Lacy. It is not quite clear whether John de Lacy-Billingari and John Roe de Lacy of Ballyguile (1585) are one and the same, and not rather father and son.

Edmond de Lacy Fitz Edmond drew up his last will in 1691 and died in or about the same year. A copy of this instrument will be found in

Rev. J. Begley's History of Limerick just published:[24] the learned author devotes much space to the De Lacys and the Brownes, and shows from original documents how far the accepted pedigrees conflict with the findings of independent research. The present writer is beholden to the reverend gentleman for much valuable help in collecting material for these memoirs. Having disposed of his personalities and other lands Edmond devised his "place and property at Rathcahill to David, my uncle David Lacy's son, of Ballingarry." The senior David has already been referred to in connection with Boyle's lease (1630); David, junior, had some property at La Garthe, and by this instrument inherits the old property and homestead in the west of the county; he died in 1760 at the great age of one hundred and twelve years. Edmond commences his last will and testament by commending his soul to his Creator and his body to the earth: he concludes it with an express command: "It is my wish that I be buried after the manner of my fathers, at the hour of midnight, from a common cart, and by the flare of torches." No doubt Marshal Peter de Lacy of Russia had these words in mind when he directed his son to have him interred "Christianly and decently without idle pomp." Such words bespeak the trustful simplicity of really great minds. That, too, was the manner of Edy Lacy's (Limerick City) burial in 1825, the funeral cortege arriving at La Garthe at midnight, in the light of torches, and thence for burial to Ardagh.

Patrick de Lacy. Second son of Edmond. He married the Lady Lucy Anketell (Anckytell) of Farrihy near Broadford, daughter of John Anketell and Inez Catherine Mac Gillicuddy (aunt of "*The* Mac Gillicuddy"). The following is the descent of John Anketell (Kettell) from John Touchet, Lord Audley: Lord Audley's children of his wife Joan Fulke Bouchier were George Lord Warren, first Earl of Castlehaven, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and a third daughter. Dorothy married Sir Robert Ryves, father of Colonel Ryves: Elizabeth married Sir John Mason of Sion House, London, grandfather of James Mason of Ballymacelligott, whose father was killed in the Confederate War of 1641. The third daughter married the father of Sir Audley Mervyn and was grandmother of Henry Mervyn of Trellick, County Tyrone, who in 1729 had three sons and one daughter. Mervyn, the second Earl Castlehaven, had a son, Mervyn, called "Earla Beag," i.e., "The Little Earl," General of the Irish forces in 1641: the second Earl had also three daughters, viz.: Lady Frances Touchet, wife of the honourable Richard Butler

[24] Published by Browne and Nolan Company, Dublin, 1928.

of the House of Ormond; Lady Lucy Touchet wife, of John Anketell, senior, of Farrihy, father of John whose wife was Inez Mac Gillicuddy (Lady Lucy married, secondly, Colonel Edmond Fitzmaurice); Lady Mary Touchet married Edmond Butler, Lord Viscount Mountgarret. The children of Patrick de Lacy and Lucy Anketell were: Edmond, Patrick, William, Joanna, Lucy, Mary, and Frances. Patrick de Lacy is styled of Miltown and sometimes of Rathcahill. His son Edmond conformed to the Establishment and resided at Miltown (Lismakeery) near Askeaton. Like the de Lacys, the Anketells were implicated in the infamous Titus Oates Plot by a Friar named Fitzgerald. That worthy reported the Anketells accusing them of having permitted a Roman Catholic Bishop to be consecrated within their demense. A branch of this honoured race was also settled in County Monoghan, the founder of which was Roger Anketell of Mount Anketell (Dernamuck), whose wife was Mary, daughter of William Holland of Drumbanagher, same county. Roger was the son of Matthew Anketell of Anketell Grove (Monaghan) by his wife Matilda, daughter of Robert Moore of Garvey Castle, County Tyrone, and sixteenth in descent from Roger Anketell of Anketell Place, Shaftesbury, A.D. 1272 (Anckytell). Descendants of this latter branch still survive in the United States of America, especially in Wisconsin, New York, and throughout the New England States; they are also represented in Australia, England, etc.[25] In 1646 the representative of the Ankettles in Cork County was John Ankettle; he died in that same year. His grandson, also John and son of John,[26] executed a deed to which his brother and himself were parties in 1779, and is styled of Moyalan, County Cork. In 1738 one discovers Robert and Richard Anketell, sons of John of Targuin in Kerry: Richard Anketell, M.D., died in 1784 leaving issue: Mary, Richard, John, and Alice. In 1803 Ellen Anketell, relict of Richard Anketell, son of Richard, M.D., of Limerick, left issue: Lucy, George, and Richard; Ellen was of Dingle, County Cork. One of these ancient Anketells (now written "Kettle" for the most part) was Prior of Nostel,—first Prior in fact,—from 1175 to 1196; another Anketell was the first Master of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1480.

Patrick de Lacy is recorded as dying in 1741, having "survived his uncles and brothers." Mortuary notices of those eighteenth and early nineteenth century de Lacys, many of them, are on record in "Walker's Hibernian Magazine."

[25] Cf. Hutchen's *Dorset.*

[26] Vide supra.

SECTION VI

THE EXODUS

"Aunque estamos atravesando una epoca de grossero materialismo, su obra sera de importancia mundial, pues la marcha politica y la vida de las grandes potencias, estubieron unidas á la espada de aquellos ilustres caudillos, que llevaron nuestro apellido y como el Rollo pasara de una a otra generación, como legado de incalculabre valor moral, su nombre de Vd. sera eterno en la familia; no desmaye, y que el mundo entero conozca, que Irlanda, tuvo sus fronteras pequeñas para detener á esta raza, que va sembrando el mundo de nombres ilustres y efemerides gloriosas."—DE LACY-ESPAÑA.

PIERCE EDMOND DE LACY. Son of Edmond and the Lady Alice Dowdall (born Conway). After the Siege of Limerick in 1691 Pierce (or Peter) Edmond de Lacy went into the French service accompanied by his three sons and his brother James; on the Continent he seems to have uniformly signed himself "Peter," possibly because that surname carried somewhat of Sir Hempon Pierce de Lacy's prestige. His son, also Peter, then a young Lieutenant in the Regiment of Athlone, was the future Field-Marshal of Russia. These children were the sons of Pierce and his wife, the Lady Maria Courtenay of Lord Devon's family: this lady seems to have been the daughter of Thomas Courtenay and Catherine Nagle; the latter family has been already noticed; it may be added, however, that in 1849 the lineal descendant of Captain Fagan of the sieges was William Fagan, Esq., of Cork. Captain Fagan, together with his cousin, Captain Richard Fagan, fought at the Battle of Aughrim.

The name of a Lieutenant de Lacy appears on the muster roll of Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry as that nobleman embarked with his troops for France. Captain Pierce Edmond de Lacy and his eldest son died in the French service: his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel James de Lacy, perished on the bloody field of Val-de-Marseilles (Marsaglia, Orbassan), the French commander being the celebrated Marshal de Catinat. Peter's youngest son was killed in the same service at the Battle of Malplaquet.

JAMES DE LACY. "Of the family of Ballingarry-Lacy, County Limerick, Brigadier, Quarter-Master-General, Colonel and Commandant of

the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Infantry in Ireland." As Lieutenant Colonel in the French Service he fell on the Field of Val-de-Marseilles (Orbassan), fought in Italy, 1693. The de Lacys in foreign service invariably speak of themselves as being of Ballingarry-Lacy (La Garthe), County Limerick.

Field Marshal Peter Count de Lacy of Russia. Second son of Pierce Edmond,[1] who was the eldest son of Edmond de Lacy and the Lady Alice Conway. In 1691 he accompanied his father into France being then a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Athlone though only thirteen years old. It is usually stated that Marshal Peter was born at Killeedy, County Limerick: that, however, is not correct: it was General Count Maurice of Grodno who was born in that parish, as then defined. Strictly speaking, General Maurice, Augustowka Palace, Grodno (d. 1820), was born at Killacullen, which is now included in Tournafulla Parish. His parents were Patrick de Lacy, the son of Patrick senior and Lucy Anketell, and the Lady Mary Herbert of Rathcahill.

Originally young Lieutenant Peter belonged to the Prince of Wales's Regiment, commanded at the siege by his uncle, Colonel James.[2] His birthplace was either Rathcahill or La Garthe. Having changed into the Regiment of Athlone, then commanded by Sir Maurice Eustace, Peter arrived at Brest in January, 1692, proceeded to Nantes, thence joined Catinat's Army, and having served throughout the Italian Campaign was mustered out of service after the Peace of Ryswick (1696). Having sought service in Poland and Hungary he was eventually presented to Czar Peter the Great by his friend the Duke de Croy (at Narva). He was immediately appointed Captain of a select company of young Russian nobles, "The Grand Musketeers." He was Major in Scheremetoff's Regiment in 1705, in the next year the Czar nominated him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Polotzk Regiment: in 1707 in conjunction with General Bauer he blockaded Bucko in Poland and repulsed the enemy. As Colonel of the Siberian Regiment he advanced with the Czar in 1708 against Copaisch with a view to hold up the advance of Charles XII of Sweden, and Mazeppa, famous Hetman of the Cossacks, Charles's ally. At the head of two regiments Lacy defeated the Swedes at Peregova in November, 1708, and checked their attempt to bridge the Desna. In December he with fifteen thousand men stormed Rumna

[1] Supra.

[2] Cf. O'Callaghan's *Irish Brigades;* also John Ed. Kelly's *Illustrious Exiles*, Sydney, 1875.

and held it against the entire Swedish Army. Though yet but a Colonel he was, at the Czar's direction, given a command as Brigadier-General of the Russian right wing on the dread field of Pultowa (Pultava, 1709): he was severely wounded in that terrific contest. It seems Lacy had previously advised the Czar to restrain the Russian soldiery from opening fire till within striking distance of the Swedes: the suggestion was adopted, and subsequently the Czar personally acknowledged to him that it was the secret of victory, and complimented him on the detection of this and other defects in the service. Rising through the intermediate grades Lacy received the Fieldmarshal's Baton at Vienna on February 11, 1736, having been assigned a seat in the College of War as early as 1723. By special invitation he occupied a place of honour at the Coronation ceremonies of the Czarina, Catherine I, and in 1725 was decorated with the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, and created General-in-Chief of Infantry. In the next year he expelled by force the famous Maurice Count de Saxe from Courland.

In 1733 he proceeded with thirty thousand men into Poland in order to set up Augustus of Saxony as King in opposition to Stanislaus. He drove the latter's followers from Thorn, with two thousand men defeated eight thousand of their number at the Battle of Vizitzina, and with Munich besieged and reduced Danzig. King Augustus presented him with a portrait set in diamonds and declared him Knight of the White Eagle of Poland. Lacy again attacked the Stanislauites and with fifteen hundred dragoons worsted twenty thousand of their troops at the Battle of Busawitza! Having thus secured King Augustus on the Throne, and having been the recipient of a public ovation at Warsaw, Lacy at the head of fifteen thousand troops got orders to march to the aid of Austria against France. In his passage to the Rhine the famous Price Eugene of Savoy complimented him on the discipline and dispositions of the troops: but peace was made and Lacy on February 5, 1736, arrived at Vienna: in the words of his diary

"On the sixth I had a private interview with the Emperor and Empress, both of whom received me in a very gracious manner. On the seventh I was admitted to an audience of the Empress-Dowager, Amelia: the eight, with the Duke of Lorraine, and the rest of the Imperial Family. On the tenth I was again admitted to an audience with the Emperor and Empress, the former presenting me with his portrait set with diamonds: on the eleventh I quitted Vienna. On the road I met a courier from Petersburg, who brought me the patent of Fieldmarshal."

He was at the same moment directed to assume the command of the Army destined to invade the Crimea.

It may here be stated that during the years 1720–1721 Lacy made several successful and destructive descents by sea along the Swedish Coast, and on one occasion anchored a fleet of one hundred and thirty galleys, and encamped his vanguard, within twelve miles of Stockholm! This action (Napoleonic in daring and conception) so terrorised the Swedes that, consulting for the safety of the Capital, they hurriedly concluded the peace of Nystadt, by which Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Carelia, and some Baltic Islands were ceded to Russia. Travelling to his Crimean command Marshal Lacy was attacked by a large force of bandits but with great presence of mind eluded them, for, whilst the latter were preoccupied in looting the equipage, he seized and mounted one of their horses and sped away. In 1736 Czarina Anne (niece of Peter I), in alliance with the Emperor of Austria, had made war on Turkey, and to secure concerted action it was decided that Marshal Lacy should march on Azov, that an army under Munich should overrun the Ukraine, whilst the Austrians under Seckendorf should invest Widin in Servia. Omitting minor incidents,[3] it may be briefly stated that Lacy routed three thousand Turks before the walls, himself being severely wounded, and within twelve days, in teeth of the most fanatical resistance, stormed the town, captured three thousand pieces of artillery, released innumerable Christian slaves, and received the capitulation of the Bashaw. Having attained his object Lacy now linked up with Munich and wintered at Izoum and later at Karkov.

Next year (1737) he received chief command of the third Crimean expedition: from the first expedition thither General Leontew (1735) had perforce to retire with a loss of nine thousand men; from the second (1736) Marshal Munich retired with the loss of thirty thousand. With forty thousand men Lacy, in conjunction with Bredal's fleet, proceeded along the shore of Azov, erected a hospital on the banks of the Molotschnie Wodi River, unexpectedly bridged and crossed the Channel of Genatchi, marched down the Peninsula of Arabat, and took the Khaum completely by surprise on the rear. He next crossed to the mainland on improvised rafts, stormed the lines of Perekop (till them deemed impregnable) with unparalleled slaughter, and, joining issue with the Khaun and his Turkish Allies, defeated them utterly at the Battle of Karas-Su-Bazar: he then likewise stormed and razed the town and annihilated the garrison of fifteen thousand men: truly a ruthless war, but then, it

[3] Vide O'Callaghan; Carlyle's *Frederick the Great; Dublin University Magazine*, March, 1855, etc.

was waged against Turk and Tartar whose cruelty, ferocity, and fanticism, were commonplaces of history. The rapidity and daring of Lacy struck even his own Generals as being rash: when, therefore, with the exception of Spiegel, they waited on him one morning to point out the risk, and the possibility of all perishing together, the Marshal calmly replied that danger attended all military enterprises, and that he did not see more in this than in others: when they counselled him to return Lacy replied that since the generals were of that mind he would send them their passports. He then actually called his secretary to make out and deliver these, and detailed a party of two hundred dragoons to be their escort. It was three days before the generals could prevail on him to relent and forgive them the presumption of proposing a retreat—*to him*! Having encountered and defeated the enemy in several other engagements, sometimes of a serious character, Lacy on August 2 bridged the Scoungar and triumphantly returned to the hospital within a few days: on the way he laid waste the country, burned a thousand villages and towns, and brought with him thirty thousand oxen and a hundred thousand sheep, besides military stores and booty in great quantity.

Next year Marshal Lacy again invaded the Crimea (1738), and by an ingenious ruse foiled the Khaun for the second time, and overran the Peninsula, ravaging it with fire and sword up to the Tauric Mountains. He entered it with an army of thirty thousand strong and lost not a single man in forcing his way! For reasons outside his control he did not attempt the capture of Kaffa,—the Russian Fleet had been crippled in a storm,—but having defeated twenty thousand Tartars in one pitched battle he retreated into winter quarters. Returning to Perecop he ordered the fortifications to be blown up, and the lines levelled: he thereupon returned to the Ukraine.

Lacy's concern for the welfare of his men, the establishment of hospitals,—a humanity hitherto almost unknown to this barbarous nation,—economy of their lives, etc., had such an effect upon the Russian Court that invidious comparisons and remarks were being made as to Munich's conduct of the war: the Empress charged Lacy to investigate the conduct of the latter: Marshal Lacy delicately declined. Hearing of the commission, however, Munich reproached his noble colleague, and the latter, disdainfully, perhaps, did not give himself the pains of reassuring him: there was a clash of swords, but the timely arrival of General Lewachef parted the combatants, threatening arrest in the name of the Empress. Munich had been formerly in the Saxon service, and had

been described by Frederick the Great as "having all the virtues and vices of a great general." To Lacy's honour be it said, he held himself severely aloof from the opprobrious intrigues that then characterised the Russian Court: in these respects his guiding principle was also the motto of his family,—"Meritis Augentur Honores." The illustrious Gideon Loudon, afterwards Marshal of Austria, served as a subaltern in these campaigns: so too did the Honourable James Keith, the renowned Fieldmarshal of Prussia, brother to the exiled Earl Marischal of Scotland. Loudon was of Scotch extraction, though born in Livonia whither, in the fourteenth century, his ancestors of Ayr had migrated. The Honourable James Keith, bosom friend of Marshal Lacy's son, Count Francis of Austria, and one of the noblest characters of his time, was destined to receive here in the Crimea that scar by which in the aftertime the friend of his youth recognized him,—"Like a star-light piercing and sad from over twenty years distance" (Carlyle),—as his lifeless body lay stark on the fatal field of Hochkirchen. The Keiths derive from Dunottar, Inverary, where a quaint description on the family tomb excites the curiosity of the traveller:

"They haif said.
Quhat say they?—
Let them say."

Subsequent to the Crimean campaign Lacy and Munich made joint siege to Ockakow at the mouth of the Borysthenes: they carried the place with an impetuosity that struck terror into the Osmanlies. Here was wounded Colonel Count Browne,—"A Catholic," says Tooke, "who was compelled to seek his fortune in foreign countries, by exertion of those talents which he would willingly have dedicated to the service of his own." The garrison was completely annihilated, not, however, before they cut down sixteen thousand Russians! The Empress directed that a medal be struck to commemorate those campaigns, and the generals that conducted them. In this year (1741) Marshal Lacy received supreme command in the war against Sweden, his second in command being Keith. They invested and reduced Wilmanstrand in Finland, where the Swedes under von Wrangel, having wantonly killed a herald, were punished by the slaughter of over five thousand soldiers. Marshal Lacy was again accorded an ovation at St. Petersburgh as an earnest of appreciation for his successes against Sweden, and in his own palace chivalrously entertained his late antagonist, General von Wrangel.

Mannstein, Lacy's diarist, says that Sweden counted on the fact that at Narva eight thousand Swedes worsted eighty thousand Russians! One may be permitted to recall the statement of Ferrar the Historian (1787): "It was Marshal Lacy who taught the Muscovites to beat the King of Sweden and from being the worst to become the best soldiers in Europe." Early in 1741 Counts Lynar and Büsching journeyed to Petrograd, the former being the newly-appointed Polish Ambassador to Russia: on the way these officials met Lord Hyndford, the Enligh Ambassador, returning from the Capital: they also met "old Marshal de Lacy, and dined with him at Riga; who advised brandy schnapps, a recipe rejected by Busching."

A revolution at this time placed Elizabeth on the Imperial Throne (December, 1741), and "it not having been thought advisable previously to consult Marshal de Lacy, who never interfered in the intrigues of the Court, he was applied to at three o'clock in the morning to say of what party he was,—that of the Grand Duchess Anne, or the Princess Elizabeth?" Perceiving the situation, though mystified as to which was *de facto* Empress, he replied with fine Irish wit that he was of the party of the *reigning* Empress! In 1742 he was credited with saving Petersburgh, "if not the whole Empire," by his prompt and vigorous action in dealing with the fomenters of a revolution which broke out in the Capitol.

In May, 1742, Lacy commanded the second Swedish expedition, and directed the Navy: driving the Swedes before him, even from Fredericksham which they burned, he captured Helsingfors and Abo. Detailing a party of soldiers under Lowendahl to outdistance the fleeing Swedes, Lacy cut them off so effectually that the entire army surrendered, nineteen thousand men, all told! In the following year he placed an entire Russian army aboard ship,—the Empress personally visited de Lacy's flag-ship, and there, on more than one occasion, attended divine service,—and chased the Swedish fleet off the seas, forcing them to take shelter in Stockholm. On June 29, 1743, the Marshal, then aboard off Degerby Island (Aaland Group), had actually signalled to get under weigh for a descent upon the coast when this design, and his own services, were terminated by the announcement of peace pourparlers just begun at Abow. Peace was eventually made.

In recognition of his services in securing Russian territorial integrity at home, and establishing the prestige of the Russian arms on the Continent, the Czarina considered she could show no greater honour to the venerable Marshal than that her own private yacht should bring the

veteran to St. Petersburgh, there to receive the thanks of the Court, and the acclamations of the people. Amidst the general rejoicings Marshal Lacy retired from public life, and withdrew for the few years still left him to his home and estates in Livonia, of which province he was Governor. He had been created Fieldmarshal by Peter III, and when in his old age he tendered his resignation to the Czarina Catherine II, that Empress at first declined to accept, saying, "Marshal, nothing can separate us but death." He died at Riga on May 11, 1751: the news of his decease threw the whole city and province into mourning for their beloved Governor, and for one entire fortnight the bells tolled at intervals,—the parting knell of this illustrious son of Limerick.

By his contemporaries Marshal Lacy has been described as being "tall and well-proportioned, vivacious, secret, cool in judgement, ready in resource, rapid and decisive in action." By Frederick the Great he was styled "the Prince Eugene of Muscovy." It was said of him "he never lost a battle, and never assaulted a town or fortress that he did not capture." He inspired the Russian soldiery with the spirit of discipline and duty, and up to the latest revolution that spirit was perpetuated in the name of a Russian army-division,—"Lascy's Division."[4] A strict Latin Catholic, Marshal Lacy was ever accompanied on his campaigns by a Capuchin Friar. The medal struck to commemorate his Crimean success carried on one side the inscription: Annae Ivanowna, D. G., Russiae Impecutrix," and on the obverse an eagle, and the words: "Pace Europae Promota, Tartaris Victis, Tanai Liberato, Anno 1736." He was born on September 29, 1678, and died on April 30, 1751.

In his last testament he bequeaths his estates in Livonia and Finland to his son, Marshal Francis Maurice Joseph, Count de Lacy, of the Austrian service, together with his personalities (then held at the Bank of Amsterdam). He enjoined him to rate his wealth not so much at its intrinsic value but rather in terms of the "long and hard service," the "danger and uneasiness," the "many sleepless nights," instant perils, and the rest, through which it was acquired, in a strange land, far away from the little towns and villages nestling amid the hills of Thomond, whence his fathers had trooped to the wars and lost all but honour in the vain hope of saving the hapless House of Stuart. His last direction was his greatest monument: "Bury me Christianly and decently, without idle pomp." In 1711 he married the Countess Martha Philippina

[4] Vide *Campaigns of Marshal Lacy*, by the Marshal Prince de Ligny.

von Loeser, widow of Count von Funken, and of her were five daughters (married, with portions of ten thousand roubles each), and two sons. His younger brother, killed at Malplaquet, was Aid-Major in the Regiment of Dorrington (later, Roth's). His children were: Helen (m. Count George Browne), Francis Maurice Joseph (unmarried), Martha Philippina (m. Privy Councillor Lieven), Catherine (m. Lieutenant General Boye), Appolonia (m. Major General von Witten), and Annabella (m. Count Stuart): there were three other sons who predeceased their brother, the Marshal of Austria; one of these had been Major-General in the Polish-Saxon service.

Arising out of Marshal Lacy's campaigns in the Crimea the following remarkable incident is apropos:

"The rapid successes of Lacy and Munich against the Crim Tartars awakened the ambition of Austria: believing that if she assailed the Porte by the Hungarian frontier, whilst the Russians pressed their arms along the Black Sea, the Osmanlies and their empire would be subverted, war was declared. Count Browne (b. at Limerick, June 15, 1698) was detatched from Lacy and Munich to aid the Austrians, and marched at the head of a Russian Column into Hungary. But the Turks turning their vengeance against Austria defeated her generals, and besieged Belgrade. The Austrian Field-marshal Wallis[5] was defeated at Crotska, and the Earl Crawford taken prisoner: the former was of the Carrigmain family, and the latter was a scion of the well-known Scottish Clan. Browne's troops were also routed and he himself taken prisoner. Stripped quite naked, he was bound back to back with another prisoner, and four times exposed for sale in the common slave-market: four times he was purchased by different masters who treated him with the utmost barbarity. He pretended to be no more than a mere army-captain in order to lessen his ransom. In this deplorable state he was discovered by a fellow countryman who communicated his story to the French Ambassador at the Porte, M. de Villeneuve, by whom he was ransomed for three hundred ducats, and sent back to Russia."

On his return he disclosed to his Government some important information respecting Turkish defence, and other state secrets, which he had learned whilst in captivity: he afterwards became a Fieldmarshal and died Governor of Riga: this Marshal Browne is not to be confused with his kinsman, Marshal Ulysses Maximilian Count Browne, some time Governor of Transylvania, and killed at the battle of Prague. Marshal Wallis was Military Governor of Silesia in 1740, his second in command being General Browne.[6] When Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, as-

[5] Cf. J. C. Walsh's highly interesting and scholarly work on the family; Wallis, Walsh, Waleys, etc., Kelmscott Press, New York.

[6] For portraits of these de Lacys and Brownes, vide *The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy* by the Archduke Rudolph.

cended the throne as a result of a palace revolution, the unfortunate Munich, with others, was banished to Siberia, where he spent twenty years (at Pelim): shortly before his death this able general was released by Peter III, and having been protected by Catherine, he died in 1767, aged eighty-five years. As Major-General, Count Browne[7] accompanied Marshal Lacy in the first Finnish Campaign.

Count de Lacy. Son of Marshal Peter. He was Major in the Polish-Saxon service but seems to have predeceased his brother, Marshal of Austria. His Christian name is unknown to the compiler. A certain "Graf von Lacy" was "Oberleutnant" in the Austrian service in 1760: there were several de Lacys in the Russian, Austrian, and Polish services, during the eighteenth century, of minor importance from a military point of view, e.g., Count Tanner Lacy of Russia, Count Thomas, etc.

The de Lacys had a very particular affection for the House of Austria, and certainly the motherly interest and kindness extended to them by the Empress Maria Theresa was a matter which they never for one moment forgot: to their descendants at home and abroad the recent sufferings of Austria was a cause of heavy dolour: it is their fervent hope that in the person of the Young Emperor Otho (presently exiled in Spain) the children of the gracious Empress, Maria Theresa, shall be restored to the throne of their fathers so recently vacated by the just and venerable Emperor, Francis Joseph.

Helen Countess de Lacy. Oldest daughter of Marshal Peter. She married her cousin George Browne, Baron of Camas, General in the Russian service, and Knight of the Order of St. Anne. Count George was first married to a daughter of Count Munich of Russia, of whom no issue is recorded. He was born in 1698 and died in Livonia, Governor of Riga. Of his cousin, Countess Helen, the children were Count John Browne, killed at the siege of Prague; Count George Browne, also Governor of Riga, who visited Limerick with his kinsman, General Maurice de Lacy, Governor of Grodno, in 1792–1793; a third child from whom descends Count Charles Medem of Courland, Ambassador to England in 1820, and whose name figures in the de Lacy law-suit of 1843–1847.

The present representative and head of that distinguished family is Baron Eugene Fersen, born at Petrograd, Russia, on November 17, 1874: he is the son of Baroness Olga Medem. On June 2, 1926, that nobleman applied to the District of Columbia Supreme Court (United

[7] Supra.

States) for final citizenship papers: by qualifying himself for American citizenship he at the same time renounces automatically his right to the throne of Poland. "If Poland were a sovereignty," Baron Fersen stated, "I would be King, because my mother is the rightful heir to the Polish throne, and I am her only heir." Most of the family records of the illustrious House of Medem were destroyed when the Ducal Palace at Mitau, Capital of Courland, was burned by the Germans during the World War.

Martha Philippina Countess de Lacy. She was born at Gross Roop on December 17, 1715, and died in Bersen on April 21, 1760. Her husband was William Henry Count Lieven of Bersen, described as "Kais. Russ. Geheimer Rat. und Oberhauptmann."

Catherine Countess de Lacy. She married Major-General Boye of Livonia, described as "Kais, Russ. Generalleutnant. Jnhaber des St. Petersburgher Dragonerregiments."

Apollonia Countess de Lacy. Daughter of Marshal Peter, She married Major-General Frh. von Witten,—"Kais. Russ. Kammerer und General-Major."

Annabella Countess de Lacy. Her husband was Major-General Count Stuart ("Generalleutnant"), from whom descend the Counts Stuart of Austria, who, together with Prince Rupprect of Bavaria, are the present and only lawful representatives of the old Stuart Dynasty of England.

The following is the recognition of nobility accorded the de Lacys of Russia and Austria in the person of Marshal Peter de Lacy: this patent is dated from Vienna, August 24, 1740: *Carolus Sextus.*

"Diploma Comitis S. R. J. cum Praedicato illustris et magnifici pro Petro de Lacy, ejusque Descendentibus.

"Agnoscimus et notam facimus tenore praesentium universis. Quae per latissimos Romani Impery fines, et per subjectam sibi haereditario jure regnorum et provinciarum multitudinem digna passim bene mesentibus virtutum praemia distribuit. Eadem et in exteros se diffundit in exhaustae Caesareae benignitatis ubertas, et eos, qui amicitiae foederive nexu sibi devinctis principibus et populis domi militiaeve shenuam operam navantis, nobilioris indolis praeclara documenta edunt. Augustis munificentiae suae radys ita collustrat ut supremo Caesareo Majestatis Throno propius admoti, sacrique, impery civitate donati fulgentissimis honorum et jurium titulis per omnem terrarum orbem conspicui reddentur. Quem ob rem cum luculenta historiarum, documentorum fide nitatur. Generosum sincere nobis dilectum Petrum de Lacy, Ordinum S. Andreae in Russia, et Aquilae Aldae in Polonoae Equitem, Generalemque in Russico exercitu Campi Marschallum ex utroque latere nobilissimum sanguinem

ducere, paternum qui ipse genus a prima Anglorum Eruptione in Regnum Hiberniae sub Henrico Secundo Rege, ductore Richardo, qui Striguliae Comes et cognomento Strangbov dicebatur, circa annum Christi 1170, rebus fortiter gestis ita inclaruisse, ut horum intuitu dictu, Rex Henricus integrum Midiae tractum in feudum dederit Valtero de Lacy, cujus frater natu minor celebris Hugo de Lacy, Ultoniae evaserit, testibus Staniburstio, Marco, et Habertis, probatissimis rerum Hibernicarum scriptoribus.

"Maternam vero Courteneorum stirpem inclytae nobilitatis fama in Anglia eminere, et utrique generi affinitate junctas esse celeberrissimas dictorum de Bovn, de Fitzgibbono, de Fitzgeralds (unde pro sapia olim Desmonia), aliasque passim per Provinciam Momoniam familias: neque minus de ipso Petro de Lacy, non interituris famae testimonys constet eum ab ineunte adolescentiae armorum gloriae, intentum post deposita in legione Principis Valliae sub ejusdem Colonello, suo patruo Jacobo de Lacy, prima hujus artes tyrocinia anno 1691, cum exercitu Jacobi II. Regis in Galliam trajecisse, ibique stipendia usque ad initam pacem Rynvicensem meruisse; anno vero 1698, Galliae valedicto voluntaria arma Turcis in Hungaria Nostra intulisse, et inde reducem anno 1700. Ducide Croya, obsidionem Rigae in Livonia paranti, ad haetissime, cum eodem mox Narvam pervenisse, et obtento in exercitu Russorum sub glorioso eorundem Autocratore Petro I. Tribuni seu capitanei officio, tot et tam illustria suae fidelitatis, prudentiae, fortitudines et peritiae monumenta, edidisse ut eurensis cum praeclara laude sequentiam dignitatum gradibus tandem Generalis Campi Mareschallus evaderet, jam vero post consumptos in continuis militaribus officys quadraginta, et in ipsis bellicis expeditionibus viginti octo annos, obsidionibus duodecim, praelysque sedecim interfuerit, et aliquoties commissa sibi integri exercitus cura notoria rerum gestarum magnitudine, qua praesertim hoc ultimo Bello Turcico fusa saepius validissima Barbarorum manis, et expugnantes integris provincys inclaruit, aeternam sibi nominis famam comparaverit. Nos praeclaram tot illustriam meritorum copiam digno in pretio habentes, probeque memores benignissimi affectus quem eidem jam olim confirmavimus, cum suppeditata Nobis a fidissima et charissima Nostra foederata serenissima et possissima Russorum Autocratrice auxilla per Imperium bona ordine duceret, reduceretque: dignissimum cum censemus, quem perennaturo et ad omnes posteros transmittendo tam suorum meritorum quam partae sibi hac via Nostrae specialis gratiae documento condecoremus.

"Proinde motu proprio ex certa Nostra scientia, animo bene deliberato, sano ac maturo accedente consiliis et de Caesareae Nostrae potestatis plenitudine saepe dictum Generalem Campi mareschallum, Petrum de Lacy omnesque suos liberos, posteros et descendentes utriusque sexus et legitimo thoro natos vel nascituros veros Nostros et Sacri Romani Impery. Nostrorumque regnorum principatum et ditionum haereditariarum comites creamus, dicimus, ac nominamus, comitum, seu comitatus titulo, honore ac dignitate insignimus ac condecoramus, aliorumque Nostrorum et Sacri Romani Impery nec non regnorum, principatuum et ditionum Nostrarum haereditariarum comitum numero, laetui et consortio adscribimus et aggregamus.

"Decementes et hoc Nostro Caesareo Edicto statuentes, praedictum Petrum de Lacy, omnesque liberos et posteros suos legitimos utriusque sexus natos et omni posthac tempore nascituros Sacri Romani Impery comitum appellatione tam in literis, quam viva voce uti, et ubivis locorum, et terrarum in quibus cunque, negotys et actionibus veros comites dici, et haberi, omnibusque et singulis privilegys, exemptioni-

bus, libertatibus, honoribus, et praerogativis libere uti, frui, poteri, et gaudere posse, ac debere, quibus aly comites ex antiqua stirpe orti quatuorque tale avos paternos, et maternos, numerantes, in Sacro Romano Imperio Nostrisque regnis, principatibus et ditionibus haereditarys utuntur, fruentur, potiuntur, et gaudent de consuetudine vel de jure.

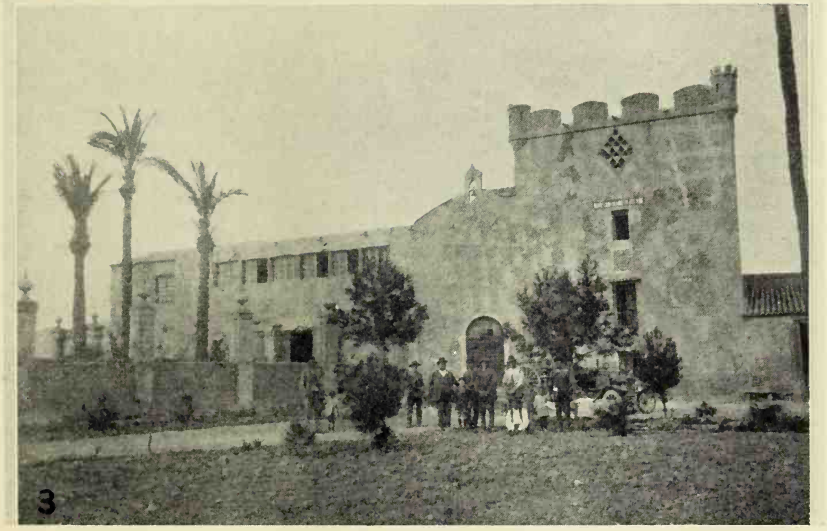
"Ut autem re luculentius de collata hac comitis dignitate omni posteritati constet, non solum antiquae familiae de Lacy dicto Petro Comiti de Lacy haereditaria avitaque arma clementer laudamus, et approbamus, sed ea quoque pro insignium meritorum ratione novis accestionibus exornata sequentem in modum omni post hac tempore gerenda benigne concedimus, videlicet:

"Scutum militare erectum, quadripartitum: superiore ac posteriore sui parte auseum, seu flavi coloris, aquilam coronatam nigram exhibens, alis, cauda, et cruribus, expansis, quod denotat perialem Nostram gravissimam, ob singularia merita eidem Comiti de Lacy collatam. Secunda vero ac tertia rubeum ostentans (velut in Martis Arena), brachium armatum, stricto gladio, hinc Turcicum inde Tartaricum, trophaei loco, abscissum deferens casuit:—scutum insitum gentilitium, nunc comitali corona redimitum, argenteum est, martialem Lacyorum procerum leonem ostendans rubeum, erectum, coronatumque ad praedam inhiantem, lingua falculisque caeruleis, cauda sinuatim a tergo projecta. Scuto majori impositum caput scutarium, argenteo et nigro coloribus, triplici ductu testellatum, in quo fasci formiter a dextera ad sinistram per coronam triumphalem, seu corollam viridem extenditur evaginatus gladius, caputo et manubrio auseis: scutum denique redimitum corona comitali, alterius formae a corona scuti insiti, pro distinctione, unde assurgunt tres galeae torneariae, auro coronatae, clathratae et reductae, purpura suffultae, torquibus et monilibus circumductae suisquerepae apicibus fastigiatae, phalarisque seu lacynys ornatae, ac imprimus galea media, quae prima est, et situ recto, lioni subjicitur scutario seu gentilitio secunda, quae a dexteris est, et situ obliquo, aquilae pariter scutariae (quae Caesarea Majestata gratia est); tertia vero a sinistris situ pariter obliquo, sustinet brachium scutarium, sed stricto gladio coronam ostentans triumphalem ob tot victorias contra infideles et hostes Christiani nomines fortiter reportatas.—Laciniae galeae mediae pariter, ac sinistrae argenteae et rubeae: dextreae vero aureae et nigrae. Telemones denique duo gryphi aurei vexilla gestantes: Primus Imperiale: secundus totum Lacianum:—subjectum lemuae per allusionem ad exantlata ejusdem Comitis de Lacy merita:-Meritis augentur honores: prout haec omnia pectoris manu delineata in hoc ipso Caesareo Nostro diplomate clarius ante oculos ponuntur.

Locus Pecturae

"Volentes et hoc Imperiale Nostro Edicto statuentes, saepe memoratum Petrum de Lacy sacri Romani Impery, regnorumque et ditionum Nostrarum haereditarium comitem, omnesque liberos, posteros et descendentes suos legitimos utriusque sexus natos et nascituros supra descripta armorum insignia deinceps in omnibus et singulis honestis et decentibus actibus, exercitys atque expeditionibus libere, quiete, et sine omni prorsus impedimento gerere et adhibere, ysdemque pro suae voluntatis arbitrio quovismodo uti posse et valere.

"Praeterea ut uberiori Caesareae Nostrae beneficentiae ac gratiae fructu praefatus Comes de Lacy gaudeat, ipsi suisque liberis, posteris et descendentibus legitimis natis,



1. Bust of Marshal F. M. Lacy

2. Bruree Castle (Ballynoe)

3. Castillo de Reich (1910)

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Tomb of F. M. Lacy at Neuwaldegg

"Una croce in Primavera trouverai su questo suolo;
Rondinella in su la sera sovra lei racogli il volo,
Dille pace in tua favella, pellegrina Rondinella."

—Tommaso Grossi.

vel nascituris utriusque sexus hoc privilegium impertimur, ut deinceps a Nobis, Nostrisque in Sacro Romano Imperio successoribus Romanorum Imperitoribusque, regibus titulo: Illustris et Magnifici: Germanice, *Hoch und Wohlgebohrn* perpetuo nominentur, ipsisque ex omnibus Nostris Nostrorumque in Sacro Romano Imperio successorum, nobisque et serenissimae domui Nostrae Austriacae subjectorum regnorum, provinciarum ac ditionum cancellarys titulus et appelatio Illustris et Magnifici, Germanice, *"Hoch und Wohlgebohrn"* detur, et tribuatur, quemadmodum in hunc ipsum benignae mentis ac voluntatis Nostrae Caesareae effectum hoc dictis Nostris cancellarys ad supplicem eorum petitionum per Caesarea Decreta stricte mandabimus et injungemus.

"Fideoque etiam omnibus et singulis Nostris et Sacri Romani Impery Electoribus alysque principibus eccelesiasticis et secularibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Maschionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Nobilibus, Clientibus, Capitaneis, Vicedominis, Praefectis, Castellanis, Officialibus, Civium Majistris, Judicibus, Consulibus, Heraldis et Caduceatoribus, Civibus, Communitatibus, ac omnibus denique Nostris et Sacri Romanti Impery regnorumque et provinciarum Nostrarum haereditariarum subditis et fidelibus dilectis cujuscunque dignitatis, gradus, ordinis, et conditionis existant, mandamus et praecipimus, ut dictum Illustrem et Magnificium Nostrum et Sacr Romani Impery fidelem dilectum Petrum Comitum de Lacy, omnesque suos liberos et posteros utriusque sexus ex legitimo matrimonio natos et nascituros in dicto comitis statu, ordine et dignitate permanere, omnibusque et singulis supradictis privilegys, juribus, consuetudinibus, immunitatibus, libertatibus, exemptionibus, honoribus, et praerogativis ysdem in hoc Nostro Imperiali Diplomate concessis libere, quitete, et absque ullo impedimento uti, frui, potiri, et gaudere sinant, adeoque ipsos in omnibus et singulis defendant et tueantur, et alios, ne quid in contrarium faciant vel moliantur, pro viribus impediant et prohibeant, sub poena gravissimae Nostrae et Sacri Romani Impery indignationis, muletaeque centum marcarum auri puri fisco seu aerario Nostro Caesareo et parti caesae ex aeque toties sine spe remissionis pendendae quoties temerario ausu aliquid contra hujus Caesarei Diplomatis tenorem actum vel attentatum fuerit: caeteros quoque Nobis non subjectos, reges, duces, principes, ecclesiasticos et saeculares, ac cujuscunque, ordinis homines pro status conditione fraterne, benevole, clementerque hortamur, et requirimus, ut declaratae hic Nostrae voluntatis effectum quovis modo promoveant, et tueantur, quo ipso rem faciant Nobis pergratam, fraterno amoris affectu, benevolentiaque et gratia Nostra Caesarea quavis occasione rependendam. Harum testmionio literarum, manu Nostra subscriptarum, et Sigilli Nostri Caesare appensione munitarum qua dabantur in civitate Nostra Vienna die 24. August: anno 1740. Regnorum Nostrorum Rom 29. Hip: 37. Hung.; et Boh; vero 30 mo.

CAROLUS:

Vt. J. A. Comes de Metsch. An Mandatum Caesareae Majestatis Proprium.

Christian Teuber

Francis Maurice Joseph, Marshal and Count de Lacy. He was born at Petrograd on October 21, 1725, and died at Vienna on November 24, 1801. Like Loudon and Keith he learned the art of war under

Munich and Lacy, senior, in the Crimean and Bessarabian campaigns. With the permission of the Czarina he entered the Austrian service shortly after the accession of Maria Theresa, enlisting as an ensign in the regiment of Count Browne, 1746. He received a polished education under the best masters in Germany, studied at Leignitz in Silesia, and afterwards at Vienna. At the court of the Empress Maria Theresa his

wit, courage, talents, and gentle bearing won the esteem of all. To the young Empress Queen there was none more loyal during the dark days that overset the early years of her reign. He had been a captain during the Crimean campaign, but shortly after attaining his majority he was made Colonel in the Austrian army. He distinguished himself so much in the course of the War of the Austrian Succession that Frederick the Great styled him "Vigilant Lacy." The veteran Marshal Daun, son of

Philip Lorenzo, Prince of Tiano, took particular notice of the promising young officer; he was quickly raised to the rank of Major-General and led his brigade in the war of 1757 against Russia, England, and other violaters of the Pragmatic Sanction. He belonged to Daun's Column, the other three being in command of the Duke d'Aremburg, Count Conigsegg, and Marshal Count Browne.

Frederick of Prussia describes Lacy and Lowenstein as "two young officers who ardently sought to distinguish themselves." By lightning tactics they harried Frederick exceedingly in Lusatia, keeping him ever on the alarm. Ostritz, Hirschfelde, Neisse, Marienthiel, etc., were attacked at one time or another by these formidable young men. On one occasion both assailed Hirschfelde at four in the morning; they took and retook the place several times, and finally vanished with all the guns. The Prussian corps of Lestwitz at Zittace, and of the Prince of Bavern at Gorlitz, were harassed by perpetual alarms. As Brigadier, Lacy distinguished himself at the battles of Reichenberg and Prague, and in the operations incident to the Russian invasion of Bohemia. In the latter campaign Marshal Keith commanded one of the four Prussian Columns: he was one of Frederick's greatest generals, having left the Russian service in 1747. In that year the British hired thirty-five thousand Russian troops (at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds) for service on the Rhine: their captain was first to be Marshal Peter Lacy, but he was now old and in feeble health: naturally, General Keith, next in command, should have been appointed; but the influence, power, and intrigue of the court-favourite, Prince Repnin, although his junior and inferior, were too much for the brave Scottish Cavalier, even with the support of his friend the venerable Marshal Lacy. Repnin was appointed, and Keith immediately retired from the service. As the Austrians were being driven back before the puissant hordes of Prussia, and as the efforts of Marshal Ulysses Browne were of no avail to stem the tide of invasion, the troops of Frederick overran Bohemia, forced the Austrians into Prague, and besieged them within the ancient capitol. At the Battle of Prague Browne's energy and genius shone forth: only by sacrificing his own life did the brave old Marshal Schwerin rouse his Prussians to snatch victory from defeat at his hands. Marshal Browne made herculean efforts to save the day but was wounded,—mortally wounded, and borne within the city walls; his last words were,—"Tell Prince Charles of Lorraine to march out instantly and attack Marshal Keith, or all is lost." During the ensuing siege his kinsman,

Count John Browne, was also killed: they were own cousins. Lacy generously proposed a scheme whereby with twelve thousand Austrians he volunteered to cut a way out of the beleaguered city: the design were a success did not a deserter betray it. After a desperate encounter, valiantly pushing his way to the River Moldau at the point of the bayonet, Lacy was forced to reenter the city. Prince Henry, son of Frederick, had a horse shot under him, and was badly wounded. Like his kinsman at Limerick (old Colonel Pierce Lacy), in spite of prayers, sufferings, and privations on the part of the citizens, General Lacy was foremost in urging defence to the death. Famine, plague, and death, made fearful havoc. All the while he was indefatigable in vigilance, conducted numerous sallies, and harried the besiegers in every possible way. In Keith's despite the king withdrew many of the Prussians to attack Daun, then hurrying to assist the defenders. The old Marshal inflicted a most smashing defeat on the Prussians at Kolin, drove them out of Bohemia, and raised the siege of Prague. Lacy and his Pandours followed up the retreating Prussians, sabering all and sundry.

He was an intimate friend of Daun who consulted him in every enterprise and crisis, for General Lacy was, next to Frederick the Great, the most distinguished tactician of the time. It was he who planned the affair at Hockirchen, and often urged Daun to more vigorous measures against his lynx-eyed and formidable foe. In 1780 Frederick and the Prince Eugene had an interview in Berlin; speaking about General Lacy, then a Marshal, the former remarked:

"That is a man of the greatest merit. In former times, Count Merci among yourselves (killed at Parma, 1733), Puysegur among the French, had some notion of marches and encampments; one sees from Hyginus's book on castramentation that the Greeks also were much occupied with the subject: but your Marechal Lacy surpasses the ancients, the moderns, and all the most famous men who have meddled with it. Thus, whenever he was your Quarter-Master-General, if I may be permitted to make you the remark, I did not gain the least advantage. Recollect the two campaigns of 1758–1759; you succeeded in everything. I often said to myself, 'Shall I never get rid of that man, then?' "[8]

As a mark of appreciation Frederick presented Lacy, 1770, with two superb horses, each magnificently equipped.

After an interval of peace the King of Prussia again invaded Moravia in 1758 and invested Olmutz: meanwhile Lacy watched the approaches

[8] Vide Pezzl's *Vie de Loudon.*

to upper Silesia and, sending a detachment to Krenau, gave infinite annoyance to the invaders, harassing them without respite, following them from Königsgratz, and delivering many heavy, successful attacks

on the famous Putkammer Hussars. At the Battle of Hochkirchen in 1758 Lacy commanded, on Daun's left, three thousand Croats. Marshal Keith commanded the Prussian right wing: before the battle Keith

was heard to remark, "If the Austrians do not attack us here they deserve to be hanged." It was destined to be his last battle: the brave and noble Scot, whilst rallying the Prussians to retrieve the day, having actually recaptured the Prussian batteries, was shot through the heart, falling into the arms of General Tebay. The body of the venerable Marshal, shamefully abandoned by the routed Prussians, and stripped by the Croats, was recognised by Lacy as he rode over the ground,—"not without tears" at seeing his father's honoured friend and colleague lying at his feet.

The noble Keith was Knight of the Black Eagle, Governor of Berlin, and a General second to none in the Seven Year's War. Lacy had the body immediately covered and interred with all the honours of war in the adjacent cemetry, Lacy himself being chief mourner (October 15). "Twelve cannon salvoed thrice over the hero's grave, and the whole corps of Colleredo with their muskets thrice." Four months later Keith's body was conveyed to Berlin with great solemnity, and now rests in the Garrison Kirche,—"far away from Bonny Inverugie; the hoarse sea winds and caverns of Dunottar singing vague requiem to his honourable line and him." "My brother leaves me a noble legacy," said the old Lord Marischal, "last year he had Bohemia under ransom; and his personal estate is seventy ducats (ca. $125.00)." A beautiful monument of gray marble, surmounted by an urn, has been also erected to Keith in the church at Hochkirchen: it carries the following inscription: "Dum in proelio non procul hinc inclinatum suorum aciem mente, manu, voce, et exemplo, restituebat pugnans ut heroas decet occubuit D. XIV Octobris." The statue which Frederick raised to him still stands in the Wilhelm Platz, Berlin. So they met for a brief space, this young Irish Jacobite and the brave old Scottish Cavalier, exiles both, and so they parted forevermore!

The war of 1760 was really one of manoeuvres in which Frederick found a worthy opponent in the person of General Lacy. The latter was surrounded on one occasion by the Prussians but, adopting the tactics of Hannibal at the Claudine Forks, he baffled them and got away. And now commenced a race for Silesia, Frederick going by Cracow, Daun by Bischofswerder, Lacy covering the flank of the latter, and "hanging like a wolf upon the skirts" of the King of Prussia. Stung by the galling attentions of Lacy Frederick turned to give battle, launching his whole army against him, whereat Lacy fighting valiantly retreated to Gros Seidlitz, and throwing up lines of circumvallation intimated to

Frederick that discretion were the better part of valour. The Russians were meantime advancing to the aid of Daun; deflecting to prevent a junction of the hostile armies, Frederick failed to bring Loudon into action before that general had been joined by Lacy and Daun, and as a consequence his camp was encompassed by three Austrian armies: from this perilous position at Lignitz the genius of Frederick saved them for a moment, only to be forced into giving battle at Kunersdorf: this was the bloodiest battle of the Seven Years War, and the greatest reverse ever suffered by the renowned King of Prussia. On that fatal field twenty thousand of his veteran troops perished, and all his generals were either killed or wounded, whilst the royal uniform was literally riddled with shot.

The Russians under Oder detailed a column, commanded by Czernichev, to join up with Lacy's fifteen thousand Austrians and advance on Berlin. Czernichev, secret friend of Frederick, was repulsed: Lacy came upon the scene at this moment by forced marches,—"in furious mood,"—and compelled the city to capitulate: the brave old Governor Rochow surrendered after a spirited defence, and paid a ransom of four million thalers! The royal family had fled to Magdeburg, whither also the archives were transferred. Lacy was opposed to the lenient terms, and was in high dudgeon that they were offered and accepted without his knowledge. He ordered his men to force the city gates and allowed the Pandours to overrun the place; by his directions the arsenal was blown up, also the magazines and Lagerhaus, whilst his Austrian troops ravaged and burned the surrounding country. Tottleben and he were at loggerheads the while, and it seemed that a clash was imminent. The former had participated at the battle of Fontenoy (1745), that field so memorable for the prowess of the Irish Brigades in the service of France. As Frederick was advancing these armies fell back, Lacy on Torgau. Subsequently the Battle of Torgau brought Frederick his revenge, and that in despite of Lacy's heroic efforts, at the head of twenty thousand reserves, to undo the disaster which Daun had suffered. He made several desperate bayonet charges, and did not give over till half past nine on a dark November night. O'Donnells, Maguires, Butlers, O'Rourkes, Walls, all prominent Austrian soldiers, figured in these campaigns. Severly wounded, Daun hurried to Vienna, leaving Lacy in command to watch the movements of Zeithen: on this occasion Francis Maurice was made the recipient of the field Marshal's Baton and Patent, a fitting climax to a life of unremitting toil in the service of the noble Maria Theresa.

About this time he contemplated visiting Finland (February, 1761) where his father had received extensive estates, in order to compose certain family disputes: a certain Count Tanner Lacy is mentioned in this connection. However, the prospects of a new campaign deterred him from that purpose. Austria being determined at all costs to crush the unscrupulous Frederick entered into a new combination against him. Lacy's corps took post on the right bank of the Elbe to protect the lines of communication, and in September linked up with the Russians at the head of fifteen thousand troops. From here he ravaged the whole electorate of Brandenburg (King William employed soldiers from there at the siege of Limerick) with fire and sword, and compelled Frederick to detail troops under Prince Henry, if that electorate was to be protected: Marshal Lacy coming upon the Prince's cavalry in the forest of Reisa cut them to pieces. Whilst hovering in the neighbourhood of Lusage he again proved himself the evil genius of Berlin, coming within a few miles of that city and striking terror and consternation into the good inhabitants. Marshal Lacy figured most prominently at Langan-Bielau and Peilau; were it not for the reverse suffered at the latter place by O'Donnell, he would undoubtedly have stormed and carried the Prussian positions.

The treaty of 1763 put an end to these sanguinary wars; they were responsible for the loss of well-nigh a million human beings in battle alone! Austria was left in debt to the extent of one hundred million crowns (she fought ten battles and lost one hundred and forty thousand men). For the next fourteen years Lacy devoted himself to the discipline and reorganization of the army, the introducing of economy into all the departments of government, and the restoration of Austria's credit. A serious war on the question of the Bavarian Succession threatened in 1777, and Lacy with a hundred thousand soldiers was actually holding himself in readiness at the celebrated position of Königsgratz, above the confluence of the Rhine and the Adler. It developed to be a campaign of interminable and wearisome manoeuvres, but happily concluded in 1779: it was popularly named "The potato war." This was the last important command held by Marshal Lacy, was in fact the last act of importance in the service of his beloved Austria. He died at Vienna, Neuwaldegg Castle there,[9] on November 30, 1801, and is thus referred to in the mortuary notices of the time (English): "Count de

[9] Vide Appendix.

Terence O'Brien de Lacy, 1915

PATRICK O'BRIEN DE LACY, 1918

Lacy, a General of proven valour, and a Minister of abilities no less recognised, died at Vienna on November 30, 1801."

Shortly before his decease he presented a park at Neuwaldegg to the citizens of Vienna, still sometimes called "Lacy's Gardens." There his body lies interred, a beautiful mausoleum marking the spot, and hither come the citizens from time to time with wreaths (for so the writer is informed) which are placed with loving hands about the hallowed resting place of the renowned Austrian Fieldmarshal.[10] He never married, nor ever once set foot in the land of his fathers. An equestrian statue has been erected to his memory in one of the principal squares of Vienna, and in the Aulic Hall his bust stands in the Niche of Fame. So it is, the last remains of this illustrious soldier rest in a tomb, conspicuous outside Vienna, amid the green fields below the wooded Hills of Neuwaldegg, once his, far away from Thomond, and the little silent churchyards up and down the County Limerick, where his illustrious forebears sleep in death, or, as the old Gaelic Bard of La Garthe would have it,—

"Guala ar ghualainn le n-a n-athraibh
I Dtiompall an Bhais, curtha le n-a n-easpar."[11]

The following is a transcript from a letter written on his death-bed by the Emperor Joseph II to Francis Maurice Count de Lacy:

"19th, April, 1790,
Vienna.

My Dear Marshal Lacy,

I behold the moment which is to separate us approaching with hasty strides! I should be very ungrateful indeed if I left this world without assuring you, my dear friend, of that lively gratitude on which you have so many claims, and which I have had the pleasure of acknowledging in the face of the whole world. Yes, you created my army: to you it is indebted for its credit and its consideration. If I be anything I owe it to you. The trust which I could repose in your service under every circumstance; your success on the field as well as in the council are so many grounds, my dear Marshal, which render it impossible for me sufficiently to express my thanks. I have seen your tears flow for me! The tears of a great man and a sage are a high panygeric. Receive my adieus! I tenderly embrace you: I regret nothing in the world but the small number of my friends, among whom you certainly are the first! Remember me! Remember your sincere and affectionate friend,

Joseph."

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[10] Vide infra for copy of his last will and testament.

[11] "Shoulder to shoulder with their fathers in the Temple of Death, and mingling with their dust ('ashes')".

On the death of the Emperor Joseph, Marshal Lacy acted as Regent of the Empire till the accession of Leopold II. In the interval he signed, and affixed his seal to protocols, high commissions, etc. He had been a staunch supporter of the Emperor in his attempt at reform, in his opposition to papal aggression, and to the meek usurpers who would ambition the control of civil power for their own selfish ends: like his father he lived and died a Roman Catholic. In his *Memoirs of the Court of Berlin* Wraxall gives an intimate account of Marshal Lacy;

"He is now approaching his sixtieth year; when young he must have been very handsome. Though he has been six times wounded by musket balls, he enjoys perfect health, and preserves a youthful appearance. I have heard him say his father sent him to study at Leignitz, in Silesia, and afterwards in Vienna. He entered the Austrian service in 1746 as ensign in the regiment of Count Browne."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* of the year 1766 records a dinner and entertainment given by General O'Mahony at Vienna, where he had been Spanish Ambassador, on St. Patrick's day, in honour of Count Lacy, President of the Council of War, and Generals O'Donnell, Maguire, Mac Elligott (Mac Gillicuddy), and other officers of Irish descent. It may be added that Marshal Lacy's kinsman, General Count Francis Anthony de Lacy of Spain, was Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Gustavus III of Sweden and Catherine II of Russia, shortly after 1783.[12]

The following is a translation of the last will and testament of Marshal Francis Maurice Joseph Count de Lacy, made from the original now preserved in the War-Archives at Vienna, Austria: words and figures are crossed exactly as in the original (1802–F 4–7):

"I, the undersigned, have in the event of my death desired to will, devise, and bequeath the following, consisting of and including all final accounts and salaries due me: all cash on hand: interest due on all obligations and exchange letters at the time of my demise: also the two houses here in Vienna presented to me by His Majesty, the late Emperor Joseph II viz.: The Commander's House sub. No. 849 on the Seilerstadt, and the smaller adjoining house on the Waserkunstpastey sub. No. 1265, together with all furniture, fixtures, equipments, decorations, ornaments, jewelry, books, cards, manuscripts, writings, everything contained therein while occupied by me, also such as may be found therein after my death, together with all contained in the stables, barns, kitchens, cellars, pantries, vaults; in general, everything under roof, including everything stored or under lock: with the exception of the capital on hand of sound exchange-letters and obligations. . . . I present, leave, and bequeath after my death to my beloved nephew the Imperial Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Patricius von

[12] Vide infra.

Stuart as and for his real and personal property;—conditionally—that said nephew shall pay and be bound, (1) to create a trust-fund with the curate of Dornbach,—like that created on March the first, 1796, by the Russian Emperor's General, Count George von Browne, respectively, that a Requiem Mass shall be intoned annually on the anniversary of his brother's death, the late Field-Campaign-Master, Count George von Browne [sic.] . . . . At all times annually on the anniversary of my death a High Mass of Requiem and Libera shall be sung . . . . Said trust-fund capital shall consist of 800 fl., that is to say, eight hundred gulden;—after deducting from the interest on said principal the stipends and amount due the churches, the remainder shall then be distributed and placed into the hands of the poor who were present and prayed at the Requiem Mass. (2) The same to the Fathers of St. Jerome who reside here in Vienna,—1,000 fl., that is to say, one thousand gulden for Holy Masses for me and my deceased parents, brothers, and sisters. (3) For the Imperial Homes for Invalids, 2,000 fl., that is to say, two thousand gulden; the interest thereof to be divided and placed in the hands of such men as are very feeble on account of infirmities and old age, or who are disabled from war. (4) To Prince Dietrichstein I bequeath my large clock from Berlin, in my bedroom: to General Major Anton, Baron Mittrofsky, my gold buttons.

General von Renne	10,000 fl.
General Major Peisques	4,000 fl.
General Court-Master, Dingelt	2,000 fl.
Confectioner Lee	2,000 fl.
General Cook, Selenay	1,000 fl.
General Cook Woulfe	2,000 fl.
General Room-servant, Moore	2,000 fl.
General Room-servant, John	2,000 fl.
General Chief-Hunter, Fischer	2,000 fl.
General Porter, Ignatius	2,000 fl.
General Baker's Help, Simon	500 fl.
General Preparer, Schindler	2,000 fl.
General Hunter, Schindler	1,000 fl.
General Table-setter, Konrad	500 fl.
General Hunter, Ignatius	500 fl.
To Gardener, Maringer	2,000 fl.
To Caretaker, Pandenabl	500 fl.
To Porter's servant	500 fl.
?	200 fl.
Two kitchen servants, each 200 Fl.	400 fl.
To secretary Kreutzer	4,000 fl.

"To be paid into their hands in cash gulden, as specified by names, without the slightest deduction. (5) Furthermore: I leave and bequeath to General Dietman, each according to his selection two horses and the harness thereto belonging, and one of the wagons then on hand. (6) To Major Peisques two riding-horses with saddle and belongings, if he is still in my house at the time of my death. (7) To both colonels who at the time of my death are in command of my cavalry and infantry regiments, final settlement of all accounts and salaries due. (8) To all my employees, the bed-

clothes in general use: to such servants who, in their present position, hold a contract either signed by me personally or by Prince Joseph of Schwarzenberg, dated respectively July 15, and 24, 1798, and who were remembered and mentioned in the foregoing list, also one year's salary or wages, to be paid in two or four instalments. (9) In addition to this my chamber-servant Moore shall receive 100—one hundred dukaten—not only without any deduction, but with an addition of 4 per cent annual interest on said sum dating from the year 1794 until the day of my demise. (10) Princess Frances von Liechtenstein shall receive the (flautne?) clock which was presented to me by Her Majesty, the late Empress Maria Theresa. (11) Four souvenir rings shall be made of brilliants from my epaulet; my brilliant shirt-studs may also or can be used (?) for this fund: said rings shall be presented as a remembrance of me, one each, to Princess Frances Liechtenstein, Princess Clary, Princess Kinsky, and Princess Karlie Liechtenstein.

"As for the residue of my estate not connected with the foregoing legacy, deducting, aere alieno, such an amount as remains from my father's estate, of which I had free use and control during my life, I need not mention my universal heirs thereto, as that has already been specified in the testament ddo. Riga Feb. 8th. 1751, created by my father, the late Count Peter of H. v. R de Lacy, Russian Emperor's General Field-marshal and General Governor. To aid the faithful administrative performance and duties of said legacy an administrative settlement committee shall be appointed, with representatives for the legal heirs of my already deceased five sisters, in order to distribute and divide the share of their mother who has already entered unto rest in God. The names of my aforementioned five deceased sisters who were all born as Countesses de Lacy, are as follows: Anna Katherine Maria, wife of General-Major de Boy; Martha Philippine von Liewen; Helena, wife of General-Major von Browne; Anna Louise, wife of General-Major von Stuart; and Apollonia, wife of General-Major von Witten.

"In true witness of this my foregoing last will and testament not only personally signed by me and bearing the imprint of my seal but also the signatures and seals of the chosen witnesses. Vienna, August 25th, 1798.

(SEAL)
L. S. Count Francis Moritz de Lacy.

(SEAL)
L. S.
Prince Dietrichstein Proskan
Witness invited.

(SEAL)
L. S.
M. G. V. Wallis, Fieldmarshal
Invited Witness.

(SEAL)
L. S. Count Anton Mittrovsky, General Major.
Invited Witness.

"Under the foregoing cover is enclosed my last disposal."

It is noticeable that Marshal de Lacy invariably uses a small "L" when writing his surname: the celebrated George Washington seems also to have done so in the case of "W", first letter in *his* surname. A daugh-

ter to the late (November, 1925) Roscoe Brunner of Roehampton, England, whose wife was Lady Houston, married in 1925 Prince Liechtenstein, present representative of his family.

The Lady Hanora de Lacy. Daughter to Edmond de Lacy and Alice Conway. She married George Browne, Baron of Camas, near Lough Gur and Bruff, and a scion of the ancient household at Knockmany. Their children were: George Browne who went into Germany; Thomas Browne of Dromadda; and Ulic or Ulysses Browne, father of the renowned Fieldmarshal Ulysses Maximilian Count Browne. As to their son George Browne, hereafter Marshal and Count of the H. Roman Empire, and uncle of Count Browne killed at Savannah; he joined the Russian service under the aegis of his maternal uncle, Marshal Peter de Lacy, and married his cousin the Countess Helen de Lacy, daughter of the same. Marshal Count George was born at Moyne (Castlemahon) in 1698 and died in 1784 Governor of Riga (succeeding his uncle) and Livonia. He served with Marshal de Lacy through the Crimean, Swedish, and Bessarabian Campaigns, was wounded at the siege of Oczakow, and highly distinguished himself at Kolin and Zorndorff. He it was whom the Turks defeated and captured in Hungary, reduced to slavery, and sold in the common market. His first marriage was with the daughter of Count Munich, but of her, apparently, had no issue. His children of Helen were: Count John Browne killed at the siege of Prague; General Count George Browne, his successor as Governor of Riga; and a daughter who married the Baron de Medem of Courland (Latvia) of whom was Count Charles Medem, Ambassador to England in 1820, and, his descendant, Baron Eugene Fersen (b. November, 17, 1874, at Petrograd), son of the Baroness Olga Medm, and now (1926) Heir to the Throne of Poland.

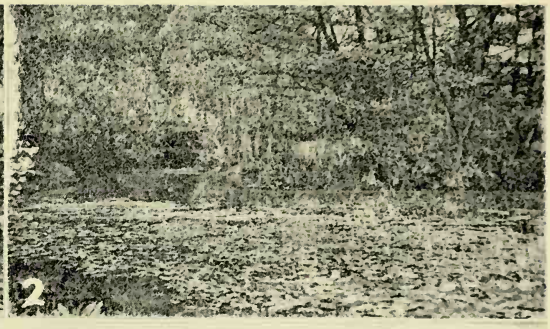
General George Count Browne, second son of George and Helen, accompanied his kinsman, General Maurice de Lacy, to Limerick in 1792–1793, was the guest of the Brownes and Lacys of Rathcahill, and attended at the funeral of the Lady Mary de Lacy: he married a daughter of the Duke of Whittenhoof, Russia. Own Cousin to General George was that Count Browne of the French service who was Aide-de-Camp to the Count d'Estaing during the American Campaign of 1777, and Colonel of the Army: at the Siege of Savannah in Georgia d'Estaing, against the better judgment of Browne and his fellow officers, ordered the former to draw out his regiment and advance to storm the town. The brave Colonel Browne remarked that though he disapproved of his

opinion he should have no cause to complain of *his* conduct: he marched his regiment immediately to the attack, planted the French flag twice on the walls of Savannah, and in the third attempt was killed. John Ferrar states that his uncle died at Vienna in 1784, and that both were of the family of Moyne.

Reverting to Thomas Browne of Dromard: he was the ancestor of Captain George Browne who died at Brünn. Thomas seems to have had a son, Colonel Count Ulic Browne, who was in the service of the German Emperor in 1734, and whose wife was Anabella Fitzgerald, oldest daughter to James Fitzgerald and his wife the Lady Anne Porter. By profession a Lawyer, James was the son of Garrett Fitzgerald and Margareth Warters, whose son Gamaliel, by his wife Susanna Raines, was the father of Margareth Fitzgerald wife of Harman Fitzmaurice, nephew of the Earl of Kerry, and mother of James Fitzmaurice (b.1735). The children of Count Ulic and Anabella were: Barbara who wedded Colonel Noland, and Mary who married a German noble.

Reverting to Ulic Browne and his wife the Lady Lucy de Lacy, granddaughter of Patrick and Lucy Ankettle, and daughter of William de Lacy and his wife the Lady Pierse of Menaghan, near Lixnaw; William de Lacy resided at Lissurland near Rathcahill[13] and had, besides Lucy, a son who died in early life; in right of his wife, then, Ulic Browne brought a suit for ejectment against Edmond de Lacy of Miltown (son of Edmond and Alice Conway (Dowdall)) on defect of his conformation: thus the Rathcahill property passed to the Brownes, but it was later recovered by Edmond de Lacy's grandchildren, the de Lacy-Evans family. Ulic and his wife were first and second cousins, and the latter was also sister-in-law to George de Lacy of Dromadda (or Leitrim) near Athea, brother of Bishop Robert de Lacy (d.1759), and own cousin of Captain John de Lacy of La Garthe (d. 1733). The children of Ulic Browne and Lucy de Lacy were Ulysses, Ruttledge, William, and two daughters. Ruttledge Browne married a daughter of Mac Finneen Duff O'Sullivan of Derreen, County Kerry, and had one daughter who married Peter Mac Sweeney who inherited, and who was her cousin: he was deprived of Derreen (evicted) by Lord Lansdowne, as previously stated. Henceforth the fortunes of Peter waned and his children for the most part passed into other lands. William Browne, styled of Tullig and Glyn, died unmarried in 1832. Of his sisters, one married a gentleman named Fitton of Cork; the other died unmarried.

[13] Vide *Prerogative Wills*.



1. The Swannery 2. "Ein Anderer Teich Im Park v. Neuwaldegg" 3. Schloss Neuwaldegg

Members of the Camas and Montany family of Browne were still residing in Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin, so late as 1850. The following marriage notice appeared in the Dublin papers, October, 1848:

"In August, 1848, at St. Petersburgh, Baron Alexis von Schleopinghe, Captain of the Life-Guards to the Emperor of Russia, great-grandson of Fieldmarshal Count George Browne, Governor-General of Livonia, granduncle of John Browne, Esq., of Eccles St. Dublin, to the Princess Alexandra Lieven, niece of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James."

Deriving immediately from that family is the present J. Ulysses Browne, Esq., Victoria Avenue, Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand: the father of that venerable representative of the House Camas and Montany died in 1883, and is described in the obituary notices as "grandnephew to Count George Browne, Brigadier-General, Russia, cousin to Baron von Schleopinghe formerly Charge-d'Affaires for his Majesty the Emporor of Russia at the Court of Portugal, and cousin of Princess Alexandra Lieven of Petersburgh." It may be remarked that the last-named are Brownes in the female line. This gentleman's ancestors were Count George Browne, created Fieldmarshal by Peter III and appointed to head the Russian troops in the war with Denmark, and his wife the Countess Helen de Lacy. It is said that Count George was temporarily deprived of his rank and title, and ordered to leave Russia, because he had the hardihood or temerity of addressing a remonstrance to the Emperor against the proposed declaration of hostilities against Denmark.[14]

Returning to Ulic Browne and Lucy de Lacy: their second son was Marshal Ulysses Maxmilian Browne, born at Basle, Switzerland, in 1705, whither his parents had gone: it seems they were invited thither by Marshal Count George Browne, brother of Ulic. Ulysses Maxmilian married Countess Maria Philippina von Martinitz of whom were two sons. Her husband died from wounds received at Prague. Of these sons the older was George Baron Browne, Governor of Deva, Transylvania (Roumania), who married the Countess de Rohdt, niece to the Prince of Constance.[15]

THE LADY ELIZABETH DE LACY. Sister of Hanora[16] and younger daughter of Edmond and Alice Conway. Nothing further is recorded of her. Query: was she allied with one of her de Lacy contemporaries at La Garthe, or with the Scanlon family at Ballyknokane?

[14] Vide *Browne Pedigrees*, 1154, Ulst. Off.
[15] Vide *Vie de Maresch. von Browne*, Riga, 1757.
[16] Supra.

Field Marshall Ulysses (Ulic) Maximilian Count de Lacy-Browne. Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Austria, Governor of Prague, Knight of the Golden Fleece, etc. He was born on October 24, 1705, at Basle in Switzerland. His parents left Ireland in 1691, and at the time of Ulysses's birth his father was Colonel of cuirassiers to Joseph I. He had served previously under Leopold I (d.1703) and was created Count of the Roman Empire by Charles VI at the same time as his brother George, Baron of Camas. The latter was then a distinguished General of Infantry, Colonel of a regiment of Musketeers, and Councillor of War. When still quite young Ulysses was despatched to Ireland, and whilst staying with his family in Limerick received his earliest education at the Limerick Diocesan School. His uncle, Count George, brought him from Limerick in 1715 at which time he joined his regiment, then with the army marching into Hungary against the Turks, and commanded by the Prince Eugene: the Count Saxe also participated in this campaign. The Prince encamped at Peterworadin. The youthful Ulysses took part at the Battle of Carlovitz where thirty thousand Turks were slain. In June Eugene invested Belgrade and, after some desultory fighting about the swamps, the little Limerick soldier had soon an opportunity of winning his spurs when with four thousand Austrians the Marshal Prince defeated two million Turks (till then the strongest army ever equipped by the Porte), compelled the surrender of Belgrade, and forced the treaty of Passaroritz (1718). Hereafter Ulysses was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies, and entered the Clementine College, where he remained four years. In 1721 he went to Prague and in two years completed the course of Civil Law: immediately joining his uncle's regiment he quickly became captain, and such was his ardour that in 1725 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the same corps. He married on the fifteenth of August, 1726, the Countess Maria Philippina de Martinitz (daughter of Count George Adam Martinitz, Vicegerent in the Kingdon of Naples), a beautiful Bohemian heiress, and last of an ancient and illustrious family.

In 1730 he served in the Corsican Expedition and by his bravery contributed greatly to the capture of Callansara, where he was severely wounded: this success gave rise to the rumour that "James VIII," "Chevalier de St. George" of the Scottish Jacobites, would be made King of the island. In 1732 Ulysses was made Chamberlain of the Austrian Empire, in 1734 Colonel of Infantry, and presently accompanied the force of the Count de Merci to save Mantua. The French under Villars had so

overrun Italy that that town alone remained in Austrian hands. Browne was present with his regiment of German infantry at the passage of the Po at St. Benedetto, the taking of Guastalla, Novella, Mirandola, etc. At the Battle of Parma (June 29, 1734), where Merci was mortally wounded, and where ten thousand dead lay on the field, Browne distinguished himself brilliantly, had a horse shot under him, and subsequently saved the whole Austrian army from annihilation at Guastalla whither it had to retreat. He openly risked his life by repeated and furious charges, destroyed the bridge over the Adige in face of the French army (under Noailles),— the most brilliant event of the war,—and was acknowledged to have retrieved the cause of Charles VI. For these outstanding services Ulysses received a general's commission in 1736. With Seckendorf and the Duke of Lorraine he volunteered for the war that ensued with Turkey and suffered untold hardships: the home government helped but little, the soldiers were in arrears, and the Emperor gave blundering commands,—all these circumstances invited disaster. With twenty thousand men Seckendorf and Browne fought their way through Servia and, having captured Utsitza, joined the Prince of Hildburghausen. Here again the valour and exertions of General Browne saved the armies. Poor Seckendorf was made the scapegoat of these reverses, largely through Jesuitic intrigue, and was committed to the Fortress of Glatz: a similar fate befell Marshal Wallis, a brave and unblemished soldier worthy of the land that bore him.

On his return to Vienna in 1739 Ulysses was created Fieldmarshal, Marshal-Lieutenant, and member of the Aulic Council. Charles died in 1740 and immediately the war of the Austrian Succession broke out,— France, Spain, and Prussia, falling upon "the poor distressed orphan queen, like three wolves, without mercy, justice, or equity," all in despite of plighted and sworn pledges to uphold her. Browne was then commanding at Breslau. Frederick of Prussia was first to burst into the Austrian Dominions with seventy-six thousand men, and drove Browne with his three thousand men from Breslau. Spurning the wily offers of Prussia, the Empress with great prudence despatched Count Neuperg with troops to Browne's assistance who, disputing every inch of ground, sustained the contest against the King of Prussia single-handed for two months. At Molowitz Ulysses commanded the infantry: some little time before, Frederick himself had well-nigh been captured. Marshal Browne's heroism on that field will never be forgotten by the Austrian people. Here the infantry, himself commanding,

rushed against the Prussian horse unsupported by artillery, and worked havoc amongst the bravest veterans of Frederick: only the heroic devotion of Schwerin saved the day,—his life was the penalty. To Frederick's taunt, raising the Prussian standard, he shouted,—"Let all brave Prussians follow me," and went unto victory and death! Ulysses was severely wounded, but remained on his saddle, and conducted the retreat of the entire army with complete success.

French and Bavarian armies now lay within eight miles of Vienna: the cause of the Noble Maria Theresa seemed desperate; but the Hungarians rallied to her banner,—the chivalry of it rings down the ages! On the joyous occasion of her coronation in 1743 she issued a special invitation to the renowned Fieldmarshal and created him Privy Councillor of Bohemia. He now set about covering the approaches to that Kingdom, and in the long-drawn-out operations which followed he acquitted himself with the greatest eclait, and in every action personally commanded the vanguard. He drove Marshal Broglie from Pladling, compelling him to fall back in confusion on the Rhine, and seized Deckendorf: this success enabled the Austrians to cross the Danube at a point now marked by a pillar to commemorate the event:

"Theresiae Austriacae Augustae Duce Exercitus, Carlo Alexandro Lothairingico, septemdecim, superatis hostilibus villis, captoque Deckendorfio, renitendibus undis, resistentibus Gallis, duce exercitus Ludovico Borbonio Contio transvit hic Danubium, Ulysses Maximillianus Browne, Campi Marshalus, Die 5, Junii A.D. 1743."

Broglio was soon joined by the celebrated Marshal Maurice Saxe, later Marshal-General of France, Duke of Courland: still, Browne and Prince Charles drove them mercilessly before them to Heilbron, and captured immense quantities of arms and artillery: they were eventually forced into Prague, besieged, and offered to surrender on conditions: Browne demanded unconditional surrender. Marshal de Maillebois hurried up to aid the besieged, but was driven off with great slaughter Finally the entire army surrendered, Broglio having escaped as a courier, and Marshal Belleisle, having suffered great hardships, got away to Alsace. In 1743 Marshal Browne was deputed by the Empress to meet the ministers of George II of England at Worms, and as her Plenipotentiary arrange an alliance: this he effected to the great happiness of the queen.

His next campaign was in Italy where with two divisions he crossed the Tronto,—Naples his object,—harassed the country as he advanced, and drove the Spaniards before him. He attended a council of war at

Castellana at which Cardinal Lessandro Albani and the Bishop of Gurck were present. Count Gages, with whom was the Irish Brigade, commanded the Spaniards: Count di Gazola commanded the Neapolitans. The Austrians crossed the Tiber at Teverone. Browne had been directed to make an attack on the headquarters of the Allies at Villetri: with six thousand men the Marshal set out on this hazardous enterprise on August 10: he successfully surprised and attacked the entrenched Spaniards and Italians, but was temporarily held in check by the trusty Irish Brigade: these brave fellows defended the Neapolitan gate to the last man, despite the promises and inducements held out to them by the Austrians. The carnage on the hillside was frightful. Many high officers were captured, and immense quantities of material fell into Austrian hands. Autumn approaching the troops retreated to winter quarters at Rimini, recrossing the Tiber, and taking many strong towns which were laid under heavy tribute. In 1745 Marshal Count Browne was recalled to assume command of an army directed against the young Elector of Bavaria, ally of France: Browne stormed and took Vilshosen, making thirty six hundred pirsoners: as a result the Prince Elector quickly concluded peace.

In the same year the Marshal was created General of the Ordinance, and again directed against Italy and her Spanish allies. He recovered Milan, surprised and cut to pieces a large force of Spaniards at Casale-Maggiore, crossed the river at Borgoforte, and captured Luzzara, Guastalla (wherein Marshal Corasin surrendered with two thousand men), Parma, etc. At the Battle of Piacenza he performed his most brilliant exploit: here on June 16 he destroyed the allied right wing under Marshal de Maillebois, leaving three thousand two hundred and twenty dead and four thousand four hundred and sixty wounded on the field: hearing of this disaster the King of Spain died of a broken heart. Browne checked the allied attempt to cross the Po killing eight thousand, capturing nineteen guns, baggage, etc. He was himself wounded in this action. The flower of the Spanish army perished in these conflicts, including Don Julio Deodata of Lucca. Marshal Gages retreated to Genoa, thence to Nice and Parma, abandoning Piacenza which the Austrians occupied. Despite his wounds Ulysses never gave over but pursued them to Genoa, taking every place by storm or capitulation on the way. He refused to receive envoys from Genoa and other places who claimed that they were forced into Alliance with the Bourbons: they were peremptorily directed to leave and await written conditions: it was also inti-

mated that they were all the time aiding and abetting the allies. He next advanced and stormed the Pass of La Bochetta, key to Italy, and routed another party at Ponte Decimo: Genoa surrendered, paid fifty thousand genovenes, and agreed to the findings of the British and Austrian Ambassadors at St. Pietro. Leaving the Marquis de Botta at Genoa, and Count de Gorani to fall on the enemy's rear, the marshal himself moved to the invasion of Provence: he embarked at St. Pietro aboard a squadron commanded by the Scottish Admiral Forbes, sailed to Villa Franca and walked disguised to Nice, two days journey. He there waited on the King of Sardinia and settled on the plan of campaign: Forbes transported thither the Austrian artillery (from Genoa) and Browne, placing himself at the head of an army composed of Sardinians, Piedmontese, Milanese, Genoese, and Tortonians, assaulted and took Mount Albano and passed the Var in face of the French troops under the Duc de Belleisle (November 9), his army consisting of forty-five squadrons of horse and sixty-three battalions of foot, in all fifty thousand troops. With these he fell upon the French, routed them utterly,—the British tars under Vice-Admiral Medley driving them from Laurette,—and safely entered Provence, the ancient patrimony of the house of Anjou. Aided by a British bomb-ketch he reduced the Islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honoratus, opposite the Antibes, capturing five hundred soldiers.

Leaving the Baron de Rothe to press the siege against the Chevalier de Sade, he made himself master of Draguignan with the loss of two thousand men, laid all the open country under contribution, and threw forward his outposts as far as the River Argens. Even a fever at this time did not keep him off the saddle. Belleisle and Boufflers now hurried up to relieve the Antibes, till then under fire from ship and shore thirty-six days: sixty other battalions were rushing hither from Flanders, and Genoa was in open revolt against the tyranny of Botta, and forcibly ejected himself and his Austrians. This threatening situation determined Browne to forego the operations round the Antibes, abandon the expedition into Toulon, and retrace his steps over the Var. This he accomplished on January 23, 1747, but not without considerable loss, for the rearguard had necessarily to receive the brunt of many serious attacks. Ordering a column of horse and foot into Lombardy to join Schulemberg, he lined the south bank of the Var, and held Belleisle and his French in check till the King of Sardinia had secured all the mountain defiles into Piedmont. Browne then continued that

masterly retreat, one of the greatest in history, which amazed all Europe including his very opponents. Belleisle followed him up, retaking the towns, and driving forty-six battalions of the Piedmontese before him, not without slaughter (losing his brother, the Chevalier de Belleisle). Reaching Finale and Savona Marshal Browne established headquarters at Milan, the King of Sardinia going to Turin. Marshal Schulemberg had perforce to relinquish his objective (Bisignano) and return to the assistance of the King. Innumerable skirmishes and movements in defence of Lombardy and Piedmont brought the year to a close. Peace was happily signed in 1748, and Marshal Browne was chosen by the Empress to adjust certain difficulties arising out of the treaty (Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.) in conjunction with Marshals Belleisle and de la Minas. His services were rewarded with the Governorship of Transylvania where he won the love and affection of the people by his justice, affability, and honourable bearing.

In 1752 he was appointed Governor of Prague and Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in Bohemia. Next year the King of Poland honoured him with the Order of the White Eagle (collar on gold chain to which a silver eagle is attached). He was created Marshal of the Empire in 1754. After some five years of peace war was again resumed with Prussia. Frederick invaded Saxony in 1756 and occupied Dresden, whereupon Marshal Browne lost no time in placing himself at the head of the army of Prague, and moving to the relief of the Saxons. The warlike King of Prussia having left some troops to push the siege of Pirna, hurried with Marshal Keith to encounter Browne at Lowoswitz. On October 1 the King with an armament of fifty-five squadrons, twenty-six battalions, and over a hundred pieces, formed in line of battle. Browne pushed forth a large body of Croats supported by several battalions of Hungarians: his army amounted to seventy thousand men, i.e., seventy-two squadrons, fifty-two battalions, and nearly a hundred pieces of ordinance. The battle raged fiercely from seven in the morning till noon: the king noting that Browne's right wing was the vulnerable point, marched from the summits of Loboschberg, drove the Croats and Hungarians from the vinyards into the plains and ravines, and advanced. Browne believing that that mountain was the key position threw his right wing into the village of Salowitz, but there, being exposed to the king's devastating artillery, they were thrown into confusion and retreated: but Browne conducted that movement is such masterly fashion that Frederick dared not attack: at three o'clock in the after-

noon the Marshal occupied a choice new position, so strong that the King had to content himself with keeping the Prussian line behind the ravine. A body of cavalry turning the Austrian left wing, Browne again occupied his old post at Budyn, having lost his magazines and some four thousand of his troops. He next moved to Lichtendorf where he hoped to join the King of Poland: but a body of eight thousand Austrians were driven back by the intervening Prussians and the King of Poland forced to surrender with seventeen thousand men, and eighty pieces. This was of more concern to Marshal Browne than to Augustus himself (III). He now found it necessary to make his way into Bohemia. He was decorated at this time with the Collar of the Golden Fleece, one of the highest of the European orders.

A confederacy was formed in 1757 to punish Frederick for invading Saxony: France sent eighty thousand troops to the Rhine; sixty thousand Russians threatened Livonia; the Swedes mustered on the Pomerland frontier; and the Marshal Oresa led an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, most of them stationed at Prague under Prince Charles of Lorraine and the Marshals Browne and Daun. The Austrians were next formed into four divisions, one under Browne at Budyn; another under the Duke d'Aremberg at Egra; the third under Count Konigsegg at Ritchenberg; and the last commanded by Daun in Moravia. Undeterred by this array Frederick marched right on Prague (April) and attacked Browne at Budyn ere he had joined with Daun's division from Moravia. Finding his flank turned the Marshal retired on Prague and was followed by the King of Prussia who, having left one division under Keith behind, gave battle on the sixth of May.

The Imperialists under Browne numbered eighty thousand. His left wing rested on Ziskberg; the right on Sterboli Hill. On the front were steep scraggy mountains which no cavalry could climb nor artillery traverse, and the base was lined with Hussars and Hungarian infantry. The Prince of Schonwich opened the battle assailing the Austrian right with sixty-five squadrons of cavalry, a movement which Browne skilfully foiled by drawing off his cavalry on the left, and overwhelming the Prussians with a charge of one hundred and four squadrons! The slaughter was harrowing, but a magnificent charge by General Zeuten with twenty squadrons of Hussars hurled the cavalry back upon the infantry and saved the situation for the nonce. The Prussian Grenediers were routed by a discharge of twelve pounders loaded with musket-shot. At this critical moment the valorous Schwerin (piqued by an unmerited

taunt from Frederick), placing himself on foot, having seized the colours, rallied his men, and whilst leading them was shot through the heart. The noble example roused and steadied the Prussians who turned and assailed the Austrian right,—at the same moment Frederick in person broke through their centre and drove it towards Prague. A fierce bayonet struggle now ensued between the Austrian left and the Prussian right under Prince Henry. At this moment Marshal Browne, whilst in the act of issuing orders to an Aide-de-Camp, received a fatal wound, and, as he could ill brook a defeat and the resignation of command (to Prince Charles of Lorraine), he was taken to Prague where he died. His last words have been already quoted. His loss at such a critical time was incalculable. The right wing retreated in confusion to Maleschitz; the left followed the centre to Prague, leaving a hard-won victory to the Prussians. The latter lost eighteen thousand killed, six thousand wounded, and three hundred and ninety-seven officers slain. The Austrians lost eight thousand killed and nine thousand taken prisoners. All the cavalry joined Daun at Benesch, but some fifty thousand troops were now blockaded in Prague.

Such the fate of this illustrious soldier scion of Camas and Knockmany, glorious defender of the Noble Maria Theresa and the Austrian Monarchy. He suffered the greatest torture from his wound, aggravated by the thought of being disabled at such a critical moment. Even the Prussians acknowledged that Marshal Browne's absence was responsible for the Austrian defeat. He died on June 26, 1757, aged fifty-two years. Thus perished Austria's ablest general, one of Ireland's greatest sons, puissant opponent and rival to the King of Prussia, France's most dreaded foe,—he who filled all Europe with the fame of his exploits on the field and his talents in the council! A magnificent monument has been raised to his memory. His titles and estates devolved upon his sons.[17]

The following is a transcript of a letter written by Count Ulic Browne, father of Marshal Ulysses, to the Reverend Valentine Walsh, an Irishman, then on service in Bohemia. It is dated "12th June, 1729:"[18]

Frankford on Maine.

Sir:

Your letter of the fourth of June came last night to my hands, and I am sorry to find by its contents that malice and envy attend the other misfortunes our country

[17] Vide *Dict. Univ. Biog.;* Carlyle's *Life of Frederick; Dublin University Magazine*, December, 1854.

[18] Vide *History of Walsh Family*, by J. C. Walsh.

groans under, or that any wretch should dare impose upon persons of so great consequence as the Counts Wallis are, who, though strangers to me, are the noblemen of my country I value most, because good in all respects and, which is more, have illustrated their stock and family abroad. Whoever he was that had the malice to prejudice your brother affronted those noblemen more than he did him, for never was since the Conquest of Ireland any of that family called in Ireland but Walshs. The first two of that family that came at the Conquest of Ireland were David and Philip Walsh, considerable and leading men out of Wales, as the records show, or as Camden proves, whose history is to be seen, or his Britania as he terms it, even in Latin. In Irish the family is called Wallis, in English Walsh or Welsh. I defy mankind to say that in Ireland any were called otherwise from the Conquest to this day; and they would take it as an affront to be called otherwise. It's true the grandfather of Count Wallis was actually a second son of Walsh of the Mountain, as he is called in Ireland; his mansion houses were Oldcourt and Carrigmain; and that son called himself, as with reason, of the Carrigmain family. Walsh of the Mountain was Lord of Sleighbranagh, as called in Irish, which is a barony and is still to this day. No family better or nobler allied, though I say for my near relations by my mother. Your ancestor was a second son to the heir of that family by name Walsh of Piltown Manor, Ballykeroge, Mounotrie, Burragharue, etc., and by sixty years came out of the Mountain family before the Counts Wallis's family did; by female alliances and heiresses some difference in their arms, but still the same family as records prove, and that I know though the wretch who said it knows not. When these noblemen knew the truth I pity the rascal that told them so. It's not because I say it, or that your family and I are related, or that your aunt was married to my cousin german, Mr. Roe of Hacketstown, that you are as well born as any man of your country and as well allied. Not to talk of your father and his ancestors, you are by your mother as good as Lord Power, by your grandmother a daughter of the same and sister to ye Earl of Tyrone; their mothers are well known as daughters of Ormond, Kildare, and Desmond, not to mention Irish blood, O'Briens, O'Neills, McCarthys, etc. All this is but too well known, and I tell you so, good Mr. Walsh, not to puff you with any pride but to be humble in ye vocation you have embraced, and to study as becomes one of your family. It then will appear you have friends to sustain you and push you to the most eminent degree of your church. Were I not sure of what I write I should be sorry to advance the same, but am proud of the opportunity of convincing you and family how much I am and always shall be

Your friend and assured hble servt.,
Count Browne Camus and Muntani.

Count Ulic was well versed in the history of his native land, and certainly showed a fine scorn for the parvenus and off-shoots who would sully the fair name of "de Waleys." The "wretch" in the case was an obscure Irishman, some "ens vagabundum vagans per mundum," as St. Bernard would have it.

Joseph Count Ulysses Browne. Son of Marshal Count Ulysses Browne of his wife Maria Philippina Countess von Martinitz, Count Joseph was born at Pavia in the year 1727. He entered the military

service in 1745 with the rank of captain "in the Infantry Regiment No. 36, which belonged to the Imperial Count Browne." In 1752 he was already Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander of the regiment. On the twenty seventh of October, 1758, he succeeded his father in the ownership of that same regiment (No. 36), and was nominated "General-Field-Watch-Master." He died in that year from wounds received at Hochkirchen.

Philip Count George Browne. Oldest son of Marshal Ulysses, and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa. He was born at Navarre on June 2, 1727. When eighteen years old he entered the Infantry Regiment of Barnklau (later No. 49), and having distinguished himself during the Italian campaign he received a captaincy in 1747. As a Colonel he fought at the Battle of Lobositz, where he was wounded, and on October 18, 1756, he entered the Wallis Infantry, and subsequently at Breslau served as Brigadier. For the success obtained in 1758, during which action Browne was shot through the neck, the Empress nominated him General, and decorated him with the Military Cross and Order of Maria Theresa. Subsequent to the Peace of Hubertsburg he retired from the service with the rank and pension of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant, and resided on his estates in Bohemia, where he died on December 19, 1803,—"the last of his illustrious line."

Count John George Browne. He is described as "Field-Campaign-Master, and Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, son of Marshal Ulysses Browne, and nephew of Marshal Francis Maurice Count de Lacy." He was born at Moscow in 1741, and when seventeen years old entered Infantry Regiment No. 28 as an ensign. He distinguished himself particularly at the Battle of Torgau, and also won fame at Freiberg, during the Seven Years War. He was appointed Major in 1767, Colonel in 1769, Major-General in 1775, and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant in 1778. During the Turkish War, especially in the Belgrade area, he distinguished himself most brilliantly, and forced the surrender of Raizen and other important fortified cities. He had only been in service a short time during the French Revolutionary War when he was appointed to the War Council. He died in Vienna on October 14, 1794, and was interred with his uncle in the de Lacy tomb at Neuwaldegg.

Patrick de Lacy. Second son of Edmond and the Lady Alice Conway of Conway Castle, near Killorglin. Edmond married the Lady Lucy Anketell, daughter of John Anketell of Farrihy near Dromcollo-

gher: their children were: Edmond, Patrick, William, Joanna, Lucy, Mary, George and Frances de Lacy. Patrick seems to have inherited Miltown in Lismakeery Parish (Askeaton), and also some property at Rathcahill and Monagea. He died in 1741 and his wife some few years later. His will was witnessed by Richland Ankettle and Maurice Herbert.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the Irish Roman Catholics suffered from many and far-reaching disabilities, especially as regards the law of inheritance.[19] Many of the old aristocracy were thus forced to follow mercantile pursuits, the laws being less stringent and more equitable as applied to these. That should explain why, for instance, Edy Lacy, Esq., of Limerick City is found in control of the salmon and fishing interests in his native town, and why his brethren at La Garthe became merchants. The oldest son of Patrick conformed to the Establishment, lived for the most part at Miltown, and was in a measure estranged from his family. His nephew, Henry de Lacy, brought an ejectment suit against his descendants there in 1770. It is rather remarkable that his father makes no reference to him in his last will and testament.[20] Patrick made his will on September 9, 1740, the same being dated from Rathcahill and Templeglantan: he ordered that his interment be at Monagea Church, and left his property to his sons, Patrick and William, subject to certain legacies.

Edmond de Lacy. Son of Patrick and Lucy Anketell. He married the Lady Jane Conway of whom in 1733 he had three sons and five daughters. Of these, Patrick married the Lady Elizabeth Barry, daughter of Standish Barry of Lemlara County Cork.[21] Edmond and Patrick were great-grandfather and grandfather, respectively, of the celebrated soldier, Sir George de Lacy Evans, born at Moig near Shanid and Shanagolden, County Limerick. Edmond died in 1753, and his wife in 1760, the latter being also the year of David Lacy's demise.

William de Lacy. Third son of Patrick and Lucy Anketell. He resided at Lissurland near Rathcahill, where he died in 1750, his will being proved in that year. He married the Lady Pierse of Menaghan, County Kerry: of her was a son, who died in early life, and a daughter, the Lady Lucy de Lacy of Rathcahill (d. 1782), who married Ulic Browne: of him her children were: Ruttledge, Ulic, William, and two daughters.

[19] Vide history of the period.

[20] Vide D. Corkery's *Hidden Ireland*.

[21] Vide Burke's *Landed Gentry*, sub. "Barry of Lemlara."

His father seems to have passed some strictures on him for over much travelling and prodigality,—"riving," evidently, "his father's auld entails."

PATRICK DE LACY. Second son of Patrick and Lucy Anketell. He married the Lacy Mary Herbert of Templeglantan, of whom were: Maurice, Governor of Grodno, Joanna (b. 1734), Benedicta (b. 1735), Mary (b. 1735), Henry (d. ca. 1790), and Frances de Lacy. Patrick de Lacy and his wife, the Lady Lucy Anketell, resided at Killacullen, now in Tournafulla Parish but then in Killeedy. This fact and confusion of Christian names has given rise to the legend that Field Marshal Count Peter de Lacy of Russia was born at Killeedy ("Cill-Ita," i.e., "St. Ita's Church").

As to the Herberts: this family resided in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale and later in Templeglantan. Allied with them were the Purcells of Croagh (near Adare) of whom was the celebrated General Purcell of the Confederate War. Beginning at the year 1480 the descent of the Purcells is as follows: Thomas, Patrick, Pierce (1530) (who had a son, Patrick, father to Richard of Ballynacarrigy, who married More Mac Namara of Knappoge, County Clare: his son, Patrick, married Catherine, daughter of Maurice Herbert of Rathkeale);[22] Edmond of 1567, Piers of 1568–1618, James (m. Jane Blaney, daughter of Sir E. Berkeley), and his brothers, General Patrick of the Confederate campaigns, Edmond, Thomas, and Richard. In 1318 the son of Hugh Purcell had a suit against Maurice, Prior of St. Mary's, Rathkeale, for violence done by the latter at Moycro.

It is indeed a pleasure to record that the ruins of Ballygrennan Castle and adjacent lands have presently for proprietor a worthy descendant of that honoured race; Mr. Purcell, their genial and courteous custodian, has evidently not forgotten the age-long associations of his illustrious forebears with the ancient proprietors of the place, and has reverently bestowed upon that hallowed fabric such respectful care and attention as are in themselves a pious memorial to the heroic dead, and a tribute not less graceful for being consecrate by one of these same Purcells to those same de Lacys, their former allies. That gentleman's family derives immediately from the neighbourhood of Bunistowe in Woodstock and is allied with that of the late Lord Justice Moriarty and Lord Inchcape (Mackay). What applies to the castle of Ballygrennan is equally applicable to that of Lotteragh in Bruree.

[22] Cf. *Fund. Ent.*, 1630.

If, as the Inquisitions suggest, the Hubbards of Kerry and the Herberts of Rathkeale are one and the same gens, then both derive from the old Englishry. In 1415 King Henry V appointed H. Hubbard to inquire into seditions in the County Limerick. On the other hand there are those who maintain that the Herberts of Rathkeale are deduced from Edmond of Caheremehill, fourth son of Sir Edmond of Poolcastle, son of the Earl of Pembroke. That seems to be the more correct origin of the Rathkeale and Templeglantan Herberts. Patrick de Lacy died in 1790, having survived his brothers and sisters; his wife died in 1795.

Joanna de Lacy. Oldest daughter of Patrick and the Lady Lucy Anketell, and aunt to the Governor of Grodno. She married Richard Mason, brother to John Mason whose wife was Avice Mac Loughlin, and left issue (1733). Catherine Blennerhasset, first daughter of Robert and Avice Conway (Castleconway), married Richard Mac Loughlin of Ballydowney, son of Captain Richard by Elizabeth Pue of Dublin and had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Avice Mac Loughlin. Elizabeth married Lieutenant Myles Martin of Lurgan, County Down (and later of Cork): Avice married John Mason of Ballymacelligot, great-grandson of Sir John Mason of Sion House, London, by Elizabeth Touchet daughter of John Tuchet Lord Audley. Her issue of John Mason were (1773): James (m. Catherine Power), Richard, John, Catherine, Barbara, and Helen Mason. Catherine married, secondly, John Conway of whom was one daughter, Mildred Conway. An honoured branch of the Mason family resided till quite recently at Coolrus near Bruree.

Lucinda (Lucy) de Lacy. Second daughter of Patrick and Lucy Anketell. She married James Mac Mahon, Esq., of Newcastle-West by whom she had issue. She was already dead in 1733.

Mary de Lacy. The records do not state whether she remained unmarried. She was sister to Lucinda and Aunt of Count Maurice of Grodno. Query: Was she the mother of Edy Lacy, Esq., of Limerick City (d. 1825)?

Frances de Lacy. Sister of Lucinda and Mary; aunt to the Governor of Grodno. The Lady Frances married her third cousin, George de Lacy, Esq., of Dromadda near Athea, one of Bishop Robert's brothers, and own cousin to Francis de Lacy of La Garthe (d. 1787).

Maurice Count Peter de Lacy of Grodno. Son of Patrick and the Lady Mary Herbert, he was born at Killacullen near Tournafulla in 1739–1740,—"the year of the great frost," as he was wont to say, in evident allusion to his adopted country,—and died at Augustowek

Palace, Grodno (now in North Poland), in 1820 (December 1819, without issue). Maurice received his early education in Limerick City under the care and tutelage of the Rev. Mr. Cashin; there is no foundation in fact for the story that he was brought up in a convent. The Cashins seem to have been landlords in the vicinity of Clonfert in Kerry. Young Maurice left his native Limerick in 1756 and going into Austria he joined the Hussars there. In 1762, however, he visited his kinsmen Counts Browne (Governor of Riga) and de Lacy. The latter had been a Major-General in the Russian army and served under his cousin, Marshal Peter, in the Finnish and Swedish campaigns; his first name is unknown to the writer. Joining the Russian service in that same year Maurice attained to the rank of Captain and General-in-Chief. He served under the renowned Suvaroff (Suwarrow; *recte*, Pierre Alexis Wasiltowich, Prince Italiski, b. 1730, d. 1800) and commanded the Second Division of the Muscovite army at that most terrific assault in all history,—the storming of Ismael on the Danube in 1790.[23]

> "And as he rush'd along, it came to pass, he
> Fell in with what was late the Second Column
> Under the orders of the General Lascy,
> But now reduced, as is a bulky volume,
> Into an elegant extract (much less massy)
> Of heroism, and took his place with solemn
> Air amid the rest, who kept their valiant faces,
> And levell'd weapons, still against the Glacis."

As regards the present descendants of the Marshal Prince Suvaroff the following notice as to their fate is both significant and sad (October 9, 1926, Saratov, Russia):

"The local revolutionary tribunal has brought sentence of death against Dmitri Suvarov, prominent member of the old Imperial Army and descendant of the renowned Marshal Suvarov: charged with having taken a leading part in the counter-revolutionary fighting of 1920, after a three days trial both his father and he were condemned to death, but in the former's case, owing to extreme old age, the sentence was commuted to three years imprisonment."

On the death of his cousin, Count Lacy above, Maurice as his immediate kinsman received the title of Count of the Russian Empire. He was in Naples in 1805 where, feigning (a political) illness, he awaited till at the psychological moment he should supersede d'Anreps in com-

[23] Vide Byron, *Don Juan*, Canto VIII, et seq.

mand of the Russian army. On this occasion he was visited by the English Ambassador who endeavoured to intrigue him, but with little success. Bunbury describes Maurice as "a kindly old gentleman," having a pronounced Irish brogue, who was wont to take his nightcap with him whenever a long deliberation was toward: "he would presently be heard to snore,"—to the discomfiture of the council, doubtless,—and at the last would leap to his feet proclaiming that he was "all for fight! All for fight!" He continues: "he was withal kindly and hospitable to a degree."

In 1792–1793 General Count Maurice de Lacy and his kinsman, General Count George de Lacy Browne, Governor of Riga, visited their native Limerick. These distinguished visitors stayed for the most part at Rathcahill, being the guests of Count Maurice's mother, the lady Mary Herbert. The fortunes of the family at that time were low. A well is still pointed out in that vicinity, dedicated to some ancient Gaelic Saint, which is traditionally known to the peasantry as "Máire Herbert's well," and the writer has been informed that that good lady often sat and wept by its limpid waters,—wept the fall of her family from its high estate. Maurice made provision for his immediate family before he took his departure and, through the good offices of his friend and fellow-countyman, Sir Matthew Tierney, managed to keep in touch with his kinsfolk. In 1799 Suvaroff and General Maurice de Lacy opened the Italian campaign and, in the words of Thiers,—"In three months the French lost all their possessions in Italy. The battle of Novi shut us definitely out of Lombardy after three years occupation." Suvaroff was the only soldier in Europe fit to cope with Napoleon. General Maurice took part in all these campaigns and battles leading up to the defeat of Joubert at Novi; Cassano (at which Suvaroff would have destroyed the French did not his Government order him to Mantua), Trebia, Novi, etc. Sovaroff was recalled north to help Korsakoff at Zurich, but he was too late and, consequently, returned to Russia. Next year Napoleon crossed the Alps and won Marengo, Lombardy, and fifty miles of Venetian territory. In 1805 General Maurice landed a Russian army at Naples to attack the French flank, but Napoleon having won at Austerlitz the treaty of Presburg ceded Venice to France, and thus after an occupation of ten years it was returned to the Kingdom of Italy.

In 1807 Napoleon paid his celebrated visit to the Czar Alexander. On that occasion he addressed the following letter (from Petrograd) to

General Count Maurice de Lacy, flattering to himself and an undoubted tribute to Lacy's abilities:

"General,

Your illustrious master permits me address you,—your country and your faith have all my sympathies. The noble devotion of Ireland's sons, which has produced such sacrifices through so many ages, inspires the hope that you will seek to benefit your country and your faith, and to restore her proscribed sons. Your name will inspire confidence, thousands would flock to your banner, and the ancient enemy of our common faith might be humbled to the wishes of both your Royal master and myself. Think of this, and if favourably, let me hear from you. Accept my high consideration of your renown and your ancestry.

Napoleon."

Whatever influence Napoleon's letter had on Maurice, he was only too well aware of the degradation to which a callous Government had reduced his beloved country, the apathy of the people in the wake of the recent insurrections, and the strange attitude of those who would buttress privilege and patronage over the ruin of a brave, all too trustful, and generous nation. Whilst visiting Limerick the Counts de Lacy and Browne are traditionally said to have attended at the funeral of a kinswoman, the Lady Mary de Lacy, meeting the cortege at Odellville Cross, and accompanying it, wearing full military uniform, to the cemetery at Cloncagh, La Garthe. The deceased was the grandniece of Bishop Robert de Lacy, and the ancestress of that able if eccentric scholar, Professor John de Lacy O'Byrne Croke. The inscription on her tomb at Cloncagh reads: "Here lies ye body of Ptk Burens who dep'd ys life, Dec. 31st, 1793, aged 36 years. Also his father Jo'n Burens, and mother, Mary de Lacy, are interred here, requiescat in pace." During her married life she lived at Ballyneale, near La Garthe, which was in 1655 part of William de Lacy's demesne.

Having returned to Russia with General Count George Browne, Maurice seems to have been created Fieldmarshal before his decease. Like many others of his kinsmen, Brownes and de Lacys, he was Governor of Grodno and died there at his residence, Augustowka Palace, in 1820. His tomb, wherein many of the Brownes are also interred, lies in a chapel on the demesne. It was damaged considerably during the late war. The following is an extract from a letter despatched by Count Maurice to the relatives of his kinsman, the Chevalier John Goold-Hogan, and announcing the death of the same: "I have never felt such a severe stroke of adversity,—I have never known a more gallant officer,

or a more just or honourable man." This brave young man served with Suvaroff in Italy in 1792. He was a native of Rathkeale and had joined the Russian service under the patronage of General Maurice. Born in 1773 his death was accelerated by an old wound caused by a musket ball on the side and the constant hemorrhages which resulted. He died on March 13, 1815.[24]

Henry de Lacy. Younger brother of General Count Maurice Pierce of Grodno. Conforming to the Establishment he brought an ejectment suit against Mrs. de Lacy Evans's family at Miltown in 1770. Henry seems to have lived for the most part in Dublin. The records do not state whether he married. It is very evident that some of the Limerick Lacys resided in Dublin during the early part of the eighteenth century. Thus, it was from there Count Thomas de Lacy entered the Austrian service, as also his nephew, General John Count de Lacy-Nugent. It is well to note, however, that some members of the family in the City of Limerick went thither at a much later date. The descendants of the latter may, perhaps, be still in evidence there. Many of the Brownes too made their home in Dublin during those later centuries, and it was from there that some of them emigrated to Auckland, New Zealand.[25]

Sir George de Lacy-Evans. Son of George Evans, Esq. He was born at Moig near Shanid Castle in 1787, his mother being the daughter of Patrick de Lacy, Esq., of Miltown, and Elizabeth, daughter of Standish Barry, Esq., of Lemlara, County Cork. The latter gentleman's wife being Elleanor, daughter to the late Lord Dunraven's (Windham Thomas, fourth Earl Dunraven) ancestor, Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare. The Earl's grandson is the present Desmond Fitzgerald; his son-in-law, the Knight of Glin,—Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd Fitzgerald; his daughters, Lady Ardee, and Clara, wife of Arthur Blennerhassett. Ballyduff near Tarbert, just a few miles west of Moig, has the honour of being the birthplace of the late Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and the World War.

Sir George de Lacy-Evans received his early education at Woolwich Academy and at a tender age entered the British service as a volunteer. His advancement was due solely to his own personal bravery and intel-

[24] In regard to the dispositions which general Maurice made of his estates and personalities, the legal proceedings of 1843-1847 (et seq.) and the parties to the same, vide sub. O'Brien de Lacy.

[25] Cf. Maurice Lenihan's *History of Limerick;* also Westropp's *Castles and Churches of Limerick;* also Green-Barry's *Cromwellian Settlement of County Limerick;* also Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement.*

lect, his parents having been blessed with but scant means. He was nominated Ensign in the twenty-second foot on February 1, 1807, and in the following year his outstanding valour on the Mauritius expedition gained him a Lieutenancy (December 1). For the same services he was appointed to the staff of General Malcolm, then on a diplomatic mission to Persia, but relinquished that post for more active service in the Deccan, and remained in India till 1810. There he again attracted notice for his talents and bravery but received no higher rank. In 1812 he joined the army of Spain as a Lieutenant of Dragoons and in the retreat from Burgos fought conspicuously in the rearguard, showing skill and judgment in the handling of cavalry. He was wounded during the action in Hernoza, having previously promoted his reputation by a series of exploits. At the battle of Vittoria his services drew special acknowledgment from the commanding officer. At Salamanca Wellington himself,—never over-zealous in making compliments,—mentioned Evans in dispatches as an officer who "*had done his duty.*" His horse was shot under him at the siege of Bayonne and he himself suffered contusion from the fall. At the siege of San Sebastian he volunteered to act as an engineer, for which by his superior education and mathematical knowledge he was qualified, and led the assault; later, at Badajoz, he led the Forlorn Hope. He bore a part in every battle from Pampeluna to Toulouse, and at the latter place two horses were shot under him, himself being twice wounded. And yet—and yet that intrepid soldier remained after all his services in Spain and France,—a lieutenant still! Political considerations seem to have thwarted the advancement of de Lacy-Evans at this period and for long afterwards. He was himself keenly sensible of this indignity, and throughout his life-time made no secret of his abhorrence for the whole system of military promotion and corruption.

After the French peace he went with General Ross on the American expedition. Through that campaign he again evinced his usual prowess and daring. At the Battle of Bladensburg Lieutenant de Lacy-Evans had two horses shot under him whilst acting as Quartermaster-General, and the arrangement of the forces made by him called forth the thanks of his amiable commander and fellow countryman, Lord Ross. On the same day (August 24, 1814) he personally reconnoitred the City of Washington, proposed its capture, and volunteered to lead a storming party of two hundred light infantry against the place. To this Lord Ross acceded, and that very night de Lacy-Evans led his party and after

a severe conflict attained his object. Great quantities of ammunition, cannon, stores, etc., were captured, and the Americans much discomfited. General Ross thus acknowledged his services to de Lacy-Evans in the despatches sent home:

"I must beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant de Lacy-Evans, Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General. The intelligence displayed by that officer in circumstances of very considerable difficulty, induces me to hope that he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation."

No promotion for the hero who had captured Washington! He was brave, intelligent, and had rendered great services to his Government, but he had not interest. What a contrast the slow rise of worth in his case to the rapid recognition of his kinsfolk on the continent! In the following month the British were met by a formidable American force as they advanced on Baltimore of Maryland. After a stubborn rencounter the Americans yielded before the more experienced troops of Britain, but at the same moment General Ross was shot by Macomas. His successor, however, again paid tribute to de Lacy-Evans in the despatches:

"To Lieutenant de Lacy-Evans, third Dragoons, Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity and perfect intelligence displayed by him in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted, and I beg to solicit through your Lordship a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer."

On Lake Bergue the Americans manned several armed sloops. De Lacy-Evans volunteered to join the boarding expedition and was the only military man who engaged with the sailors. After some hard fighting the sloops were captured and de Lacy Evans rewarded—with a medal! General Keane again recommended him for advancement, but to no purpose, for brilliant services were not of a piece with the British idea of what made for advancement in those days.

The army next advanced on New Orleans where it suffered a serious reverse. Strange, both armies were commanded by Irishmen! De Lacy-Evans again signally distinguished himself in extricating the British out of what threatened to be a veritable debacle. General Keane again recommended him to the home Government. After various other adventures in the United States he returned to England but received no promotion. Shamed at length by the representations of various officers the Government finally moved on the matter. It took the form

of promotion with an insult,—he was made Captain of a West India Regiment! The injustice was gross.

War with Napoleon again broke out; experienced officers were in demand, and the Government appointed him on the army staff with the rank of Major by Brevet. At the Battle of Waterloo he attained to eminent distinction: "There was scarcely any portion of the field upon which de Lacy-Evans did not render some service." He was attached to Sir T. Picton's staff. At a critical moment during this terrific contest de Lacy-Evans gave the signal to the Union Brigade (first Royal Dragoons, second Royal Scots Greys, and the sixth Dragoons), by raising his hat, to charge the French Infantry who had routed the Belgians and were advancing on the British left. Sir William Ponsonby had not seen the signal, and de Lacy-Evans by a happy assumption of command struck at the psychological moment. The French were cut down and sabred unmercifully, two thousand being made prisoners, and these only were rescued because they rushed for protection from the furious charge to the English infantry lines. Forty pieces of artillery were rendered useless to the French as a consequence of this action. Ponsonby and Picton were killed, but their successor (Pack) drew the attention of the Duke of Wellington to de Lacy-Evans's services. But Evans was an old acquaintance of the Duke's; his promotion was not part of the system, simply, so he was again left with the same status. He lost two horses at this the Battle of the Nations. He received, indeed, the usual officer's reward, but his special services had no recompense. He now received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and remained with the army of occupation in Paris, from which he returned in 1819. He was then put on half-pay and remained unnoticed till his election for the Westminster Constituency.

In 1835 Lord Palmerston, ever ready to discriminate and reward merit,—as far as the system permitted,—selected him to command the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, and this appointment had the unqualified approval of Wellington.

"Never was an officer more assailed by calumny than Lieutenant Colonel de Lacy-Evans (General in the Spanish service) while in command of the British Legion. But he rose above all aspersion, and accomplished the object for which he was designated to the command."

At last the Government came to recognise his services,—he was knighted, but—his promotion was only one step; he was gazetted to a Colonelcy

in 1837, having been twenty-two years a Lieutenant-Colonel![26] Somerville completely vindicates de Lacy-Evans, impeaches the wretched political cabals who intrigued against him, and declared in truth that "his only fault as a general is, he is too good a man, too kindly in his nature, and too easily imposed on by unworthy adherents and followers." During the Spanish campaigns part of his ear was carried off. Never in any part of his career did he perform more daring exploits, and that although frequently obstructed by the treachery of the Spaniards, and the servility and corruption of the civil officials. But his triumph was complete.

A Major-General in 1846, his next appointment was to the command of a division of the Army of the East. He is thus described by a contemporary: "As a member for Westminster, General de Lacy-Evans is very useful and popular. He speaks well, but is not an accomplished orator. He is a good citizen and an amiable man, as he is a brave soldier and a great General." In 1830 he was parliamentary representative for Wye in the Liberal interest. On his return from the Carlist War in Spain he was decorated with the insignia of the K. C. B., having previously received various decorations from the Spanish Government.

His part in the Crimean War may be briefly summed up here, the reader being referred to the histories of that period for greater detail.[27] At the battle of Alma his quick apprehension of the features of the contest contributed to the victory, and during the progress of the action he was himself wounded. On October 26 he personally defeated a large Russian force on the Mount of Inkerman. But his health at this time became much impaired, so much so that he decided to transfer the command to Pennefather, a fellow-countryman. But at the Battle of Inkerman on November 5 he arose from his sick bed and, without taking the command from the latter, he directed the movements of the troops. On his return to England, passing through France on the way, and being made the recipient of public honours, he was created G. C. B. (February), and Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. His death took place on January 9, 1870.[28]

Perhaps the greatest honour that awaited him on his return from the Crimea was the thanks of the nation for his services, publicly tendered

[26] Cf. Alex. Somerville's *History of the British Legion;* also Richardson's *Movements of the British Legion.*

[27] Vide Nolan's *History of the War against Russia.*

[28] Vide *London Illustrated News,* January, 1870.

to him by the Houses of Parliament,—it was a genuine if belated tribute to the genius of a great militarist. In a dignified speech de Lacy-Evans thanked the assembly and the nation for the honour accorded him, reminded them of the gallantry and devotion of the Second Division, and continued:

"It is true that it is almost a novelty to me to be received in this manner on account of my military services; for I certainly do think that I was as good an officer some twenty years ago as now. I did feel, then, that I had a much more intricate and difficult duty to perform, and I performed it, however imperfectly, with success at least equal to that which I have performed the less important one which I recently endeavoured faithfully to discharge. When I allude to that circumstance, I cannot abstain from tendering my thanks to those honourable gentlemen who do not concur with me in political opinions for the kindness they have manifested towards me on the present occasion. . . . . I must confess that when the vote of thanks which I am now here to receive at your hands was moved by the noble Lord lately representing the Government in this House, the noble Lord's official statement made on that occasion very much astonished me, because he appeared to take a totally different view of the operations of the army, or, at all events, of the particular part acted by the division I had the honour to command, from that taken by the commander of the forces. I am sorry to be obliged to allude to this subject; but when nearly one-half of the division has perished from the chances of battle, or by other causes, I think I should be wanting in gratitude to them if upon this occasion I did not endeavour to place the matter upon a more just footing. The noble Lord gave a sort of theatrical description of the Battle of Alma, which reminded one of the witty Sydney Smith, who, we all know, said that the noble Lord considered himself capable of commanding the Channel Fleet. Now, it is evident the noble Lord considered himself a better judge of those transactions than Lord Raglan. The noble Lord described this battle rather minutely, and seemed to imply that the battle was won by the First and Light Divisions, and omitted all notice of the conduct of the Second Division. Now, the fact is that Lord Raglan has represented in his despatch that the two leading divisions on that occasion were the Light and Second . . . . The noble Lord, then approaching the two lesser actions of October 25 and 26, gave all due credit and honour to the gallantry displayed on the 25th, but he entirely passed over the much more successful action on the subsequent day,—an action that was deemed worthy of the highest approbation by Her Majesty, and by the Commander of the forces, and also deserving of notice in a despatch from the General-in-Chief of the French army. . . . . With respect, also, to the Battle of Inkerman, in which the Second Division was engaged as much as in any other of the battles, in which, too, it suffered so severely, and where it had to stand for some time the brunt of an attack from about 20,000 men, not the slightest reference was made by the noble Lord in his speech to the conduct of that division on that occasion, though it was the only division prominently engaged in three general actions. I therefore think that that division and myself have some reason to complain of an official statement of that kind coming from the noble Lord. I beg pardon for this unpleasant digression, but I think I have some claim to indulgence, not on my own account, but on account of the men whom I had the honour to

command. I feel deeply grateful for the honour now done them and myself, and I should like to say a few words, though I am aware that this is not the proper occasion for the purpose, with respect to my fellow-countrymen so gloriously struggling in the present contest. . . . "[29]

When de Lacy-Evans appeared in the House a loud cheer,—such as has seldom rung through the Commons House of Parliament,—burst forth from all sides; his late political opponents and the men who decried his military talents were as demonstrative as the rest. Every member uncovered and remained standing the while. Here were the representatives of twenty-five million people on their feet to do honour to him who served the nation in its most need, in the presence of a man who derived nothing from birth, although a gentleman second to none in illustrious lineage,—"who held no relation to the court or courtiers, although one of the most devotedly loyal subjects of his Queen; and who owed nothing to military favour or routine, although endowed with military rank, experienced in high command, and his breast glittering with the insignia of military glory!" Lord Palmerston moved that the words of the speaker be printed in the votes of the house, and this was seconded by Mr. Walpole. General de Lacy-Evans considered it his duty on that occasion to vindicate the honour of his command and his own services from certain aspersions, intrigues, etc., of Lord John Russell, and in this he met with the entire approval of the nation. Lord Palmerston's eulogy, coming from the greatest English living statesman, was perhaps more complimentary to the illustrious general than the vote of the House. Later, the gallant soldiers who had fought under him in Spain convened a meeting and voted him a public address, which was duly presented by a deputation of war-worn veterans. Whilst acting as Lieutenant-General in the Spanish National Army Sir George de Lacy-Evans drew up a memorandum descriptive of the contest in the Peninsula, the Carlist War, etc. This may be seen in the British Museum (1060 Q.30). There too is to be found a brochure by a certain Colonel Robinson which makes some strictures on the Commander of the Fourth Division.

It is rather remarkable that de Lacy-Evans should have had so many associations with countries and places already consecrated to the fame and military prowess of his kinsfolk of Russia and Spain. That illustrious patriot, Louis de Lacy, Duke of Ultonia (a title, by the way,

[29] Vide Nolan, pages 663–665 et passim.

reminiscent of the ancestral Earldom of Ulster), must have often been his companion in arms, and there were other contemporaries of his blood and race who shared in the toils and perils of these same Peninsular campaigns. On May 16, 1811, General Lord Beresford with thirty thousand Spanish, British, and Portuguese troops, attacked twenty-five thousand French under Marshal Soult and utterly routed them (Battle of Albuera). In that dread contest Captain John de Lacy of Limerick City won his spurs, and was especially mentioned by his commander for gallantry on the field. He it was whom his own cousin of Spanish America, General George Pierce de Lacy-Bellingari (d. 1821), remembered in his last will, because, evidently, he rejoiced that the "race of warriors" was still in evidence. Captain John was the son of Edy Lacy, Esq., of Clare Street, who was uncle's son of George Lacy. The present Captain John de Lacy of the Australian forces, a distinguished soldier in the late World War, descends from and is the representative of the hero of Albuera.

Sir George de Lacy-Evans had at least two brothers, viz., Richard of the Indian Service, and John who was the older. Members of the de Lacy-Evans family are still to be found in England and the United States, some of them having resided in Baltimore up to quite recently. It is a strange coincidence that at the present moment a gentleman of the house is found in alliance with a distinct branch, *presumably*, of the House de Lacy in England. Through the courtesy of Sir Francis Eden de Lacy, Scotsbridge House, Rickmansworth, Herts, the writer is enabled to place the following highly interesting pedigree on record: William Charles de Lacy, distinguished lawyer of Crureham, Dorsetshire, married the Lady Elizabeth Baker. The family tradition is that that gentleman derived from Norfolk, where his father owned considerable property. The children of William de Lacy and his wife, Elizabeth Baker, were: Charles James de Lacy (m. Amy Dunman, daughter of a gentleman in the Indian Civil Service), retired barrister; Claud de Lacy (m. Geraldine FitzGerald of Waterford, Ireland), whose daughter, the Lady Dorothy de Lacy, became the wife of Laurence de Lacy-Evans, Esq.; Howard de Lacy (unmarried; B.A., Cantab.); W. E. F. de Lacy, deceased husband of the Lady Mary de Montmorinne; Francis Eden de Lacy, Bart. (knighted at Buckingham Palace in 1926), Barrister-at-Law, born at Crureham, October 19, 1859. His wife, deceased in 1908, was Lady Helen Carnegie, daughter to the ninth Earl of Northesk, of whom one daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Margaret de Lacy (unmarried).

Sir Francis received his education at Sherborne School, Caius College, Cambridge: his sister is the Lady Beatrice de Lacy (unmarried). The children of Charles James de Lacy[30] were: Eric (unmarried), the Lady Alice (unmarried), and Edred de Lacy (killed in action during the late World War). The writer takes this opportunity of felicitating Sir Francis on his recent marriage (December, 1926) to the Lady Mary Ramsay, daughter to R. Ramsay, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia, and widow of Campbell Walker, Esq., of Scotsbridge, Rickmansworth. The ceremony took place at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton Terrace; the bride was given away by her uncle, Sir Alexander Campbell Walker, the best man being William Findlay, Esq., successor to Sir Francis as secretary of the M. C. C., whilst Sir Francis's niece, Mrs. de Lacy-Evans, attended the bride. In London Miss Dorothy de Lacy-Evans, King's Road, Chelsea, is the present representative of her family.

Joanna de Lacy. Sister of General Maurice de Lacy, Governor of Grodno. She was born in 1750 and died before 1795. The Lady Joanna married Pierce O'Brien, Esq., of Newcastle-West, County Limerick, who was deceased before 1794. The issue of this union was: Mary, Joanna, Hanora, Catherine, and Lucinda de Lacy-O'Brien.

Benedicta de Lacy. Sister to Joanna.[31] She married James Morphy, Esq., of Newcastle-West and Killarney: both were deceased before 1795. Their issue was: Lucinda (m., first, a gentleman named Barry; secondly, in 1804, her kinsman, James Morphy, Esq., of Killarney and Castletown; she died in April, 1835, without issue; her second husband was still living in 1843), Mary (d. unmarried, March, 1819), Helen (m. a gentleman named Collins and, having survived her husband, d. ca. 1816, leaving a son, Robert Collins, Esq., who d. in 1819; Robert Collins, Esq., had a son, Patrick de Lacy-Collins, who was still living in 1845), and no other.

Mary de Lacy. Fourth child and third daughter of Patrick de Lacy and Mary Herbert. She was born about 1752 and died before 1795. When still in her teens she eloped with a young man named William Terence O'Brien of Tullig and Dromtarsna, near Templeglantan. In the *Sketch-Pedigrees* drawn up by Mrs. de Lacy-Nash of London,—copies of which are to be seen at the British Museum,—that lady (grandniece

[30] Supra.
[31] Supra.

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Lieutenant General Sir de Lacy Evans, K. C. B., etc.

to General Maurice of Grodno) evinces a certain amount of hostility toward William Terence and his descendants. She was one of the principals to the Chancery Suit of 1843–1847, a matter which may or may not have influenced her writings,—the present compiler does not attempt to decide.

The mother of General Maurice de Lacy, Mary Herbert, was sister to that General Herbert who was Ambassador to Turkey in 1780, and aunt to that other General Herbert who was a distinguished soldier in the Austrian service. The children of the Lady Mary de Lacy and William T. O'Brien were: Patrick, born in 1790, and died at Augustowka Palace, Grodno, on August 30, 1870, leaving by his second wife, the Lady Julia Dause of Poland, one daughter and five sons. He had no issue of his first wife, Anne Simpson of Bath whom he divorced, daughter of a British Officer. Catherine died in 1839, unmarried (John Gill, Esq., of London was executor to her will and took out probate). Mary married Patrick Sheedy; as a widow she married John Macnamara. Joanna was the wife of Patrick Gill, Esq., of the British service who died at Botany Bay without issue in 1817; his widow afterwards married John Gill, Esq.[32] Lucy O'Brien, only other child of Mary de Lacy and William T. O'Brien, married a gentleman named Collins and died without issue in 1817. The children of Patrick O'Brien, hereafter Count Patrick O'Brien-de Lacy, were: Peter (m. the Countess Roniker of whom one son and one daughter), Charles, Henry, Maurice (all three deceased unmarried), and Alexander O'Brien de Lacy. Count Alexander married the Countess Gabrielle Radowicka, and of her were three sons and three daughters; he died on August 7, 1908. His sons are: Colonel Count Terence, Major Count Patrick, and Count Maurice de Lacy O'Brien of Augustowek.

Frances de Lacy. Sister to General Count Maurice Pierce of Grodno, and daughter of Patrick and the Lady Mary Herbert. She married a gentleman named Joye but of him left no issue. The Lady Frances seems to have been the youngest of the family.

Joanna de Lacy O'Brien. Oldest daughter of the Lady Joanna de Lacy and Pierce O'Brien, Esq. She married on August 27, 1795, John Fitzmaurice Pierse, Esq., of Listowel, and later of Newcastle-West and London. The Reverend Morgan O'Brien, kinsman of the bride, officiated at the ceremony in Newcastle-West. She died in 1821 in London,

[32] Supra.

her husband dying there in 1844. The children of their union were: William Fitzmaurice Pierse, Cornet Maurice de Lacy Pierse of the Russian Imperial Hussars (b. in 1804 and died unmarried at Adrianople in September, 1829; he went into the Russian service from London in 1819), and Mary de Lacy Pierse (b. in 1807; m. Charles Nash, Esq., of Brunswick Terrace, London, publisher, on April 5, 1836: their only child was Maurice Fitzgerald de Lacy-Nash of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London).

Mary de Lacy O'Brien. Second daughter of Joanna and Pierce O'Brien. She married Richard de Condon of Ballingrane, near Rathkeale, and died before 1795: Richard died before 1792. Their children were: Miss de Lacy-Condon who died, unmarried, before 1812; John Condon (b. 1783; d. subsequent to 1847, without issue), hereafter Maurice John de Condon, Physician-General in the Russian service whither he went in 1810. He was party to the trusts created by his kinsman, Count Maurice of Grodno; Catherine Condon, hereafter Clermont, widow, residing at Augustowek, and defendant to the suit of 1843–1847; and Anne Condon, who married William Burke of County Limerick and died about 1820, her husband surviving, and defendant to the suit: there were no children of their union. The present representative of the de Condon family, though not of de Lacy descent, is Mrs. Mary Frances Condon, the Mall House, Ballyshannon, County Donegal. That Lady's extensive property at Rathkeale would seem to have derived from the Herberts.

Catherine de Lacy O'Brien. Daughter of the Lady Joanna de Lacy and Pierce O'Brien. She died before 1815. There is no evidence that she married. There were at least two other children born to Pierce and Joanna but their names are not recorded. They died, apparently, at an early age.

Cornet Maurice de Lacy Pierse. Oldest child of the Lady Joanna and John Fitzmaurice Pierse. He was born in 1804 and, going into the Russian service (1819), died at the siege of Adrianople in 1829, having contracted fever during the pestilence. At the age of sixteen he joined the Russian Imperial Hussars. He had previously been the guest of his aged great-uncle at Augustowka in Grodno.

This high-spirited young soldier showed in the course of a brief life every promise of a great future. During his time in Russia he maintained a highly interesting correspondence with his sister Mrs. de Lacy-Nash of London. Much of this has been published in the *United Service*

Magazine of November, 1844. The following excerpt from a letter, written by him when the Russians were camped before Jourgiero during the Turkish War of 1829, will give a good idea of the ambitions, lofty ideals, and chivalry that animated him:

"March 27, 1829. Please God, I am rapidly advancing to attain those honours and that rank which my beloved uncle, General Maurice de Lacy, attained, and which my ancestors are acknowledged to have deserved. *A military family for eight centuries must remain so*, and 'honour and perseverance' are my watchwords."

Other letters have to do with conditions in the Russian service, certain generals interested in his career, his progress, Russian society, initial difficulties with the language, etc. He was promoted Cornet-Officer on June 11 (O. S.) before the fortress of Chumely, Bulgaria. He held that rank in the Hussar Regiment of His Highness, the Arch-Duke Ferdinand. The following extract from a letter written in October, 1825, and dated from Petrosky, is apropos:

"As I shall continue Second Cadet, I am led to suppose that the document my father got written in Ireland is deficient in some respect, or rather that it was not written decidedly to the point. The consequence, however, is not very material in respect to promotion, as a First Cadet is often obliged to serve longer than a second for want of a vacancy. I have already said that a Second Cadet is appointed after four years without any vacancy. In this country where they are so extremely punctilious respecting the different classes of nobility, much attention must be paid to the manner in which family papers are written."

He then refers to the capture of Silestria and their hopes of entering Constantinople.

William Fitzmaurice de Lacy-Pierse. Son of the Lady Joanna and John F. Pierse. This gentleman on one occasion, and at the imminent risk of his life, rescued the Crown Jewels from the burning Tower of London: by way of recognition, to employ the words of his sister, Mrs. Nash, he "received munificent thanks."

Mary Fitzmaurice de Lacy-Pierse. Daughter of the Lady Joanna and John F. Pierse. She married in April, 1836, Charles Nash, Esq., of London: she was born in 1807. Mr. Nash was the head of the well-known Publishing House in the London of 1845. Their son, Maurice Fitzgerald de Lacy-Nash, was born on January 1, 1839, and was still living in 1846: no other children are recorded. It is likely that the descendants of this branch of the House de Lacy still survive in England. Mrs. Nash at one time had conceived the laudable design of compiling

and publishing a history of her illustrious forebears: the project, however, was not fully carried out, possibly because death had intervened. A large advertisement for that work appears in M. Lenihan's *History and Antiquities of the City and County of Limerick.* The good lady is to be thanked for the highly important, though not always reliable *Sketch-Pedigrees* which were placed by her in the Library of the British Museum. The present treatise will be found to correct and reconcile most of the discrepancies occurring therein. Besides Cornet Maurice, William, and Mary de Lacy Pierse, there was other issue to the Lady Joanna O'Brien and John F. Pierse but of these there is no record.[33]

Patrick O'Brien, *Alias* Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy. Only son of the Lady Mary de Lacy and her husband, William Terence O'Brien. He was born in 1790 and went into Russia about 1810, presenting himself to his uncle at Augustowek,—"and had his claims allowed." He married twice: first, to Anne Simpson of Bath in England, whom he divorced: secondly, to the Lady Julia Dause of Poland. Of the former there was no issue; of the latter were: one daughter, the Lady Julia, Peter, Charles, Henry, Maurice, and Alexander.

The venerable governor of Grodno was now advanced in years, and increasing infirmaties were so many warnings that the end was not far off: he was much preoccupied in those days with the idea of restoring somewhat of its pristine wealth and estate to the family in Limerick. To that end he entrusted large sums in Russian silver roubles and bonds, —his personalities in fact,—to his nephew, with instructions that the same be conveyed to his kinsfolk in Limerick. Sixty thousand roubles were to be placed with Captain Hill of the city in trust for the same: to Sir Matthew Tierney were conveyed bills of exchange drawn on Messrs. Harman and Company of London, and payable to his order: in 1817 through his kinsman, Count Charles Medem of Courland, Ambassador to England, Maurice transmitted a large sum to be paid out to his relatives by Maunsell and Company, bankers of Limerick, which sum was paid to Mrs. Morphy and Mrs. P. O'Brien. In 1818, when his nephew was about to visit England, seventy-six thousand roubles were given into his charge to be disposed of in a certain manner: this sum, most of it, was deposited in a London Bank in his own and his sisters' names. Whilst still in England he received from his uncle a banker's draft drawn upon Messrs. Harman and Company: the greater part of this amount

[33] Vide de Lacy mortuary notices in *Walker's Magazine* (Hibernian), 1780–1820.

was deposited with Sir Matthew Tierney of Rathkeale, and Burton Street, Berkeley Square, London, doctor of medicine, in trust for the three sisters: Sir Matthew invested over twelve thousand dollars of this in three and one-half per cent bank annuities. In the year 1830 Patrick applied to Sir Matthew requesting that the stock be transferred to his own name or sold out, which Sir Matthew refused to do inasmuch as the same were charged with trusts. In brief, the various sums which the good Count Maurice sent thither amounted to something in excess of one hundred thousand pounds, English current value, in 1843,—an amount which according to present values (with accrued interest from that time) would pass into millions. Old General Maurice drew up his will on November 3, 1814, in which he bequeathed fifteen thousand roubles to the descendants of his sisters Mrs. Morphy and Mrs. Joanna O'Brien, and stated that forty thousand were then on the hands of Count Medem: he added a codicil on January 8, 1818, stating that the last sum had increased to fifty thousand: he added another codicil on December 26, 1819: he did not change previous bequests but merely gave instructions to his nephew.

In the law-suit of 1843–1847 Count Patrick was charged by Mrs. de Lacy-Nash and others[34] with misapplying these trusts: the case was tried by Judge Lord Langsdale, but seems to have lapsed after 1847. The occasion of the suit was a visit made by Count Patrick to England in 1843, for the monies in question were tied up in Chancery, being under the jurisdiction of the English Courts. He seems to have had a large correspondence at this time with parties involved in the proceedings: several letters were written to and from Miss Mary Morphy, Miss Hogan of Newcastle, the Reverend William Ashe of Rathkeale, Mrs. Fitzgerald (these Fitzgeralds were the well-known brewers and distillers of Limerick City: Mrs. Fitzgerald here mentioned was a daughter of Edy Lacy, Esq., of Clare Street), Sir Matthew Tierney, Count Charles Medem, Cornet Maurice de Lacy-Pierse, Pierce and David O'Mahony (of 45 Craven Street, London), Messrs. R. and W. Devine (addressed to Count Patrick at No. 3 George Yard, London, and at Nelson House, Greenwich), Count George Browne of Allmutz, etc. In the year 1841 an advertisement appeared in *The Limerick Chronicle*[35] from Charles Devine, on behalf of the de Lacy-Nash family, and signed by James

[34] Vide Reed vs. another, O'Brien vs. another, Chancery Office (Somerset Ho.).

[35] Vide *The Limerick Chronicle* for mortuary notice of Francis de Lacy of La Garthe and other Lacys, 1783, 1786–1787.

Anderson: its purport was to discover the kinsfolk of Count George Browne (d. at Allmutz, 1797) and Marshal Count Francis Maurice de Lacy (d. 1801). Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy asserted that Ambassador Charles Medem distributed fifty thousand roubles to Mrs. Morphy, for which she gave receipt: this the Reed family denied. The Bill of proceedings was filed on July 25, 1843, and the trial began in the following August: the first ruling was "that the children be made parties to the suit and that the demurrer oratenus be allowed." John Reed was one of the principal parties and represented in his person the various other plaintiffs: he resided at Queen Street, Brompton, County Middlesex, and was evidently a grandson of Mrs. Morphy. His Lordship, Judge Lord Langsdale, made an order in September, 1846, to procure evidence of witnesses in Ireland. On March 14, 1844, an attachment was made to the Sheriff of Middlesex against Mary MacNamara, John Gill, and his wife: the defendants' solicitors were Le Blanc and Cook, 18 Newbridge Street, London. Thomas O'Connor of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, was identified with John Reed in the prosecution.[36]

Although the suit came abruptly to an end in 1847, it was revived in some manner less formal some twenty years later: at all events the Fitzgeralds[37] of Limerick City, de Lacy-Brownes, and others, were concerned with it at that time.[38]

On the death of the Governor of Grodno in 1820 his nephew assumed the name and style of Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy, Captain and Baron, and was recognised as such by the Russian Government. He entered into possession of all the properties, real and personal, being, as he said, "the residuary legatee and devisee of the said Marshal Maurice de Lacy." His descendants, illustrious scions of this the Templanglantan House de Lacy, are numerous and prominent in Poland,—many of them participating in the War of Liberation and in the upholding of the triumphant Republic,—allied with princely families including those of the Druckas and the Esterhazys.

Colonel Count Terence O'Brien de Lacy. He was born at Augustowek, Grodno (Poland), in April, 1885, and was the oldest son of Count Alexander O'Brien de Lacy of his wife, the Lady Gabrielle Radowicka. That distinguished soldier at present commands (1926) a

[36] Vide *The Limerick Chronicle*, July 20, 1841; March 24, 1841; December 24, 1841; February 18, 1843; September 7, 1843, etc.

[37] Supra.

[38] Vide *Freem. Journal; Rath. Temp. Journal*, about 1884, etc.

regiment of Polish Cavalry (Lancers), and is stationed at Bialystok, near Grodno (S. W.). A young Australian soldier once related to the writer some anecdotes concerning the comraderie which obtained between the regiment to which he was attached,—of Irish descent for the most part,—and that of a young Austrian Cavalry Officer,—de Lacy his name! On such occasions fraternity was the order of the day,—and wistful recollections of the Old Land.

Major General Patrick, Count O'Brien de Lacy. Second son of Count Alexander and the Lady Gabrielle Radowicka. He was born in 1888. This able and distinguished Polish commander is at present stationed at Newy Divor, outside Warsaw, and is in charge of the Pioneer Regiments. Of his wife, (Countess) Maria Buszynska, he has one son, Hugh (Aodh) O'Brien de Lacy. The writer is beholden to the courtesy of that nobleman for much information respecting the fate and fortunes of the later de Lacys of Eastern Europe: he takes this opportunity of acknowledging the same, and respectfully declares his satisfaction that the children of de Lacy have contributed toward, and been witness of the Resurrection of Poland.

Maurice, Count O'Brien de Lacy. He was born in April, 1891. Count Maurice is the present proprietor of the ancient estates and home at Augustowek Nowy: of his wife, the Princess Drucka, the offspring are two daughters. That nobleman's palace and estates suffered severely during the late war, the whole place being left in ruins, excepting the Chapel on the grounds wherein repose the last remains of the venerable General, Count Maurice de Lacy, one time Governor of Grodno. The sister of these noblemen, Madamoiselle Julie de Lacy, resides in her own home at Druskienikei, Willa Wlasna, Poland. Their mother, the Lady Gabrielle O'B. de Lacy, at present resides at Bydgoszer, Krakowska Street, Poland.

SECTION VII

DE LACY-BILLINGARI

IT HAS been pointed out in the course of these pedigrees that John Roe de Lacy-Billingari (or, -"Bellingari") of the Elizabethan confiscations had several sons (and daughters, perhaps,) of his wife the Lady Joan or Jeanne Browne, e.g., William, Edmond, David, John (?), Thomas, and possibly others: as to these, sufficient has been written. Much, however, remains to be done in the matter of research to shed light upon the alliances, relationships, and associations, of the mid-seventeenth-century de Lacys-Bellingari: but these and other matters will doubtless be set at rest in time. Before resuming the La Garthe descents it will be well to emphasise that David de Lacy-Bellingari had a son whose name was also David, and who succeeded his father at La Garthe (d. 1760); that the descents from his brother Edmond (Edy, Aodh-de, etc.) have been already worked out here; and that David of La Garthe (junior), not William, is taken to be the father of John de Lacy-Bellingari (whose wife was Lady Elleanor Hurley) and the Lady Joan (or Jeanne) de Lacy, in these memoirs. As to the descendants of William de Lacy-Bellingari and his brother Thomas, the writer has no knowledge: it is evident, however, that although the family of Edy Lacy (Limerick City) was immediately of the La Garthe household, there were other de Lacys resident in the city from the time of the Siege: reference will be made to these in time. Again, whilst some of the well-known de Lacys of Spain were the immediate descendants of Pierce and John de Lacy of La Garthe and Athea, it is quite evident there were other Limerick de Lacys domiciled in that country from the Elizabethan and Cromwellian periods. Lastly, it is just possible that some of these La Garthe de Lacys were of those appearing in the American Colonial Army on the eve of the Revolution. These remarks by way of introduction to the further consideration of the House de Lacy at La Garthe.

JOAN DE LACY. She married a gentleman of the Stokes family, Dunmoylan, near Askeaton: one of her children married into the Day-Stoke's family of Mounthawk, Tralee, County Kerry, whence her descent passed to the descendants of Colonel David Graham of Meiklewood, Stirling, Scotland (fl. 1849), who was himself a direct descendant of "The Good

Montrose of the House of Clavers," i.e., James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612–1650), Commander of the Royal Forces in Scotland, and one time Marshal of Austria.

The Stokes or Day-Stokes family of Tralee derive from a Devonshire Officer who came into Limerick at the end of the sixteenth century: his son married in 1622 a daughter of O'Connell of Iveragh by whom he had a son, Edward Stokes, who married the Lady Joan de Lacy of Ballingarry about 1670.

The following excerpt taken from *Abstract of Grants under Acts of Settlement and Explanation*, published 1821–1825, may be apropos:

"Thomas Welstead and Mary his wife, the Lands of Castlegregory, Glaunteneassig, Martromane, Ballygarrett, Tonakilla, Cuilteenbawne, total one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight acres; patent enrolled on July 15, 1679, to him and to his heirs forever, saving rights of *Frances de Lacy*, alias Hussey, widow (by decree of the Court of Claims for restoring innocent Papists) to the Lands of Castlegregory, Mortromane, and Glaunteneassaig."

Welstead had also lands granted him in Cork and seems to have sold Castlegregory to Anthony Shortcliffe, whose descendant sold or granted them to his brother-in-law, John Rowan, from whose family they passed to Lord Ventry. Amongst the Egerton manuscripts in the British Museum "Frances Hussey, *alias* Magrath, *alias* de Lacy," is recorded as claiming and obtaining five hundred and thirty-one acres in the County of Limerick, in right, evidently, of her husband, de Lacy. The report of the Commission of Historical Manuscripts, Volume III, gives under date of May 25, 1621, a draft "of an act for the reviewing and setting afoot of the last will and testament of Thomas de Lacy the elder, gentleman, notwithstanding a decree and sentence in the right and honourable Court of Star Chamber." This entry might be compared with those given in connection with Harman de Lacy-Blennerhassett. The Lady Frances Hussey, alias de Lacy, was evidently the widow of one of her de Lacy contemporaries at La Garthe or Lismakeery. Her lands in Kerry may account for certain de Lacy associations with that county.

"Dool and wae for the order sent our lads to the border!
The English, for ance, by guile wan the day;
The Flowers of the forest, that fought aye the foremost,
The prime o' our Land, are cauld in the clay."

—Jane Elliott.

John de Lacy-Bellingari. His wife was Lady Ellinor Hurley, third and youngest daughter of Sir John, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas

Hurley of Knocklong and his wife the Lady Grisell Hogan: Lady Ellinor's nephew was Colonel John Hurley; her sisters were the Ladies Grace and Anne Hurley, the wives respectively of Captain John Purdon of Cullogh, near Castleconnell, and John Bourke, Esq., of Cahermoyle, near Ardagh. The last-named gentleman executed his last will in 1709 appointing as executors his "brothers-in-law, Captains John Purdon of Castleconnell and John de Lacy of Ballingarry." One of John de Burgh's descendants married into the Dowling family of Monagea, from whom descend the Burgh-Dowlings of that district and the writer's esteemed friend, James Hock, Esq., of Ringville, County Waterford. Evidently John de Lacy possessed lands near Askeaton, for in the Blennerhassett papers he is styled "of Ballinlughay," and elsewhere "of Ballinleigh, Latrish ("Latuch"), and Dromany-Leigh." The children of John de Lacy and Lady Hurley were: John, Pierce, Margaret, and Edmond. Margaret married Captain Owen Mac Carthy and is styled "of Ballinlaghlan." Edmond, who married Lenora O'Carroll, resided on some dower lands near Portumna, County Galway, where his sons Patrick and David were born, and from whence they went into the Spanish Service. John de Lacy was the father of Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., P. P., of Ballingarry-Lacy, Francis de Lacy of the same place, and of Edy Lacy's father. Pierce de Lacy was the father of Generals Patrick and David of Spain, Bishop Robert de Lacy, and of George, Catherine, James, and others.

Amongst the lands granted to Francis Barkeley in 1590 and constituting the new Seigniory of "Rockbarkeley" were the following places to which reference is made from time to time in these memoirs: Lismakeery, Ballynash, Askeaton, Lheshiragin-Lacy, Ballenloghan, and Ballynorthy. Of these Ballynorthy near Askeaton came into the possession of the Taylor family and was held by them up to the year 1760, when it passed with a sister and heiress of William Taylor to Hugh, second Baron Massey: it was here at Ballynorthy Dr. John de Lacy died in 1774. Andrew and John O'Dowd, father and son, were the proprietors of Ballynash near Foynes in 1594, but their lands were not affected by the attainture of the Knight of Glyn.

As to the Hurleys, English in origin, of which family was the martyred Archbishop of Cashel (born at Lickadoon Castle, near Limerick City), the following notice is of interest: Joanna Browne, second daughter of John Browne of Knockaney and Catherine O'Ryan, married Maurice Hurley, Esq. Of this union was Sir Thomas Hurley of Knocklong.

The children of the latter by his wife, the Lady Grisell Hogan, were: Maurice, John, Catherine, Anne, Grace and Ellinor. Sir Maurice had of his wife (O'Dwyer) one son, Sir William Hurley, Member of Parliament for Kilmallock, colleague of Colonel John de Lacy: Sir William's son of Mary Blount was that Sir John Hurley who was arrested in Dublin (1714) whilst raising men for the Pretender, and escaped. Catherine Hurley, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Grisell, married Pierce Butler, Lord Dunboyne (by whom her children were James, Lord Dunboyne, Anne, Mary, Grace, and Ellinor: of these, Anne became the wife of Mr. English: Mary, of Daniel O'Ryan of Solohead; Grace, of Walter Burke styled of Duhallow (Walter's sister was wife of Colonel Blount, mother to Sir William's relict who, as a widow, married O'Bryen of Duharra); Ellinor, of Mr. Robinson of Ballycloghy, County Cork (whose daughter, Ellen, married Garret Fitzgerald of Kilmurry; of his wife, Ellen Robinson, Garret had issue Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, whose son was Garret Fitzgerald; the last-mentioned Garret married the Lady Julian, sister of The O'Sullivan More (1734), and had issue Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Pierse of Ballinerossig, County Kerry). Ellinor Hurley, daughter of Sir Thomas and Grissel Hogan, married David Barry of Rahane, of whom was Edmond Barry, Queen Anne's foster-father. John Hurley, son of Sir Thomas and Grisell, had a son John, the father of Colonel John Hurley, and three daughters who were the wives, respectively, of Purdon, Burke, and de Lacy.

It has already been stated that old Edmond de Lacy of Rathcahill and Miltown devised his property at Rathcahill to David de Lacy of La Garthe: it would seem, then, that his son, Sir John, transferred the same to Edmond's descendants, inasmuch as the latter possessed that property down to 1740 at least: perhaps John de Lacy of La Garthe (still living in 1709) had in the meantime inherited the property of his uncle at Ballingarry, William de Lacy, in default of male heirs; that, however, is just speculation. John and his wife were interred in the old family vault at Ardagh, beside which is the tomb erected by Dr. Young to Robert de Lacy, Bishop of Limerick, who died in the year 1759. Fanningstown Castle was held in 1657 by William Hurley: Kilfrush Castle was confirmed to Maurice Hurley of Knocklong in 1604, and was held by Sir Maurice Hurley in 1655.

John de Lacy-Bellingari. Son of John and Lady Hurley. As the oldest son he inherited the property at La Garthe and married the Lady Maria Comerford: as a widow that lady proved her husband's last will

in 1733, consequently John de Lacy must have died about that time. It is rather remarkable that David de Lacy, John's grandfather, outlived him as indeed he outlived many other grandchildren: he died in 1760 at the great age of one hundred and twelve years! John de Lacy played an active part at the last seiges of Limerick at which time he was a Captain in the Jacobite Army. His children of the Lady Maria Comerford were: John, S. T. D., Count William, Francis, Maurice and perhaps others.

As to the Comerfords; the head of that family was the Baron of Danganmore, County Kilkenny: thus, the celebrated Sir John of Desmond, brother to the "Sugane" Earl, who went into Spain in 1603 and assumed the style of Earl of Desmond, was the husband of Lady Comerford, daughter of Sir Richard Comerford of Danganmore. Their son, Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was the last of the Desmonds in the senior line (d. 1632, in Germany). The Comerfords of Tipperary were a branch of the Kilkenny House. Of Anglo-Irish origin they have been established in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, since the days of King John. In 1723 the representative of the Tipperary House was Joseph Comerford, Esq., kinsman of the celebrated Colonel John Comerford of the Spanish Service, afterwards Sir John Comerford. Owing to the disabilities of the time, especially in the matter of land-tenure, Joseph purchased the Marquisate of Anglure in France (Champaigne), which estate in default of heirs male he settled upon his brother, Captain Luke Comerford, an equally distinguished officer in the French Service: in default of heirs male to Captain Luke the estate was to pass to his kinsman, Sir John. Seven officers of the name are recorded as having been in the Franco-Irish Brigades at this time. Alexander Comerford of the same family fought at Falkirk (January 17, 1746) by Prince Charles's side when the latter defeated General Hawley, and also served in Spain, America, and France. Another member of the family was Bishop of Lismore. The Lady Maria seems to have belonged to the household at "the Devil's Bit," County Tipperary.[1]

"Long their loss shall Erin weep, ne'er again their likeness see;
Long in strains of sorrow deep,—strains of immortality!"

Margaret de Lacy. Daughter of John de Lacy-Billingari and his wife, Lady Hurley. She married Captain Owen Mac Carthy. The

[1] For history of the Hurley family, vide *Cork Journal Archeology*, 1905, Vols. X–XII.

Lady Margaret is styled of Ballylaghlan, a townland in the neighbourhood of Athea in Limerick. Turlough O'Connor, proprietor of Ballingowan before 1641, of his wife Anne Reeves (third daughter of James Reeves and Alice Spring), had issue one daughter, Alice O'Connor, who by her husband, Captain Owen Mac Carthy of Lisnagaun and Sligga in the County Kerry, left issue one son, Daniel Mac Carthy, and one daughter, Anne Mac Carthy. Daniel married the Lady Winnifred Mac Elligott and left issue, with others, a son, Justin Mac Carthy. The Blennerhassett papers describe Justin as being one

"well entitled to the estate of Lisnagaun if he do qualify himself by becoming a Protestant, by which means and no other he will recover his rights, and defeat the secret management of Garrett Barry of Doonasloon, father-in-law to Florence Mac Carthy, the said Justin's uncle. This youth will be lost to his estate otherwise, or unless he be supported by Lord Kenmare whose ancestor, Sir Nicholas Browne, did by a small deed of enfeoffment in Latin, grant the said estate to Captain Mac Carthy's ancestor named Cormac Reagh, at two shillings per annum and suit and service. This deed of enfeoffment I delivered, anno 1717, to Mr. Francis Enright, Attorney, to serve upon a hearing of Captain Mac Carthy's cause and defense in the Exchequer where the titles of Mac Carthy are set forth."

These the Mac Carthys of Desmond were kinsfolk to George Washington, "Father of the United States." On the death of Alice O'Connor, Captain Owen Mac Carthy married Margaret de Lacy of Ballylaghlan, of whom was a son, Florence Mac Carthy of Lisnagaun above mentioned: his wife was evidently Barry. The Mac Carthys are considered to have been the oldest family in Europe, their records and pedigrees, which are undoubted, reaching back to the dawn of history.[2]

"Thou whose gathering summons could waken the sleeping glen;
Mac Caura! Alas for thee and thine, 'twill ne'er be heard again."

—Mrs. Downing.

Pierce de Lacy. Son of John and Lady Hurley. His wife was the Lady Arabella Gould, daughter to Robert Gould (Goold) of Knockraun, County Cork, by Eda, daughter of Matthew O'Connor. Of that union the issue was as follows: Margaret, Elleanor, John, James, Patrick, Catherine, George, Robert, David, and perhaps others. The writer has seen one list which includes, rather doubtfully, the names, Mary, Hanora, and Thomasine: another family record just mentions Margaret and Catherine, but adds that there were several other daughters. Pierce

[2] Cf. M. J. O'Brien's *History of Mac Carthys*, Dodd Mead Publishing Company.

de Lacy became a tenant to Lord Courtenay at Dromadda, Athea. The family records state that he served with the rank of Captain in the Jacobite Army.

Don Edward de Lacy y O'Hurley. Son of Captain John de Lacy and Lady Hurley. He married the Lady Leonora O'Carroll and resided on what appear to have been dower lands in the Parish of Portumna, County Galway: it is rather remarkable that there should be a little township named Ballingarry at no great distance away. Of this marriage there were at least two children, Patrick and David de Lacy, the former having been born on March 16, 1706, in the Parish of Portumna, his sponsors being John O'Connor and Maria Mac Dermott; his present representatives in Spain possess the certificate of his birth, drawn up by the Reverend Peter Buick, Pastor of Portumna, and signed by His Lordship, Dr. Thomas Costello, Bishop of Clonfert, on February 18, 1804. The Spanish records state that Edward's family moved into the County Limerick shortly after that year. His son, Patrick, died in Valencia, Spain, having signed his will before a notary public on April 2, 1758: that instrument is a document human in the extreme and is sadly reminiscent of the persecution suffered by Catholics subsequent to the Siege of Limerick. The following is an excerpt from the same:

"I declare that if, through God's mercy, the House of Stuart should again reign over the realm of England, and if through this or any other motive the rights withheld from Catholics in Ireland are restored them,—I declare that the estates of Creane and Lemaguire (Lismakeery) in the County Limerick, which are my property and rightfully belong to me, I leave to my sons."

In Spain Patrick married Dona Margarita de Salas y Cortina Subiate, of whom there were four children: Peter, Juana, Susanna, and Michael.

Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., P. P., Notary Apostolic. Oldest son of Captain John de Lacy, junior, and the Lady Mary Comerford. He was pastor of La Garthe, his native parish, to within a brief period before his death at Ballynorthy in 1774. He is traditionally remembered as being "the last to have celebrated Mass at the old Boreena-Throwntа Church, and the first to do so in the new Church at Ardaglish," i.e., the predecessor of the present beautiful edifice. The old church had been dedicated to St. Evanjanus. The name of Dr. J. Lacy appears on the list of subscribers to many learned works of his time: it is to be found, for instance, in the list accompanying that well-known compendium, De Burgho's *Hibernia Dominicana*.

Dr. John would appear to have received his education in France, most likely at the college of Bourdeaux, where Dr. Robert de Lacy,—for they were own cousins,—had been prosecuting his studies up to the year 1738. John and Robert have been confused very much in the family traditions, a matter not at all strange when it is remembered that both were Doctors of the Church. Some time before his death John retired from the ministry and having withdrawn to Ballynorthy he resided with some friends there till the end came. Some would have it that Ballynorthy was the name of an old townland (now Ballyknockane) near Ballingarry-Lacy where the clergy of the period lived.

The Antique Academician, a work written by the Reverend Louis de Flandes, was approved at Madrid on August 17, 1744, by Don Juan de Lacy, "Conde Palatino, Ponticipio y Cezasco, Knight of the Order of the Gold Spur, etc.;" this work was also approved by Señor de Burgh de Doroclogh, Protonotary Apostolic, and others. The query suggests: Was this Don Juan de Lacy of the House La Garthe, and if so, could he have been a nephew of Dr. John of that same parish?

The venerable pastor of Ballingarry-Lacy was interred with his father at Ardagh, beside the ancient church-ruin, which had been the burial place of the La Garthe de Lacys previous to 1827. His contemporary at Adare was the Reverend Maurice de Lacy, Pastor of that picturesque little town, who with the Reverend George de Lacy of Bulgaden-Edy ("Ballinvana"), was his immediate kinsman.

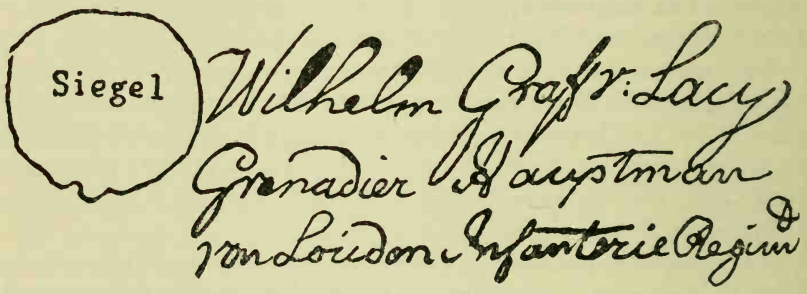
A Spanish work published in 1861, *Livre d'Or*, records that Robert de Lacy de Bellingari, "descendant of the Messers of Meath, Counts of Ulster, Lincoln, and March," was amongst the officers who distinguished themselves in the late Austro-Russian War.

Francis de Lacy-Bellingari. Second son of Captain John de Lacy and the Lady Mary Comerford. He resided at Castle-Rylanes, Ballingarry-Lacy, till his death in 1786–1787. His wife is traditionally spoken of as the Lady Frances Aylmer of Mount Aylmer, County Limerick: of her his children were: General George Pierce de Lacy-Bellingari of the Spanish Colonial Service (South America), and later of Demerara (now British Guiana), and the Lady Mary de Lacy-Bellingari. No others are recorded and it is unlikely there were any. Francis de Lacy inherited some leases and property from his father and rented the tolls of the town. His lands lay at Kilshane and Rylanes. In those districts he also possessed some house properties. There are reasons for stating that he also disposed of some real estate to George Massey, Esq.,

Justice of the Peace, of Glenwilliam ("Gleann-a-Ratha") Castle, whose estates were sold some seventy-five years ago to Dr. Atkinson of County Louth. That gentleman's son, Thomas D. Atkinson, Esq., D. L., is the present proprietor of those and other lands. The writer understands, however, that all the old titles and documents in connection with this estate are now in the possession of the Land Commissioners, Dublin.

In conjunction with his kinsfolk in Limerick City, the de Lacys-Fitzgerald, Francis had some interests in the distilleries. His obituary notice occurs in *The Limerick Chronicle* and other contemporary Limerick papers.

> "Ah, what avails the scepted race? Ah, what the form divine?
> What every vitrue, every grace? Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
> Rose Aylmer, whom those wakeful eyes may weep but never see,
> A night of memories and of sighs I consecrate to thee."
>
> —LANDOR.



CAPTAIN MAURICE DE LACY. He seems to have been the father of Edy Lacy, Esq., of 22 Clare Street, Limerick City, and of his brethren. On April 27, 1746, Maurice was one of the sponsors at the Baptism of Margaret Holland, daughter of George Holland ("acatholicus") and Elizabeth Clifford, the other sponsor being Catherine Connell. Father George "of Ballinvana" was evidently another son of Maurice. This the Pastor of Bulgaden-Edy drew up his will in 1809 but lived for many years after that date. When George de Lacy of Lacy-town, Georgetown, British Guiana, died in 1821, Father George de Lacy was still living and created some friction in the matter of his namesake's bequeaths. The wife of Captain Maurice de Lacy died at Limerick in June, 1801.

GENERAL COUNT WILLIAM DE LACY-BILLINGARI. Son of Captain John Lacy of La Garthe and his wife, the Lady Maria Comerford. Count William describes himself as being born in the year 1726 near

Newcastle, Limerick, Ireland, and adds that he professed the Catholic Religion. He invariably styles himself Lord of La Garthe ("Comte de Bellingari"), and his signature usually carries the addition "de Bellingari," or "de Lacy-Bellingari." In the year 1758 he applied to the Emperor for permission to enter the Imperial Army, his petition having the support of his kinsman, Marshal Count Francis de Lacy. The archives do not seem to bear out the statement of Dr. Constant[3] that William joined the service in 1748. He immediately received a Captain's Commission in the Alt-Wolffenbuttel Regiment (No. 29) with instruction to await a vacancy in that corps, and in the meantime to draw half-pay. Very shortly he secured a place in Froehlich's Company. At the battle of Leuten in 1757 the regiment of Alt-Wolffenbuttel had suffered severely, the remnant being brought into Bohemia, via Landshut, by Prince Charles of Lorraine,—for it was the regiment of his pride. During its stay in winter-quarters near Königgratz ammunition and war-outfit had to be replaced, and the depleted ranks made good with new levies. When Lacy joined it at the end of March, 1758, it had been preparing to march into Senftenberg, whither it arrived on April 3, to be placed under the command of General-Major James. On the 17th the regiment moved to Sattel, on the 18th to Giesshubel, whence, on learning that the Prussians intended to break through by way of Habelschwerdt-Mittelwalde, it again returned to Senftenberg on the 29th. Linking with the army of Daun the United forces moved from Skalic (May 3) to the camp at Leitemischl in order to protect the great magazine from the Prussians, now marching on Olmutz. James's corps consisted of two battalions Alt-Wolffenbuttel, two battalions Konigsegg, and some border troops. Meantime the King of Prussia had Allmutz invested.

On the evening of May 13 General James detailed Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lanius of the Peterwardeiner-Border-Regiment, together with the Grenadier Company of Caldwell, a Slavonian Company, and six hundred Hussars, to move as an isolated unit behind the Prussian lines. Captain Count de Lacy was one of the very first to join this hazardous expedition as a volunteer. It was hoped that the morale of the Prussians could be considerably impaired by dealing them a few hard lightning blows. The little band thus manoeuvred for four weeks, completely isolated, and behind the Prussians. Taking advantage of every oppor-

[3] *Lexicon-Biography of Austrian Empire*, Wien, 1865.

tunity that offered they created tremendous havoc. In the year 1760 the Alt-Wolffenbuttel Regiment was conferred by the Empress Maria Theresa on Field-Marshal Baron Loudon, and was henceforth to be known as "The Blue-Loudon Regiment," as against two other regiments named "The Green-Loudons."

This same year was important in the life of Count William, who was now commander of two Grenadier Companies, a distinction which was conferred upon him for personal bravery in assailing the trench-camp at Landshut (June 23, 1760). That incident is thus described in the history of the Blue-Loudon Regiment:

"The regiment left Pischkowitz on June 18, marched through Braunau, Johannesberg, Townhousen, and Waldenberg, entered the camp Schwarzwald opposite the enemy's fortified position (situated on the heights east of Landshut), and advanced to the attack. The fortifications consisted partly of single works, partly of trenches with lines of communication. The heights over which the roads led to Black-forest were particularly well fortified. Here lay the Buchberg and Mummel block-forts erected with the greatest care, barricaded, and encircled by a deep trench. The attack was made in four columns. The Blue-Loudon, which had advanced along the streets from Forst, was to form the southern column with the regiment of Esterhazy, and attack the forts; Caldwell's Battalion was on the left wing of the third column, and was intended to attack the line between the Mummel trench and Doktorberg. Four rifle shots being the signal, the attack was launched at two o'clock in the morning. During the battle Captain Lacy with his Grenadier Companies separated, and under the protection of darkness reached the rear of the enemy's camp, and moved to attack the Memmel trench,—a form of strategy deemed impracticable in the circumstances. The little band were presently discovered by the Prussians, a devastating fire opened on them, and at the same moment Lieutenants Herzig and Gabort fell mortally wounded. But Captain Lacy led his Grenadiers and, having been raised by them, was the first to surmount and dash over the palisades. With loud cries the Grenadiers followed their daring leader who, sword in hand, hacked his way through the enemy ranks. In the darkness and owing to the dreadful noise the enemy were thrown into confusion and panic-stricken. Believing they were attacked by overwhelming numbers they cried for quarter and surrendered! Having gotten possession of the fort through Lacy's valour the Austrians pressed through the front lines. Lacy requested volunteers from his company to advance on Landshut; the whole force accompanied him, and thus he marched towards the city at three o'clock in the morning, a heavy fog enveloping the countryside. As he approached the city he was suddenly confronted by a strong force of the enemy in command of a young Prussian officer. They did not recognise their opponents till they were almost face to face. Count William leaped on the Prussian officer, seized him round the shoulders, and dashed him to the ground. Meantime his Grenadiers opened fire and, on their own initiative, charged the Prussians, fixed bayonets. The latter turned and fled, some threw their rifles away, but most were quickly rounded up and, together with their leader, taken captive."

This episode was followed by an attack on Buchberg, the highest elevation east of Landshut. The Blue Regiment suffered considerably here (335 killed), but the main division coming up, the place was stormed and carried.

Marshal Loudon, who had been eagerly watching the taking of Mummel, noticing the prowess of Lacy, left orders that he be brought to his presence. As the young officer advanced Loudon rushed to greet and embrace him; in presence of the troops he complimented him for the energy and daring he displayed, his zeal in being the first to go over the top, regardless of the consequences, and informed him that he would submit his name for advancement. The Blue-Loudons were conspicuous at the Battle of Liegnitz in August, and at the end of October reached winter-quarters in Silesia. In the next year Count William played a rather prominent part at the storming of Schweidnitz, his outstanding courage on that memorable occasion won for him the Knighthood of the Order of Maria Theresa.

Lacy quickly advanced through the intermediate grades to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On September 30 four Austrian columns advanced to the attack of Kunzendorf. Ladders were provided for escalade. Caldwell's column, with which was Count Lacy, was the first to attack. Their ranks were raked by terrific fire from the besieged. Lacy's and Schuster's regiments were the first to reach the palisades which were quickly torn down or demolished, the Grenadiers deploying to occupy the trenches, as the ladders were not in position. Count William luckily conceived the idea of using the uptorn palisades as props, leaning them against the works on the rear and, supported by their guns, advancing on the walls. In this same enterprise Lacy captured one Major and two hundred and twenty men. With Caldwell he was one of the first to enter the city which they quickly occupied, making numerous prisoners. That fortress had a double wall and was also surrounded by a deep ditch. Colonel Patrick Oliver Count Wallis was the commander of the Blue-Loudon regiment on this occasion (1761).

It would be wearisome to give in detail the various enterprises in which General Count Lacy distinguished himself throughout the Seven Years' War. On April 9, 1769, he was transferred to the Konigsegg Infantry Regiment, of which he was appointed Major-General. With this he served up to March 31, 1775, on which date, owing to his many wounds and consequent ill-health, he retired from the service, being granted a pension *ad honores* in the rank of Lieutenant-General. He

first resided at Grätz, but later moved to Vienna where he performed his duties as retired officer. William married in 1763 an Austrian lady of family, the Countess Catherine de Lacy. Of her his children were one son, Count William, and one daughter, Countess Theresa, in 1781 aged, respectively, sixteen and eighteen years. In 1785 his widow, Countess Catherine, was in receipt of a pension from the Empress; she was then residing in Vienna, her husband having died in the previous year. Count William having married without the permission of the Empress, his widow and daughter had considerable difficulty in defending their claims to an annuity. Count William had been present at the defence of Schweidnitz in 1762. His death took place in Vienna on December 12, 1784.[4]

Count William de Lacy, Junior. Only son of Colonel-Lieutenant William Count de Lacy. He was born in 1762 at Inglau (Jihlava) in Moravia. On June 16, 1784, he entered the Military Academy, and on January 26, 1786, joined the Gradiscaner Grenz Infantry Regiment in which he was assigned the honoured post of Standard-Bearer. From that regiment he was transferred to the Border Grenz (Border) Infantry Regiment but was restored to Border Infantry Regiment No. 8 on December 16 of the same year. With this regiment Count William served until the end of August, 1792, at which time he was transferred to another company. Whilst on his way to his new division,—towards the end of August, 1792,—he met with a fatal accident crossing the mountains, being then unmarried and but thirty years old. At the time of his decease he had been Under-Lieutenant in the Wallach Illyrisches Border Regiment, Captain Retthegy's company. His devoted mother, the Countess Catherine, seems to have had considerable difficulty in providing the means necessary for his military education, her annual pension not being more than four hundred gulden. Count William distinguished himself in particular at Dubochac, at the capture of the Turkish camp at Gradisca, at the storming of Castle-Broka, the siege of Berbir, Belgrade, defence of Sabac, expedition against Sokol, and at the battle of Leznica (1789).

Count Thomas de Lacy. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1735, and was the maternal uncle of Count John de Lacy-Nugent.[5] Like others of his family who came into foreign service at this period, he describes himself as being of the "Katholischer Religion." Having

[4] Vide Appendix.
[5] Vide infra.

taken leave of his friends Count Thomas left Dublin, and coming into Austria he joined the Wallachisch Border Regiment in the fall of the year 1762, whence he was transferred to Infantry Regiment No. 49 on January 1, 1766. He died unmarried at Hermanstadt in Siebenburgen, where his regiment had been on peace duty, on June 20, 1766. The review roll of his regiment records in May, 1766, that Under-Lieutenant CountThomas de Lacy "is ill in quarters." He was very likely a brother of Count Lacy mentioned below. Only further research in the *Austrian Archives* will determine his parentage and the branch of the Limerick de Lacy's to which he belongs. The regiment to which he was attached was created in 1762, and from 1763 to 1770 was under the command of Colonel Luchs von Luchsenstein. It was later named "The Anger Infantry." It existed as No. 46 down to the dissolution of the Austrian Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Count de Lacy. He was born in Ireland in the year 1736 and first appears as Under-Lieutenant in the Staff Infantry Regiment, November, 1759: as the documents of rank appertaining to that regiment are incomplete it is not clear when exactly he entered the service. In 1760 he was transferred with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to the Pioneer Corps (February 1) and was attached to the Chasseurs. In the year 1767 General Count Browne of the Russian Imperial Service made a written request to Marshal Count Francis de Lacy to obtain from Her Majesty, the Empress Maria Theresa, the release of his eldest son from the Austrian service. Browne's son was then Captain upon Commission of the Czar with the Kinsky Infantry Regiment: Count Browne further requests, as the opportunity now presents itself, that Lieutenant-Colonel Count de Lacy be granted a similar discharge. The Empress Queen graciously acceded to the wishes of the Count, she herself despatching the necessary documents, and with her own hand wrote upon the envelope,—"A Special Grace for the older Browne."

The Staff Infantry Regiment was organised in 1758 by Marshal Francis Maurice de Lacy, the uniform being a blue coat with red facings and yellow buttons, but was dissolved for reasons of economy in 1763: the same Marshal also established the Pioneer Corps in the year 1758, it being also dissolved in 1763, after the Peace of Hubertsburg.

There can be no doubt that Count Thomas is identical with that "young Irish Chevalier de Lascy" who in 1756 received an assurance from the Empress that he would be granted the first vacancy as Under-Lieutenant in one of the German Regiments of the Netherlands. Cheva-

lier de Lacy declined the position in 1757 on the score of ill health: most likely he accepted the commission in the following year. Captain von Dalton was in command of the Pioneer Corps at the time Count Lacy was attached thereto. On June 14, 1756, Lacy's petition for a command was seconded by the Lord Minister, Count Colloredo, by the General Governor of the Netherlands ("Lower-Lands"), and the Duke of Lorraine. On the following September Colonel Felix reports from the Salmisch Regiment that the Irish Chevalier de Lacy had been granted the position of Under-Lieutenant lately vacated by Under-Lieutenant Leers.

Amongst the documents of the War-Council at Vienna there is a letter addressed "To the Imperial War-Council of the Kingdom," and accompanying it a letter from the Lord Minister Count Colloreda of the British Imperial Court, both explaining why Count Lacy was not able to accept the favour so graciously offered owing to his failing health. He therefore returns the commission and begs Count Colloredo to remember him in the future. Writing from London under date of December 31, 1756, the Minister, Count Colloredo, states that

"the said Chevalier Lacy was in the country confined to his bed with a severe fever at the time the commission was announced. Doubtless the happy announcement wrought in him a great change for the better,—he set out for London before he had fully recovered his strength, and came to me some days afterwards, and said that owing to the happy news he would be able in a few days to leave for his regiment. He then paid a hurried visit to his relatives in this country (England), but, alas! was again stricken with the fever. . . . . He begs me therefore to write Her Imperial Majesty and tender his deepest regrets, not being able to accept the Imperial Grace,—at least not for the present. Also he requests that in the event of his recovery his entry into the Imperial Service,—his heart's desire,—would be acceded to, and that my good offices in his regard be not withdrawn."

Count Lacy having passed into the Russian Imperial Service, the *Vienna Archives* are thenceforth silent as to his career. The writer has little doubt that the subject of this sketch was brother to Count Thomas,[6] but the Vienna records do not yield the names of their parents. They were, possibly, grandsons of William de Lacy of La Garthe (fl. 1646). It would be a matter of very great interest to discover what member of Williams's family took up residence in Dublin.

Count John de Lacy-Nugent. Born in Dublin on June 24, 1796, Count Nugent was the son of a private gentleman whose wife was sister to Count Thomas de Lacy.[7] On October 18, 1811, he entered the

[6] Supra.
[7] Supra.

Military Academy at Vienna, and on June 22, 1813, he was placed with the rank of Under-Lieutenant in Dragoon Regiment No. 14 (Chevaux-Legers). That same regiment existed down to the dissolution of the Monarchy. On March 16, 1814, Count Nugent was transferred into the Infantry Regiment No. 16 (Lusignan), with the rank of Colonel. After various other transfers he was appointed to command the Infantry Regiment of his kinsman, also Count Nugent. Advanced to the rank of Major-General on April 9, 1835, he was finally given command of the Infantry Regiment No. 22 on July 1, 1838. In 1849 he was appointed State-Commander in Milan, and died in Brescia on April 17, 1849. In the Italian field-campaign which led up to the destruction of Brescia in 1849 General de Lacy-Nungent received a severe wound on the left foot; this mishap necessitated amputation, as a result of which operation he died within the city for which he fought.

The following is an excerpt from a letter despatched from Porto Lunga by Count Travanicourt, Lieutenant-Colonel, to the Third Army Corps Command (dated April 1, 1849):

"Have just received the high command document No. 469, and hasten to announce that on yesterday the barricades, Tor Porto Lungo, and the houses in Spital Street occupied by the Insurgents, were taken by storm: the troops, already sufficiently exhausted, destroyed the gates. A number of our officers are dead, many officers and crew wounded aboard ship, and as General Count de Lacy-Nugent had been seriously wounded under the left foot I therefore assumed charge of the Brigade Command since yesterday noon."

The Vienna records describe the Nugent family[8] as being sprung from the old Anglo-Irish Aristocracy:

"Their origin goes back to the Bellesmes, Lords von Nogentle-Rotrou, Counts von Perche and von Alençon, and Viscounts von Chateaudun. From their remote ancestor of A. D. 930, Alebert, first Count of Perche, their line passes through thirty generations, and from these other branches of the family take their rise, viz.: the Lords of Westmeath, the von Dromeng and Bracklyn families of Austria, those of Ballynacarrow and Killasonna in Ireland, and the family of Lacy: the later de Lacys derive from Hugo de Nugent and his wife, Emma de Lacy, the former having adopted the name of 'Lacy,' and from them in direct line descends the Marshal F. M. J. de Lacy."

Members of the Westmeath, Dromeng, and Bracklyn Nugents came into Austria in the seventeenth century; within fifty years nine Nugents in the Austrian service alone died on the field of honour. John de

[8] Vide also Appendix.

Lacy-Nugent here described was the son of Count Michael Anton Nugent who died in 1813, and the brother of Count Laval Nugent. John who died at Brescia had a son, also Laval, of his wife Regina, Countess Albriani: this son was afterwards a distinguished officer of Austria, having been born in the year 1843. With regard to these and other scions of the House de Nugent one discovers many errors repeated in English biographies,—a matter which equally applies to the de Lacys,—hence, the correcting of the more obvious ones may not be out of place here. Laval de Nugent was not the son of James Robert Count de Nugent who died in 1794 as Austrian Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal and Commander of Prague; he was, rather, the elder son of John Count de Nugent of Bracklyn and Ballinacarrow (d. 1781) by his wife Jane (d. 1820), daughter of Brian Mac Donough of the Tyrrell family. Again, Laval was not born in Dublin, 1796; it was his nephew, John Count de Nugent, Austrian Major-General,—only son to his younger brother Michael,—who was born at Dublin in 1796, and was killed at Brescia in 1849. The grandfather of the present Laval Count de Nugent of Vienna was born at Ballycarrow, County Westmeath,—not therefore "in Wicklow" County,—on November 30, 1777. It is recorded of that distinguished nobleman that he entered the Austrian Army in 1793 (November 1) as a Cadet in the Engineer Corps, and was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in 1849 (October 16). He married in Naples (November 26, 1815) Jane, only daughter to Raphael Duke of Riario-Sforza of his wife Beatrice (not "Christine") Princess of Saxony, and was created Roman Prince in 1816 (not "1828"). He died on August 22, 1862, at the Castle of Bosiljevo in Croatia (not "Agram").

The author respectfully tenders acknowledgment to Laval Count de Nugent of Austria (Vienna) for some highly important notices anent his family and that of Lacy contributed to this work, and for the courtesy which prompted the same. May the record of both races, so inextricably allied all down the centuries, serve to knit still closer the bonds that hold them together, and perpetuate the glories of their joint achievement unto posterity. It is recorded in the last testament of that nobleman's grand-father that of the Nugents who served in the Imperial Army no less than twelve were killed whilst in active service. It is on record too that up to the middle of the last century those renowned kinsmen, the three Marshals Counts Lacy, Browne, and Nugent, were usually referred to in Austria as "The Irish Shamrock"!

Lieutenant-Colonel Count William de Lacy. He was born in

the year 1767 in Limerick, Ireland. He took service in the Austrian Imperial Army and, having joined Infantry Regiment No. 19, he was assigned the honoured post of Standard-Bearer on May 14, 1786: No. 19 Regiment was then named from its owner, Count Joseph von Allvintz de Berberek. Ability and resource were the qualities essential for such a trust; it was his duty to afford good example, to be fearless in the advance, defend the colours with his life, to be the rallying-point in battle, reprove the waverers, reprimand cowardice and all that makes for dishonour, to visit the sick and wounded.

Count William took active part against the insurgents in the Komitate of Liptauer, and against the bandits that infested Zipser. On the eve of the Turkish War (1788) the regiment to which Count Lacy was attached received orders from Marshal F. M. de Lacy to push forward and link with the main army at Semlin (September); toward the end of November it moved into winter-quarters (1787) at Ukovar where it was attached to Dalton's Brigade (Clerefayt). War having been declared on February 9, Count William Lacy figured conspicuously at the Battle of Gradisje, as a result of which many Turkish ships were captured. Marshal Lacy's headquarters was at Futak, the Emperor Joseph being also present there. At Semlin Count William's regiment was given in command of Marshal-Lieutenant Neugebauer, and in July he received a new regimental commander,—Count John Kollowrat-Krakovsky had recently retired. Although preparations had been made to besiege Belgrade,—twenty thousand men were already in hospital owing to the fever and dysentery,—it was eventually decided to defer that undertaking, and the troops were ordered to Banat, which had been invaded by the Turks in July. Thither the Emperor rushed all available troops from Semlin including the cavalry regiments and the field battalion to which Lacy was attached: these reached Banovce on August 12, and passing through Szurdok and Weisskirchen, having crossed the Danube on the 14th, they reached camp at Keransebes on the 31st. Thence they moved to Slatina occupying the heights between Sa Dowa and Jillova.

In connection with this Turkish War the following excerpt from a biography of Marshal Count F. M. de Lacy published in Vienna will be found apropos, especially in view of the fact that many English biographers give a very misleading version of the matters referred to:

"The first campaign of Austria against the Turks in 1788 failed. The Emperor Joseph II out of humanity would not allow the storming of Belgrade, the key of the

whole campaign, as advised by Lacy. Though the Marshal was not actual Commander-in-Chief, rather being in the very precarious and mortifying position of a sort of Under-Lieutenant to the Emperor, yet he of course received the blame. He was made the scapegoat and laughing-stock of enemies who, if they could, would obliterate his merits and achievements at Hohenfriedberg, Piacenza, Lobositz, Leuthen, Kolin, Hochkirch etc., his having been wounded five times for Austria's honour, etc.; his rival, Marshal Loudon, was not free from some share in this. Lacy's well-known nobility of character, his fidelity and friendship for the Emperor, etc., constrained him to remain dumb against all injustice and to retire into private life to his home and estates at Neiwaldegg (now within the confines of Vienna).. His loyalty found full acknowledgment, and the injustice fitting reparation, when on his (Joseph's) death-bed the Emperor wrote that touching letter of farewell (February nineteenth, 1790),—the very day prior to his decease,—to 'the best of my friends, who has taught me what mankind is.'"

Later historians have fully vindicated Lacy's honour, amongst them His Highness Prince Francis Dietrichstein in his *Huldigung, dargebracht der Wahrheit und dem Namen des Feldmarsthall Grafen von Lacy.*[9] The above work was published at Lousanne in 1811.[10] The reader is also referred to the *Gothic Almanac*, 1865, for Napoleon's statement in reference to Marshal Lacy and to the organisation of the Austrian Army,—"The most perfect that the world has ever seen!"

Reverting to the career of Count William de Lacy; orders came for a night march to Karansebes on September 20 on which occasion a false alarm was raised and the troops opened fire on their fellows, believing that the Turks had broken through: in this way the Osmanlies realised how matters stood and launched a vigorous attack. The Alvinczy Regiment was in position behind the left flank. After a desperate encounter the Turks were finally driven back, although they had successfully fired the town. Thence the Osmanlies moved towards Mehadia, and the Austrians retired into winter quarters at Arad. The Austrians did little more than hold their own in that campaign, merely taking Dubicza and Novi in Bosnia. Fever and dysentery were rampant, great numbers succumbed, and the Emperor himself having caught the fever was compelled to relinquish the command (December 5). The next April fifty-three thousand men were assembled in Syrmien and Banat, and Loudon having received the command,—Marshal Lacy having so recommended,—that Commander decided on crossing the Save (September 10 and 12). Count William had by this time attained to the rank of

[9] "Homage offered to truth and to the name of Field-Marshal Count Lacy."

[10] Cf. *Loudon Lied* in reference to Loudon's next Turkish campaign; cf. Dr. Wurzbach's *Biographisches Lexikon*, Vienna, 1858.

of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having reached Ostruznica on the 12th with his battalion, marched at the side of the Nadasdy Regiments and the two Wolfenbuttel Battalions as all ascended the Topoider Mountain to break through the Eugenic Lines. Field-Marshal Mittrovsky was in command: on the morning of September 30 Marshal Loudon appeared in the trenches accompanied by all the generals of his staff: the columns were standing ready for the assault, which was set for nine o'clock. Amid the waving of banners and martial music the columns were advancing towards the palisades at nine o'clock; these with some difficulty the Austrians surmounted, and now began the attack on Belgrade. Count Kollowrat advanced and, though meeting with fierce resistance, captured the houses near the great stone portal, thus controlling Wasserstadt; the latter section was the scene of fierce counter attacks on the part of the Osmanlies.

Thus far fate was kind to Count William Lacy; he had escaped all sickness and, despite the hardships and battles he endured, was now in his twenty-second year a perfect specimen of health and manhood, with the rank of Officer. On October 21, 1789, fate played him false: a division of the regiment came into violent collision with the Turkish troops; the action was long and fierce. Amongst the dead, together with nine other officers of rank, Count William de Lacy's body was found on the fatal field. It is likely he was interred there right beside Belgrade, a city for the possession of which the Austrians have fought many and bitter campaigns, and from whose pinnacles the Black-Yellow Banner waved for the last time in the late World War.

Count William had not been married up to the time of his decease. The records do not name his parents, for which reason it is not easy to assign him his proper place in the family tree. If one might hazard a guess it might be worth considering whether he was one of Edy Lacy's brothers and as such uncle to Captain John Lacy of Albuera fame.

Margaret de Lacy. Daughter of Pierce and the Lady Arabella Gould. She is stated to have married a gentleman named O'Daly. During the Peninsular War one of General Louis de Lacy's closest friends and companion-in-arms was the General Peter Y. O'Daly who commanded the Government forces at the Battle of Brihnega in 1823, and defeated the faction of Bessieres: another O'Daly associated with the de Lacys was that Richard Bains Daly from whom George de Lacy-Bellingari purchased the Demerara leases: he had been attorney for Joseph Bourda. It would not be at all surprising to discover that both

of these were the Lady Margaret's children. She was still living in 1770. Query: To what family did Bishop Daly of Kilfenora belong?[11]

Ellinor de Lacy. This lady died, unmarried, at Newcastle-West, about 1780: she devised her personalities to the Gould-Hogan family of the same place. As to the pedigree, referred to previously, which includes the names of Mary and Thomasine; those names are to be taken with much reserve: the entry states that Mary became the wife of "Denis Duggan of Knocknaseed, *alias* Mount Infant, County Cork," and that Thomasine was the wife of "John Mahony of Island Duhill, County Kerry."

Dr. Robert de Lacy. Bishop of Limerick diocese, over which he ruled twenty-one years and six months. He received his early education at Bourdeaux in France, and was superior of the Irish College there when he was appointed Bishop of his native diocese: his kinsman, Dr. John de Lacy of La Garthe, must have been a fellow-student in that same seminary. During the interval which elapsed between the death of Dr. Cornelius O'Keefe and the appointment of his successor Drs. John Leahy and Begley were selected by the Chapter as Vicars-Capitular. The members of the Chapter sent the names of Drs. J. Leahy, Pierse Creagh, and Robert de Lacy in the postulation to Rome: on the evening of the same day the greater part of the Chapter and Clergy held a secret meeting at which it was resolved to petition the Roman See in favour of Dr. de Lacy: meantime a number of distinguished laity drew up a similar document, duly signed, sealed, and delivered to the Romas authorities; the orators in this instance also postulated Dr. de Lacy. Amongst the signatures to the last-named document occurs that of Edmond de Lacy, Esq., of Glenagown, Newcastle-West, kinsman to Dr. Robert, who subsequently conformed to the Establishment. Dr. Robert was duly appointed by Clement XII, and consecrated on February 23, 1737–1738, at Bourdeaux, by Archbishop Francis Mirabeau of that diocese: he returned to Limerick at the end of September, 1738. The only cleric Dr. Robert personally ordained was the distinguished author of *The Annals of Limerick* ("White manuscript," now part of the Lee Library at Glenroe), Dr. James White, student at Salamanca (ordained 1738).

During his episcopacy Dr. Lacy was a thorough advocate of discipline and in his own character showed unmistakable evidence of the inde-

[11] Cf. Generals Peter and Demetrius O'Daly; Rev. Luke Bermingham of Spain.

pendent mind. He opposed the appointment of the Bishop of Waterford's brother to the Deanery of St. Mary's, albeit the latter was armed with a Papal Bull; he opposed the pretensions of the Odells when these would so far support the nepotism of the Reverend Connors, La Garthe, as to cast Dr. Lacy's nominee into prison (Reverend Bermingham): further, he admitted of no scandal-mongers nor fomenters of scandal to move about his diocese with impunity,—he quickly brought these blind comets of destruction home to mother earth.

Amongst the clerical officials assigned to the defence of the Reverend Scanlan (who gave much trouble at this time) the name of the Reverend Michael Hoare occurs; he evidently derived from the family at Cahirciveen and Castle Island: members of that family were at this time Vicars-Generals and Chancellors of Limerick (C. I.) Diocese, and later (1761–1801) in the century represented Askeaton in Parliament. Dr. Lacy codified the laws of the diocese and on one occasion excommunicated a Franciscan friar. He escaped the short but rigorous outburst of persecution in 1744–1745. The Old St. Munchin's Church was opened and dedicated in his time: St. Mary's was completed in 1749, and St. John's "New" Chapel was built by Dr. Leahy before his death (1754). His mensal parishes were Newcastle-West, Monagea, and from 1755, St. John's in the City. Doctor Daly, Bishop of Kilfenora, appointed Dr. Robert Administrator of his diocese in his absence at Tournay where he died in 1750. At the beginning of the year 1756 Dr. Robert's health began to fail, but in despite of that he exerted himself to attend the Jubilee of April, 1759: a few days later he was attacked with jaundice, then dropsy, which terminated fatally at a quarter-past four in the morning, Saturday, August 4, 1759. His next successor in the historic see was Daniel Kearney, succeeded by John Butler, by Denis Conway (1779–1796), John Young (1793–1813), and Charles Tuohy (1815–1828).

The following notice from Dr. White's *Annals* gives the object of Dr. Lacy's visit to Inniscathy Island on the Lower Shannon: "Circa Anno 1742 R'Dissimus D. D. Robertus de Lacy, Epis. Limericensis, recuperavit tunc Insulam de Iniscathy a Diocesi Laoensi (Killaloe) et eam iterum adjunxit Diocesi Limericensi, ita testor, Jacobus White, Notartus Apost." By his own wishes Dr. Robert was interred in the tomb of his ancestors at Ardagh; the old roadway over which the funeral cortege travelled still commemorates the fact, for it is even now called "Bothair An Easbuig," i.e, "The Bishop's Roadway." In the after-time Dr. Young, Bishop of Limerick, had erected at his own expense a massive slab over

the prelate's grave, carrying the following legend: "Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert De Lacy, who was R. C. B. of Limerick 21½ years. He departed this life August 4, 1759: R. I. P." Dr. Young, whose family derived from Waterford, had been a consistent friend to the later de Lacys of the City and County Limerick, a matter on which tradition is not silent, and which their descendants have never for one moment forgotten. Dr. John de Lacy, S. T. D., own cousin of Robert, attached his signature to the certificate accompanying the deed of election to the Vicar Capitulary of Dr. Creagh, thus: "Ioannes de Lacy, S. T. D., Protonot. Apostolicus." Doctor Young's mother died at Limerick in November, 1794; his sister died at Park House in July, 1811.

"An' zoo as time do slowly pass, so still's a sheade upon the grass,
Its wid' men speace do slowly shed a glory round the wold vo'k dead."
—W. Barnes.

William de Lacy p. p. He was Pastor of Newcastle-West, or some neighbouring parish, and was still living in 1704, but had died before 1708: he was on friendly terms with the Gaelic bards, especially David O'Bruadar of Newcastle, and often joined issue with them in their own metres: he was likely a son of William or Thomas de Lacy-Bellingari.

David de Lacy, p. p. He was a kinsman of Fr. William, possibly a brother, and like him a great patron of the bards: he was pastor of Askeaton in 1704, but was already deceased in 1708. In the poems of David O'Bruadar he is discovered holding a mock bardic contest with that celebrated bard. The Reverend David de Lacy was born in 1649, ordained at Bozas in France (1670) by Henry Bishop of Bozas, and died about 1707. Amongst the names occurring on "The list of Popish priests as they were returned to the general office, Dublin, and as registered at a general session of the peace held at St. Mary's Abbey without the walls of Limerick in and for the said county, the 11th of July, pursuant to a clause of the late Act of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for registering the Popish clergy,'" mention is made of David Lacy, "pretended parish priest of Askeaton, Lismakeery, and Toumdeely, ordained in 1670 at Bozas in France by Henry Bishop of Bozas, and now aged fifty-five years."[12]

The *Archivium Hibernicum*[13] (Volume III, 1914) records the last will

[12] Vide *Poems of Dav. O'Bruadar*, Irish Tex. Society, edited by Dr. Ptk. Dineen, M.A.

[13] Cf. O'Heyne's *Chronological Epilogues*, apud Esker.

of Dr. Owen Sullivan, Bishop of Kerry, in which he refers to Bishop R. Lacy, directing that a certain sum be paid him for attendance at his funeral. Volume IV records the name of the Reverend Patrick de Lacy in the list of students attending the Irish College at Salamanca; on September 26 he swore to observe the conditions of entrance to the college. The name of a certain Thomas de Lacy appears amongst the students attending the Irish College, Paris, about 1723. Volume V has reference to Dr. Hugh de Lacy taken from the Vatican *Archives*. Volume II records the petition of the clerics and laymen of Limerick Diocese in favour of Dr. R. Lacy's nomination to that see; this document is a transcript of the original in the *Archives of St. Clement and St. Isadore's College*. It describes Dr. Lacy as "Virum omni virtutum genere insignum ac potissimum ob doctrinae puritatem, fideique Catholicae propugnandae indefessus conatus," and again as one "ex perantiqua nobili et orthodoxa stirpe ortus." Amongst the signatories are: Patrick de Lacy of Miltown; William de Lacy of Rathcahill (Lissurland); Edmond de Lacy of Glenagown (Ardagh), son of Edmond, and great-grandfather of Sir George de Lacy-Evans. It bears the signatures, moreover, of other prominent laymen, the gentry of the city and county (Fitzgeralds, Herberts, Keatings, O'Gradys, Brownes, Mac Mahons, etc.).

Maurice de Lacy, P. P. The reverend Maurice de Lacy was pastor of Adare towards the end of the eighteenth century and was of the La Garthe household.

Peter de Lacy, O. S. P. He is styled of Limerick (ca. 1700), and was in receipt of a pension from Louis the Great "for preaching against the heretics."[13]

George de Lacy, P. P. Styled "of Ballinvana" in the parish of Bulgaden-Edy where he was pastor. He drew up his last will in 1809 but it can be shown that he was still living in 1821, and likely in 1825. He was undoubtedly a brother to Edy Lacy, Esq., of Clare Street, Limerick City, and thus own cousin to General George Pierce de Lacy-Bellingari of Demerara, Lacy-Town there. He is traditionally remembered at La Garthe as having caused some friction between his kinsfolk at Clare Street and those at Ballingarry-Lacy in the matter of Edy Lacy's burial (d.1825); as a consequence when in 1825 Edy's funeral arrived at La Garthe,—by the flare of torches and at midnight,—his kinswoman, the Lady Mary de Lacy, then very old, sternly refused him interment in the recently acquired tomb there, directing that he be buried at Ardagh.

General David de Lacy. He was one of the younger sons of Pierce de Lacy of Dromadda, Athea, and the Lady Arabella Gould. At an early age he went from there into the Spanish service where he attained to the rank of Lieutenant-General of the Ultonian Regiment; his brother, General Patrick, went into the French Service after the siege of Limerick, and from France he afterwards passed into Spain: as he was much older than David it is likely that the latter was invited by him into the Spanish Service. General David died Governor of Alcantara: he was the grand-uncle of the celebrated General Louis de Lacy, Duke of Ultonia: David died about 1785.

George de Lacy. Styled of Dromadda. He, too, was of the Bishop's younger brothers and survived him some twenty-eight years. George married his cousin, the Lady Frances de Lacy, daughter of Patrick and Lucy Anketell of Miltown and Rathcahill: this happy union brought still closer the ties that bound the two great branches in exile, the Spanish House and that of Eastern Europe. George and Frances resided at Leitrim and Dromadda, Athea, County Limerick: on the expiration of the lease held in the Courtenay Estate their children moved into the city and lived in St. Mary's Parish: these were Richard of Dromadda and Patrick de Lacy.

Richard de Lacy. He married the Lady Helen Burke of Mudaboy: of her were: James (b. in the City, 1778) and John (b. also in the City, 1779): the baptismal sponsors of the former were Terence O'Brien and Anne Barry; of the latter Dr. Kelly and Mary Wilson.[14] John Burke of Drumselly, County Limerick, died in London, July, 1795.

Patrick de Lacy. He married the Lady Helen Mc Grath and resided in the city. Their son was Francis de Lacy, born in 1793. His brother, Richard, had also a daughter, Elleanor, who married Mr. Knight of Charleville by whom she had a son, Stephen Knight, Esq.

Hanora de Lacy. Like that of Mary and Thomasine her existence is extremely doubtful. She is alleged to have been the wife of "Turner of Newcastle-West."

John de Lacy. Son of Pierce and Arabella Gould, and styled of Templeglantan: he died in Newcastle-West about 1768: of the Misses Ursula Halloran and Cooper his natural children were: Pierce (died without issue), Anabella (died without issue; will dated July 7, 1770), George (m. Pierse), and Hanora. There are some descendants of George still in County Limerick.

[14] Vide Appendix, page 345.

1. The Chapel Augustowek

2. De Lacy Palace (Augustowek)

3. Augustowek Palace

LIBRARY

THE MARQUIS DE LACY (SENIOR)

James de Lacy. Styled of Templeglantan, his wife was the Lady Elleanor Fitzgerald, daughter of Garret (Gerald) Fitzgerald of Drumrusk, Abbeyfeale, County Limerick. Their children were: Pierce (m. Clancy), Barbara (m.Duggan), Margaret, and Dona Maria Anna de Lacy. The last-named married Timothy O'Scanlon, Esq., and had a son, Timothy, who went with his parents into Spain and served in the army of His Catholic Majesty. The aforesaid Don Timotheo O'Scanlon, junior, was still living with his children at Madrid in 1796. In that year some Irish bishops certified to the pedigrees of the O'Scanlons and had it despatched to Spain. To that document is appended the following signatures: John, Archbishop of Dublin, Denis (Conway), Bishop of Limerick, Michael, Bishop of Killaloe, and James, Bishop of Wexford. This highly important document carries the Royal Arms of Spain and Ireland together with the family arms of Lacy and O'Scanlon. Having testified to their Catholicity those prelates further declared that none of the persons mentioned ever at any time exercised mechanical or vile offices, but were reputed amongst the principal nobility of the Kingdom. The following is a copy of that pedigree: Don Cornelius O'Scanlon of his wife, Maria O'Connor, had a son Don Demetrio; the latter married Donna Anna de Lacy of Rathcahill and had a son, Don Cornelius de Lacy O'Scanlon, who married the Lady Helen Mac Carthy, of whom was Don Edmond de Lacy O'Scanlon; Edmond married the Lady Helen O'Kennedy and had a son, Demetrio O'Scanlon who, of his wife, Cathlin O'Moore, had a son, Edmond O'Scanlon, who married the Lady Hanora O'Murphy (of the Royal Sept of Leinster, and the daughter of Don James O'Murphy of his wife Dona Fitzpatrick); of that union was a son, Don Timothy O'Scanlon, whose wife was Dona Anna de Lacy of Newcastle-West, daughter to James[15] and niece of Bishop Robert. That lady's mother, Helen or Elleanor Fitzgerald, was the daughter of Garret or Gerald Fitzgerald of his wife, the Lady Johanna deLacy. Michael Scanlon of Ballinaha died in 1801.

This same document goes on to state the descent of James de Lacy, son of Peter (Arabella Gould), son of John (Elleanor Hurley); unlike these present memoirs, however, John de Lacy is said to have been the son of Edmond de Lacy of his wife, Winnifred O'Kennedy, son of Edmond (Lady Helen Fitzmaurice), son of Edmond (Lady Fitzgibbon), son of William de Lacy and his wife, Lady Margaret Fitzgerald. Like

[15] Supra. Vide Appendix 361.

some other documents the writer has seen it is further stated that William de Lacy was the "son of John de Lacy of the legitimate union of that illustrious nobleman with the Princess Isabel, granddaughter to Richard II, King of England," and that John in turn was the son of Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Lady Maria Maguire! It may yet be shown that Edmond was twice married, first to O'Kennedy, and secondly to Dowdall's widow.

The Lady Catherine de Lacy. Daughter of Pierce de Lacy and Arabella Gould. She married David O'Mahony, Esq., eminent lawyer of Dublin and brother to Pierce O'Mahony. The O'Mahonys derive from Kerry where in far-off days they were chieftains of territories reaching from Bandon in Cork into South Kerry and bordering on the country of the O'Donoghues who were of the same stock. Both families are sprung from Eocaid, son of Cas, son of Corc, King of Munster for the greater part of the fifth century.

Pierce de Lacy O'Mahony, son of Catherine and David, conformed to the Establishment and married the Lady Mary Maunsell of Ballybrood House, County Limerick; the son in turn of this Pierce married the Lady Jane Kenefek, daughter of Edward Kenefek, Esq., of Ballincaug, County Limerick, and had at least two sons of whom the younger, Pierce K. de Lacy O'Mahony, married the Lady Jane Gun Cunninghame of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, County Wicklow (daughter of Robert Gun Cunninghame, D. L.); their only surviving son, Pierce Charles de Lacy O'Mahony, C. B. E., D. L. (County Wicklow), Justice of the Peace (Counties Wicklow and Limerick),—The O'Mahony, Chief of his Clan (b. June 9, 1850), —succeeded his uncle in 1900 and married first, in 1877, Helen Louise (d. 1899), oldest child of Maurice Collis, Esq. (of whom one son), and secondly, in 1901, the Lady Alice Jane (d. 1906), daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis W. Johnstone. The O'Mahony received his education at Rugby; Magdalen College, Oxford; the Agricultural College, Cirencester (Haygarth gold medalist, 1875), etc. That gentleman now resides at Cul-Ballintaggart, near the Vale of Avoca, County Wicklow (and has properties besides at Kilmorna, County Kerry), a venerable figure, where in his beautiful old-world demesne are to be seen the best traditions of the de Lacys upheld: seeing the rare and graceful wolf-hounds, one remembers the de Lacys of Bruff; the sloping gardens, abloom with multi-scented flowers,—"enclosing sunny spots of greenery,"—if they do not recall the fabled gardens of Kubla Khan will in sooth call up the enchanting magic of La Garthe in the days that were, when another

Lacy, laying out the old demesne there, gave it in fact, as it was already in name, the reputation of being "The Garden Town." Keenly interested in politics and hunting, his humanitarian work is well known, extending even to far-off Bulgaria where, at Sophia, he has founded an Orphanage for Macedonian Refugees. At his son's residence, Grangecon, there are preserved some very beautiful old paintings of the Generals

Arms of De Hoare

de Lacy in the Spanish service; Count Anthony, the Duke of Ultonia, etc. A very interesting portrait depicts Marshal F. M. Lacy of Austria helping the Empress Maria Theresa to her saddle, the while a group of officers stand round, laughing at some quip from Francis Maurice himself.

The O'Mahony (Knight of the Order of the Shamrock) was some time Member of Parliament for the constituency of West Meath, and amongst the many highly creditable services to his country in public life some

will never forget his undying loyalty to the Great Chief, Charles S. Parnell; for when that prince of patriots was being goaded to ruin by his own countrymen and erstwhile friends The O'Mahony discovered what was to be expected from a de Lacy,—evidence of the staunchest support, loyalty, and devotion to the stricken leader, and grief for a people who showed themselves so undeserving of the patriot's sacrifice. The O'Mahony's heir, Dermot Gunn O'Mahony, resides on the estate at Grangecon, an older son, who interested himself considerably in de Lacy history and made some effort at collecting materials, having died some sixteen years ago. The O'Mahony's sister resides in London; his half-brother was the late lamented historian and scholar, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-at-Arms. Dermot O'Mahony, Esq., is at present parliamentary representative for his native county in the Dáil Éireann.

General Patrick de Lacy. Second son of Pierce de Lacy and Arabella Gould. He had been Lieutenant in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry Regiment when that nobleman embarked his troops for France. From the French he later passed into the Spanish service and joined up with the renowned Duke of Berwick, whose wife was the relict of the illustrious General Patrick Sarsfield. In Spain General Patrick de Lacy married the daughter of the Marquis of Abbeville (Osly), and of her his children were Generals Patrick and Count Francis Anthony de Lacy. It is quite possible that Madama de Lacy who is described in June, 1750, as being "in attendance on the Infanta of Spain," was a daughter of General Patrick; there is some doubt, however, as she may have been no more than Patrick's niece, viz., Margaret, daughter of James de Lacy. The then Rector of Salamanca University, Dr. John O'Brien, refers to her as one who was "all in all with the Queen," and he himself goes on record as being "a friend of friend's of Madama Lacy," a matter which seems to indicate that he was a kinsman to Pierce O'Brien, Esq., of Newcastle-West. It is noteworthy that the second daughter (Lady Mary Fitzmaurice) of Patrick, Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, married and had issue by the Marquis of Abbeville about 1732. In these memoirs, contrary to some writers, it is assumed that General William de Lacy, not General Patrick, commanded at the famous Siege of Oran in 1732, i.e. William de Lacy y Lacy. Many Spanish documents speak of General Miguel de Lacy as being Count Anthony's nephew.

In the year 1732 the City of Oran was besieged by the Arabs from whose fierce attacks and overwhelming numbers the place stood in imminent danger of being stormed. The Regiment of Ulster, then

consisting of two battalions and commanded by General William de Lacy ("who was born in the County Limerick, Ireland"), was despatched to relieve the place. Landing upon the beach and getting into position he requested the Governor to direct a sortie; to this the latter acceded, whereupon General Lacy immediately attacked the Moors in their trenches and, personally leading his troops, after a long and bloody contest totally routed them. Their camp was taken and plundered and all the military stores brought into the Spanish garrison. This was not the only engagement Lacy had with these children of the desert. General Count William de Lacy y Lacy, Knight of the Order of Santiago, was born at Ballyteigue ("Walitige") near Bruree, County Limerick, and married Dona Teresa White y Albedilla of Saint Germain-de-Lacy, France.

General Count William de Lacy y Lacy. The *Archives of Segovia* and the Infantry Museum yield up some highly important notices anent this distinguished military captain, William de Lacy y Lacy, of whose prowess at the Siege of Oran mention has been already made. These most reliable documents state that Don Guillermo de Lacy y Lacy was born at Ballyteigue near Bruree, County Limerick, and was the son of Hugh, i.e., Aidy Lacy of Bruree, of his wife the Lady Kathleen de Lacy: his paternal grand-parents were Edy Lacy of Bruree and Lady Kathleen Fitzgibbon ("Gibbons"); his maternal grand-parents were Sir John de Lacy, born at Bruree, and Lady Elleanor Fitzgibbon. This proves in a most unexpected manner that the Bruree de Lacys are represented on the distaff side by many noble families still existing in Spain. There can be but little doubt as to whom that Edy Lacy was whose wife was Lady Kathleen Fitzgibbon; surely he is to be identified with Edy Lacy of the Confederate War!—he who was still residing at Croom in the latter half of the seventeenth century (1655).

Count William married Dona Teresa White y Albidilla of Saint Germain-de-Lacy, France, daughter to Don Ignacio White, Marquis of Albidilla ("Albellete"), and his wife, Dona Maria Wnorron (?). Of that alliance there were two children, viz.: Dona Maria Francisca Javiera de Lacy y White (baptised at the Church of St. Martin, Madrid, on December 27, 1729), and Don Francisco de Lacy y White, Knight of Santiago, born at Barcelona. Amongst the many honours enjoyed by Count William de Lacy y Lacy was included that of membership in the Casas Buenas (Noble Houses), a title now extinct.

Dona Francisca Javiera de Lacy y White. Daughter of Count

William and sister to Don Francisco de Lacy y White. She married the Marquis of Canada, whose family name was Tyrry (Tirry, Terry, etc.), originally Irish and derived from the County Cork. Of that alliance Mere Don Jose Maria Tyrry y Lacy, Colonel of Infantry, Marquis of Canada (b. at Cadiz), and Don Francisco Javier Tyrry, both chiefs of the Infantry Regiments of Ultonia and Saviya. These young officers were knighted (Order of Santiago) by Royal decree, June 28, 1787. Don Guillermo Tyrry, husband to Dona Francisca, was the son of Don Juan Bautista Tyrry, senior Marquis of Canada (b. in Paris), and Dona Maria Francisca Tyrry; he was born on October 2, 1726, and at his Baptism on the following day at the Church of the Rosary, Cadiz, his god-father was Don Guillermo Tyrry, Knight of Santiago. His father, Don Juan Bautista, was born on July 11, 1697, being the son of Diego Tyrry, King-at-Arms, and Dona Maria Stritch; this Diego Tyrry was born in County Limerick, and was Knight of Santiago; his wife, Dona Maria Stritch, was born in the same place, and was of a family illustrious in the Roll of Limerick City. Italian in origin ("Striccio") that gens has given many mayors and aldermen to the City of the Lower Shannon all down the centuries, and is still well and honourably represented there. They were to Limerick City,—and with them one might equally include the White family,—what the Terry and Hoare families were to the City of Cork.

As to the Terrys: mention of them is made in the *Doomsday Book* as also in the famed *Black Book* of Limerick; they were established in Ireland from the thirteenth century, being well represented in the Counties Kildare and Cork; in the latter place some twenty members of the family were Lord Mayors of the city!

A word may not be out of place here anent the famed Regiment of Ulster (Ultonia, Ulidia) in the Spanish service: Don Guillermo de Lacy y Lacy commanded that regiment in 1720 and also in 1732. Early in the eighteenth century His Catholic Majesty created the Ultonian Regiment and in the Officers' Corps were to be found most of the exiled nobles of Ireland. The Arms of the regiment,—"Ultonia the Immortal,"—carried a gold harp on a blue background, whilst emblazoned on its standard was the proud motto, taken from Verse 4 of the eighteenth Psalm: "In omnem terram exivit sonus eorum." This the Regiment of Ulster was the chosen corps for service by the de Lacy family, and was broken up in 1816, covered with glory, having written some of the most brilliant episodes in the annals of Spain. The patron of the regiment was also the patron of Ireland,—Saint Patrick!

As to the Sarsfield family: ultimately of Hereford origin, in Ireland the family derives from Thomas de Sarsfield of 1170. Roger de Lacy, Sheriff of Limerick, was accused of taking cows from his Limerick contemporary, Walter de Sarsfield, and a certain Donald O'Regan. Rodin de Sarsfield was in possession of Ballynan (Ballyann?) Castle in 1295. Sir Dominic de Sarsfield was created Baron of Kilmallock in 1619, and later Viscount; he was the ancestor of the illustrious General Sarsfield of

REGIMIENTO INFANTERIA DE LA RESERVA NUMERO II.

D. MIGUEL DE LACY Y BURGUNYO

SALAS Y CANICIA, SEÑOR DE ALFEITAMY, DECLARADO BENEMÉRITO A LA PATRIA EN GRADO HERÓICO, CABALLERO DE LAS REALES ORDENES DE SAN FERNANDO Y SAN HERMENEGILDO, CONDECORADO CON UN ESCUDO Y OCHO CRUCES DE MÉRITO EN CAMPAÑA, Y CORONEL DE ESTE REGIMIENTO, ETC.

Por la presente concedo licencia absoluta para separarse del servicio de las armas á hijo de y de natural de provincia de del Batallon de este Regimiento, respecto á haber cumplido el tiempo de su empeño.

En su consecuencia pido y encargo á las autoridades civiles y militares de los pueblos por donde transitare y en que se estableciere, no le pongan impedimento alguno en el uso de de esta licencia, antes bien le den el favor y ausilio con que las leyes protegen á los ciudadanos que se hallan en el libre goce de tales, y los demas que han adquirido, y el Gobierno tiene declarados á los que han servido bien á su patria en la carrera de las armas. Dada en

the Sieges: a branch of the Killmallock Sarsfields settled in France about 1642. Ballyknockane, near La Garthe, was held in 1583 by John Crone-Sarsfield, together with Maurice Mac Edward Sarsfield.

Ballyknockane and Kilbeg was the ancient home of the old and honoured Scanlan family, one of whose ancestors (Dr. Timothy) was Archbishop of Armagh.[16] The last scions of that old, old, La Garthe family,

[16] Vide Burke's *Landed Gentry.*

with which the de Lacys were so often allied, have recently passed into the Canadian Commonwealth and the U. S. A. (Mass.): in his youth the writer had the privilege of shooting over the beautiful old demesne at Ballyknockane, and well he remembers that good and kind lady, Mrs. Scanlan, who is now so far away from the ancient homestead near La Garthe, at present, alas! deserted and in solitude.

"An' we have all a-left the spot, to teake, a-scatter'd, each his lot;
An' even Mother, like the rest, ha' left our long vorseaken nest;
An' we should vind it sad to dwell agean at home in Culver Dell.—
* * * * * *
But still, wi' vo'k a-left behind they'll always be a-kept in mind."

—Barnes.

Don Patrick de Lacy y O'Carroll. As already stated General Patrick was born on March 16, 1706, in the Parish of Portumna, County Galway and, together with his brother David de Lacy y O'Carroll (grandsons or nephews of Sir John Lacy and Lady Hurley), went into the Spanish service where he attached himself to the Regiment of Ultonia. In time he rose to the command of that unit, became Ruler of the Noble Class in the City of San Felipe de Jativa, and eventually Governor of the same. He married Dona Margarita de Salas y Cortina, daughter to Don Pedro de Salas, Chief Officer of the Regiment of Valencia (b. in Ondaran), Officer of the Royal Guard, and Dona Valencia Juana Bautista, daughter of Senor de Carpesa of Valencia. The ceremony took place in the Parish Church of San Esteban on June 23, 1735, and later both settled in Jativa, of which he had been Governor till his death on April 3, 1758; his wife was born in Madrid on July 8, 1716. Of that lady Don Patrick's children were: Don Pedro, Dona Juana, Dona Susana, and Don Miguel. Whilst still a young officer of Ultonia Don Pedro died unmarried; Dona Juana married Don Guillermo Creagh y Portell (*Hibernice* Purtill), Captain of Ultonia, of whom were Don Jose (who married Dona Esperanza Navas and had a son, also Jose, a distinguished official in the Public Administration, who died unmarried), Don Juan, a General (1827) of great repute, and Carolina Creagh y Lacy whose daughter was the wife of Mr. Sinclair, United States Ambassador to the Court of Madrid; Dona Carolina's descendants are still well represented in that city. Dona Susana de Lacy y Salas married Don Alfonso de Ganier, Captain of the Armada Real, and resided on the Isle de Leon; there were no offspring of this union. Don Miguel de Lacy y Salas married Dona Lorenza Burgunyo of Alfeitami and Ayacor.

The Coat-Armour of Patrick[17] and Count Francis Anthony de Lacy is described as "a shield supported by two Griffins, with a green fort, a Lion in the centre crowned with a Coronet, surmounted with an Eagle bearing in its beak the scroll and motto, 'Corpora Magnanimo satest prostrasse Leoni.' " The celebrated Duke of Berwick (whose representatives are now by an accession of honours also Dukes of Alba) was the great patron of Patrick and Francis Anthony, and with his present-day descendants the Spanish House de Lacy is happily allied through the Pascual de Bonanza, Valcarcel, Pio de Saboya, and other families of distinction. Writing to her uncle and tutor, Don Jose Saez de Arce, from Fraga in Catalonia, Dona Juana de Lacy says in part: "Here is Peter, Jr., son of our uncle Peter in Ireland, who dines with us most every day, etc." This passage evidently refers to that Peter de Lacy, son of Pierce and the Lady Anna Ivory, who was christened by Dr. White at St. Mary's Limerick on April 20, 1747, his sponsors being Patrick Mac Mahon and Honora Boyle. It may also be remarked here that the Province of Lacy (Leyte) in the Bohol Group, Philippine Islands, owes its origin to this the Spanish branch of the House de Lacy (the Visayas Islands).

Don Miguel de Lacy y Salas. He was born on February 8, 1750, and was christened in the Parish of Santa Tecla, Jativa. Having attained to the rank of officer in the Regiment of Ultonia he took a conspicuous part at the Siege of Gibraltar, being attached to the Artillery under the direction of his second cousin, Count Francis Anthony de Lacy. Having seen service in Africa he returned to Spain and was stationed at Valencia and Alicante; on the occasion of his marriage he retired from the army and resided at the last-named city. His wife, Dona Lorenza Burgunyo, Lady of Alfeitami and Ayacor, proprietress of several Vinculos and Censos, was born on July 24, 1765, and was the daughter of Don Francisco Burgunyo y Ruiz de Rocamora, Teniente Colonel, retired, and Ruler of the Noble Class in that city; his wife, Dona Lorenza's mother, was Dona Juana Canicia y Pascual, Lady of Alfeitami and Ayacor, daughter to the Marquis del Bosque, Conde de Torellano. Don Miguel de Lacy died on August 8, 1814; his children were: Miguel, Manuela, Margarita Rosario, Gabriel Rafael, and Antonia.

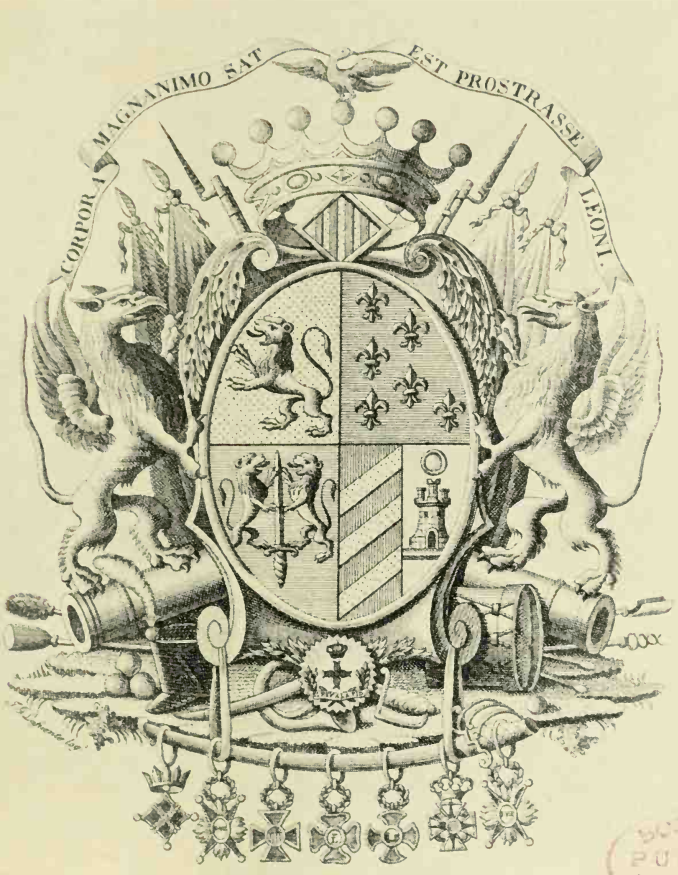
Don Miguel de Lacy y Burgunyo, Salas y Canacia, Señor de

[17] Supra.

ALFEITAMI. Oldest child of the foregoing. He was born in Alicante on August 1, 1793, and in 1807 he was created by Royal Order Governor of the Province and Regiment of Chichilla; sent to the Department of Cartagena he was assigned to the Regiment of Sagaboya. He took part in the battles of Alcaniz and Belchite. Assigned to Headquarters he was appointed aide to General Louis de Lacy, his kinsman, and took part at the Battle of Ocano; for his services and valour on those occasions he was awarded the Medal of San Fernando. It is said that at the Battle of Ocano the French were so particularly struck by the daring and intrepidity of that young officer that they rendered homage by ceasing fire and playing the Royal March! He followed General Louis throughout all these campaigns, signalising himself in particular at Chiclana, in the Morguer Expedition, and in Andalusia. As assistant to General Elio he fought at the battles of Castalla and Utiel. After the peace he retired to Alicante but returned to active service in March, 1822, at which time he was apponted aide to General Bessierre and assisted at the taking of Albacete. He also figured prominently at the Battle of Penas, at the storming of Chinchilla, the Battle of San Pedro, and was appointed Colonel on the occasion of his selection to escort the Royal family from Despenaperros to Madrid. On the same occasion he was appointed in charge of the Regiment of Siguenza, and later of the Grenadiers of the Royal Guard. Early in the year 1836 he requested and received Royal permission to visit Vienna, a journey necessitated by the will of his kinsman, Count de Lacy, and on his return through Bayonne (France) he joined the Carlists, and was appointed to the General Cuartel by the Count of Spain. From there he took part in the affair at Roda y Maullen and in the assault on Pirall. Returning to Vergare he remained in France till 1843, in which year he returned to Madrid and placed himself at the command of the Minister for War.

In June, 1847, he was appointed Colonel to the Eleventh Regiment, and in the following year was created Captain-General of Madrid. He attained to the rank of General on August 21, 1852. Amongst the many decorations he received were the following: Cross and Plaque of San Hermenegildo, the Laurea (First Class) of San Fernando, those of Albuera, Chiclana, Utiel, Castalla, Oriamendi, Villar, etc., the decoration for Military Fidelity, and the Order of Knighthood at the hands of His Most Catholic Majesty.

General Don Miguel married Dona Mariana Pascual de Bonanza y Roca de Togores (June, 1818), born in Alicante, September, 1797; she



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De Lacy-España

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General Don Miguel de Lacy

was the daughter of Don Miguel Pascual de Bonanza y Vergara, Knight of the Habit of Montesa, own cousin to the Count de Soto y Ameno, and of Dona Mariana Roca de Togores, Valcarcel y Pio de Saboya,—all grandees of Spain. Don Miguel de Lacy was a kinsman to Dona Mariana "through the last name of Canicia, and both were descendants on the female line of those gentlemen of Monresa by whose last names, Don Juan and Dona Piedad, they are connected with the oldest Houses in Spain."

Don Miguel died in Madrid in November, 1859; his wife died at Alicante in 1875: their children were: Miguel, Elisa, Lucrecia, Salvador, Patricio, Juan, and Piedad.

Dona Manuela de Lacy y Burgunyo. She married Don Tomas Pavia, Colonel of Infantry. They were seven children of this union: Don Tomas, Colonel of Infantry, married to Dona Lorenza Sabrinone; their children were Mariano, Colonel of Infantry, Tomas, General of Infantry, Juan, Captain in the Navy, and Dona Lorenza, unmarried,—all without heirs: Dona Lorenza, died unmarried: Dona Antonia, married Don Pedro Morgueira, lawyer, and had two children, Don Juan, who married Aurora Torrepando, daughter to the Count de Torrepando, and Pedro, who married his kinswoman, Juana Pavia, of whom was a son, Don Pedro, Colonel of the Citizen Guards: Concepcion, married Don Francisco Vindes Gardoqui, Magistrate, but left no heirs: Dona Manuela, died unmarried: Don Juan, General of the Infantry, Chief of His Majesty's Military Court, married the Countess de Piriofiel, and of her had a son, Don Juan, Count de Piriofiel and Chief of the Cavalry, who married Dona Maria Castilla in Portugal and left three sons, viz., Juan, Louis, and Mario: Don Manuel, Marquis de Novaliches, Captain-General of Catalonia and the Filipinas, General-in-Chief of the National Armies.[18]

Manuel Pavia y Lacy, Marquis de Novaliches. Captain-General of Catalonia and the Filipinas, the renowned defender of the Throne at the Battle of Alcolea. One of the most distinguished men of his time, he was Captain-General of Madrid before and after the Revolution of September, and at the Battle of Alcolea had the lower part of his jaw shot off: he was decorated with the three medals of San Fernando, was many times Knight of the Grand Cross, and Knight of the Nobility of Spain. That nobleman married the Countess de Santa Isabel, widow

[18] Vide infra.

of the Marquis de Malpica, but left no heirs. His step-children were: The Duke de Arion, the Marquis de Torrealta, and the Marquis de Malpirra.

On May 5, 1871, General Manuel Paira (or Pavia) y Lacy figured in a defence before the Council of War at Valladolid, wherein he refused in conscience to take the oath of fidelity and obedience to Amadeo de Saloya. He was born on July 6, 1814, at Granada, and was the son of Tomas Paira y Miralles and his wife, Manuela de Lacy y Borgnagno. A long biography dealing mostly with his military career may be seen at the British Museum Library,[19] viz., *Biografia de D. Man. Paira y Lacy.* In the year 1851 that nobleman compiled and published a history of the Catalonian War,—*Memoria Sobre la Guerra de Cataluña.*[20]

General Don Gabriel de Lacy y Burgunyo. Born in Alicante, in March, 1802, he became a cadet in the Princess's Regiment in 1814, and took part in the Civil War. In the Queen's Army during the year 1833 he was assistant to Zumala Carregui, and on that general's death he was made Colonel, attaining to the rank of General in 1838. Connected with Vergara, his services were recognised, and he was made the recipient of many medals and decorations; he fixed his domicile at Lagrono of which he had been appointed Governor. Here he married Dona Dolores Viguera of whom he had six children: Louis, Jose, Gabriel, Margarita, Rafael, and Dolores. Don Jose died unmarried: Don Louis died unmarried: Don Rafael married in Mallorca Dona Maria Gual of that Island, of whom were two children, Maria, unmarried, and Rafael, Infantry Commander, married to his cousin, Maria Sureda, daughter to the Marquis de Vivot: Don Gabriel married Dona Maria Equiluz and had two sons, Gabriel, Commander of Infantry, and Don Louis, who died in Africa: Dona Margarita, widow of Don Antonio Gimenez Blanco, Colonel de Caba, left no issue: Dona Dolores married at Buredos in France to Don Louis Trinquel, of whom one daughter who married in Burdeos (Bourdeaux).

Dona Margarita de Lacy y Burgunyo. She married Don Juan Rejon de Silva, Colonel of Infantry and Knight to His Majesty; as there were no heirs of this alliance all her estate passed to her sister, Rosario.

Dona Rosario de Lacy y Burgunyo. She married General Juan Montenegro y Morantes, Knight, by whom there was one daughter, Dona Rosario, who married her kinsman, Don Patricio de Lacy y Pas-

[19] British Museum 10632. CI. 7. 1851 de (79).
[20] British Museum 9180. EE. 8.

cual de Bonanza of Ayacor, Colonel of the Infantry and Consul in Oran; these latter had one son, Don Miguel, a distinguished scientist, who married Dona Pilar de Palacio Romerre, daughter to Count de Berlanga del Duero, and niece to the Counts de Romerre; these latter had one daughter, Rosaria, who married Don Tomas de Elorrieta, lawyer, distinguished jurist, and Chancellor of the Universities of Murcia and Salamanca. Don Juan Montenegro[21] was Minister to Don Carlos during the Civil War and a distinguished figure in the Traditionalist Camp.

Don Rafael de Lacy y Burgunyo. Captain of the Artillery. He married Dona de la Concepcion Hernandez of the House of the Marquis de Casa-Ramos, and of that lady had a son, Mariano, who became General of Infantry and married Dona Marciza Villapecellin, Countess de Cabana de Silva, leaving no heirs, and a daughter, Concepcion, who married Don Pedro Blanco, Auditor and Councillor of War, Minister of Marine; these latter had no children.

Dona Antonia de Lacy y Burgunyo. She married Don Francisco Soler de Vargas by whom her children were: Dona Manuela, Don Jose, Antonia, Javier, Angeles, Baltasara, and Cristina. Dona Manuela married Don Juan Bassecurt, Count of Santa Clara, of whom her children were: Dona Antonia, Baroness de Petres, married to Don Joaquin Sandoval, Dona Juana, Baroness de Mayala, married to Don Alejandro Harssen, and Dona Manuela, Countess of Santa Clara, unmarried; Dona Antonia married Don Jose de Pino and had issue one son who died unmarried: Don Jose died unmarried: Don Javier died unmarried: Dona Angeles married Don Juan Villalonga, Marquis del Maestrago, and had a son, Don Juan: Dona Baltasara married Don Juan Garriga and had one son, Don Juan, who married Dona Victoria Amerigo, whose property lay in Alicante: the latter had four children: Jose, Dolores, Enrique, and Juan,—all married: Dona Cristina married Don Manuel Pomco, Colonel of the Cavalry, of whom her children were Don Manuel and Dona Carmen,—both unmarried.

Miguel de Lacy y Pascual de Bonanza. Born on March 19, 1819, Don Miguel reached the rank of Captain in the Artillery and was also Knight Commander of the Order of Malta. He died unmarried at an early age.

Don Patricio de Lacy y Pasual de Bonanza, Señor de Ayacor. Born on August 24, 1825, he became Aide-de-Camp to the Count of

[21] Supra.

Spain during the Carlist uprising. At the conclusion of the Vergara Convention, which terminated this war, Patrick's rank and decorations were recognised and confirmed to him. Later he attained to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, was created Knight Commander of the Order of Malta, Major-Domo to His Most Catholic Majesty, and Spanish Consul in Oran. He wedded his cousin, Dona Rosario de Montenegro y Lacy, daughter to General Montenegro (Knight-in-Waiting to His Majesty) and Dona Rosario de Lacy, and of her there was issue one son, Don Miguel de Lacy y Montenegro. Agreeable to the express wishes of his parents the title of "Ayacor" went to Don Patrick de Lacy, whilst that of "Alfeitami" went to his brother, Don Salvador, Marquis de Lacy.

Don Juan de Lacy y Pascual de Bonanza. Born on December 1, 1829, he became Colonel of Cavalry and was appointed Knight-in-Waiting to His Majesty. On March 3, 1854, he married his first cousin, Dona Rafaela Soler de Cornella y Pascual de Bonanza, daughter to the Count Bervedel. He died on September 18, 1892, and left issue: Dona Maria de Lacy y Soler de Cornella (b. February 17, 1871), who married (October 29, 1898) Don Mariano Martin, Director of the Northern Railway Company, and had the following children: Don Juan, Dona Concepcion, and Dona Sol,—all unmarried.

Don Juan de Lacy y Pascual married, secondly, Dona Maria Garnacho who bore him a son, Don Juan de Lacy y Garnacho, lawyer, whose wife was Dona Teresa Fernandez de Velasco, of whom there was no issue. Don Juan de Lacy y Garnacho was born on December 8, 1882, married on March 5, 1906, and died on November 10, 1908.

Dona Piedad de Lacy y Pascual de Bonanza. Born on January 5, 1831, she married on September 18, 1855, Don Juan Spuche y Ibanez, Knight Commander of the Maestranza de Seville, eminent lawyer, and the owner of extensive estates in Yecla, Province of Murcia. Don Juan Spuche died on March 24, 1888, and his wife, Dona Piedad, on April 22, 1885: their issue were: Jose Spuche y Lacy, lawyer and member of the House of Representatives (b. October 1855; d. December 5, 1891; unmarried); Dona Efigenia Spuche y Lacy (b. December 1857; d. January 23, 1891; unmarried); Don Juan Spuche y Lacy (b. April 1, 1861), who married his first cousin, Dona Remedios Spuche, April 24, 1892, of whom there was no issue; she was the daughter of Don Jose, Knight Commander of the Maestranza, and of Dona Consuelo Perez de los Cobos y Bellunga de Moncada; Dona Piedad Spucha y Lacy was

born October 27, 1862 (unmarried); Don Pascual Spuche y Lacy (b. December, 1864), who married his first cousin, Dona Dolores Ibanez y Spuche, daughter to Don Pascual and Dona Dolores; he died in September, 1925, leaving issue: Don Juan, Dona Dolores, Don Jose, Don Pascual, Dona Piedad, and Dona Efigenia; Louis Spuche y Lacy, born June 10, 1869, and died unmarried at Magari in Cuba where he had been Captain of the Infantry, August 3, 1895; Don Pedro Spuche y Lacy, born September 1, 1871, and married his own cousin, Dona Clara Spuche y Perez de los Cobos (June 10, 1898), of whom no issue; Dona Ana Spuche y Lacy, born November 27, 1873; married on October 12, 1896, Don Frederico Tio, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cavalry, and had issue: Anita, Piedad, Frederico, Paulina, Maria Luisa, Ampara, Carmen, and Julio; Dona Maria Spuche y Lacy, born November 21, 1875; married on October 12, 1904, Don Jose del Portello, Knight Commander of the Maestranza de Valencia, lawyer, and Nobleman of Estate, son to Don Jose del Portillo y Ortega (Knight Comm. Maestr. de Valenc.) and Dona Pilar del Portillo y Rubalcava, daughter of Count Villanueva de la Barca; Dona Maria's issue of that nobleman were: Don Jose (b. November 29, 1905), Dona Pilar (b. April 28, 1910), Dona Maria (b. February 8, 1913), Don Juan (b. December 17, 1915), and Dona Piedad (b. October 31, 1919).

Dona Lucrecia de Lacy y Pascual de Bonanza. Born on November 1, 1832, she married Don Manuel Coig y Keysser, own cousin to the Duke of Tetuan (O'Donnell), Colonel of Cavalry, on January 17, 1850. Their issue was: Dona Concepcion Coig y Lacy (b. February 8, 1852; married on April 27, 1878, Don Lucio Elio y Arteta, Señor de Pena; their children were: Lucio, Count of Casa Real, Major of Artillery, married to Dona Maria Teresa Gonzalez Amezua (their issue were Maria Teresa, Concepcion, and Lucio); Dona Marta, Marquise de Santa Clara, married to Don Joaquin Argamasilla de la Cerda; Dona Esperanza and Dona Gloria, both Sisters of the Sacred Heart; and Dona Celia, unmarried); Don Manuel Coig y Lacy (b. January 13, 1854; d. November 21, 1890, having attained to the rank of Major of Hussars, and been Aide-de-Camp to his kinsman, the Captain-General Marquis de Novaliches); and Don Jose Maria Coig y Lacy (b. December 27, 1863; married on February 28, 1891, Dona Josefa Ross y Schesle; d. November 18, 1902; was one time Major of the General Staff; left three children: Don Manuel, Don Jose Maria, both officers of the Infantry, and Dona Concepcion, Nun of the Sacred Heart.

Dona Elisa de Lacy y Pascual de Bonanza. She married Count Charles Felix Rault de Ramsault y Tortombal, son to the Marquis Alberto, Señor de Verdsloselille, and Dona Elisa Birgite,—both of these noblemen were born in France. The lady Elisa's issue was: Don Alberto, Count de Ramsault, who died unmarried; Dona Elisa, who married Don Juan Villalonga and had issue (Don Juan, Marquis del Maestrazgo, Major in the Supply Corps of the Army, and Dona Elisa); Dona Ana who married Don Manuel Mendo Figueroa, Magistrate, and had issue (Don Carlos, Don Diego, Dona Maria, and Dona Blanca).

Don Miguel de Lacy y Montenegro. Born on September 19, 1866; that distinguished scion of the Spanish House de Lacy was honoured at his Baptism by the presence of Their Majesties of Spain, Don Francisco and Dona Isabel II, who became his god-parents. He married on July 14, 1890, Dona Pilar de Palacio y Romrre, daughter to the Count de Berlanga del Duero, and niece to Count Romrre. Don Miguel is a distinguished scientist and holds many honours and degrees as a result of these studies. Of his marriage there was only one child, Dona Rosario de Lacy, who married on February 16, 1916, that distinguished Jurist and man of letters, Don Tomas Elorrieta, Ex-Professor of the Universities of Salamanca and Murcia, and Speaker of the Forum; their children are: Javier, Jose Maria, Maria Obdulla, Ana Maria, and Alvaro,—all minors. The writer is beholden to that nobleman and his daughter, the Lady Rosario de Lacy, for some valuable communications anent the Spanish House de Lacy and hereby wishes to express his appreciation and acknowledgment of the same. Speaking of their remote forebears Don Miguel states that

> The traditions of the House begin with a nobleman of the name who married a daughter of John Lackland, brother to Richard Coeur de Lion, King of England. As Catholics they followed the fortunes of Mary Stuart, and were represented at her death by their sister, Isabel. Having come into Ireland at a remote period they passed into Spain, where they took up their abode in the provinces of the East (Valencia, Alicante, etc.), always intermarrying with the most noble families, and having renowned children, whose names are embalmed in history: but during the nineteenth century with its civil wars and revolutions, new laws, abolishing ties, separated us, and today we are scattered over the whole Peninsula, never forgetting our dignity or former greatness."

It is sad to reflect how true the latter statement is as regards many scions of the House de Lacy in Russia, Ireland, Poland, Austria, England, and the Americas, in those dark and evil days; but "the old order changeth

for the new and God fulfills Himself in many ways." Amidst the storms incident to the shifting sands of time may it be our prayer that not all may perish; that the old, old, unforgettable things may not altogether pass away; and that the bivouac of each dead century may account to the name and blood of Lacy,—still conspicuous in the Roll-Call of the Nations,—and to the lands of their provenance, worthy deeds of worthy individuals in keeping with the heroic past! Don Miguel de Lacy y Montenegro at present resides in the city of Madrid, a venerable figure, where he is honoured as the doyen of the Spanish de Lacys.

Don Salvador de Lacy, Pascual de Bonanza, Burgunyo y Roca de Togores, Marquis de Lacy. Born on April 24, 1828, in Zaragoza, his father at that time being Colonel of the Provincial Regiment of Siguenza. Appointed to the command of the Royal Grenadiers Guard he went to Madrid, and subsequently when his father, Don Miguel, declared himself in favour of the Carlist cause he emigrated into France and settled at Toulouse and Bayonne, respectively. He was educated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and returned to Madrid in 1843. At various times he had been Controller of the Customs at Lanzarote and Las Palmas (Canary Isles), Director of the Cigar factories at Cadiz and Valencia, Controller-General of the Philippine Islands, and Treasurer of Spain. Having abandoned his administrative career for a political one he was several times congressman, representing the districts of Orihuela and Alicante; on the eve of the September Revolution he engineered and ordered the destruction of the Orihuela Wall; to his initiative and vigour is due the erection of the Martyr's Boulevard in that same city, known throughout Europe for its beautiful palm trees, the gift, from his own estate, of the Marquis de Lacy. Representing the Province of Murcia in Congress he, during his term of office, organised a railway between Alicante and Murciz, established a savings bank (Caja de Ahorros Oriolana), and directed the construction and improvement of highways and canals. That distinguished nobleman also founded many large agricultural colonies, but at all times both his person and his fortune were at the command of every cause making for progress, culture, and philanthropy. As a fervent Catholic and militant Christian he was the undisputed president of all the Traditionalist Councils ("Junctas"), and of all the Major Catholic Unions; nor did his outstanding services in these respects pass unnoticed, for in time he was made the recipient of many distinctions and honours by the Church, including the hereditary title of Marquis bestowed upon him by the

saintly Pontiff, Leo XIII; he was created Knight Commander of the Order of Malta in 1852.

A man of rare intelligence, amiable to the highest degree, and beloved by his people as a man of character, gentleness, and honour, he was connected with some of the highest families in Spain; he died on February 27, 1921, universally regretted. His wife was Dona Maria Reig y Gonzalez de Villaventin, sister to Don Placido, one time Senator of Spain; that lady died in October, 1878, without issue. In March, 1879, the Marquis married, secondly, Dona Maria de la Concepcion Zafra y Torres, daughter of Don Antonio Zafra y Murcia (of the ennobled House Castrils), and Dona Maria Josefa Torres de Costa of San Miguel de Salinas in Alicante. Of this latter union the Marquis de Lacy had the following children: Don Salvador, Dona Maria de la Concepcion, Don Luis, Don Juan, Dona Jose Maria, Dona Rosario, Don Manuel, and Dona Carmen.

Don Salvador de Lacy, Zafra, Pascual de Bonanza y Torres, Marquis de Lacy. This the present representative of the House de Lacy in Spain resides at San Fernando, Alicante, having been born on December 28, 1879, in the old castle of Reich, situated high up in the Sierras de Monteagudo and Torregon, some twelve kilometres from Orihuela. He was baptised near there at the parochial church, San Jose de la Muzada. Having studied under the Jesuits at Orihuela and Valencia he entered the Military Academy of Cavalry on June 24, 1896; promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1898 he quickly passed through the intermediate grades to a Captaincy in 1911, and in 1920 had already attained to the rank of Major. He saw service in the Regiments of Alcantara, Principe, Montesa, etc., and was also attached to the Commission for the Inspection of Cavalry at Cordova, Burgos, and Murcia. Appointed for service in the Regiments of Valencia, Madrid, and Barcelona, he in the latter city took part in the events of "The Tragic Week." As a Major he obtained in open competition the appointment of "Jefe de Cria Caballar y Estadistica" in the Province of Granada; resigning from that post after three years of most arduous work he went to Alicante where he had personal interests and where his family resided, having received credit for thirty-one years of military service and outstanding valour. Amongst his many decorations and insignia are the following: Cross of San Hermenegildo; Gold Medal of the Descendants of the Captains of Independence; medals of the centennaries of the Sieges of Gerona, Zaragoza, Chiclana, etc.

1. Salvador Marquis de Lacy (Junior)

2. De Lacy-España

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De Lacy-España

Don Salvador de Lacy, Marquis de Lacy, married in Alicante on October 4, 1913, Dona Elisa Alberola, daughter of the distinguished and wealthy nobleman, Don Francisco Alberola Canterac (Knight Commander of the Holy Sepulchre, holder of the Royal Cross of Naval Merit, and grandson of the famed General Count de Casa-Canterac) and his wife, Dona Rosa Such y Sierra, a distinguished lady of Alicante. These happy nuptials were blessed by the Cardinal Primate of Spain, Dr. Don Victoriano Guisasola, an intimate friend of the family, through whom and Cardinal Merry del Val, they also received by wire the special benediction of His Holiness the Pope. Of their union were the following children: Dona Mercedes (b. in Claveria, at the ville of her maternal forebears, July 25, 1914; baptised by Dr. Ramon Plaza, Bishop of the Diocese, in the private Chapel of the villa), Dona Maria de la Concepcion (b. December 12, 1915; baptised at the College of San Nicholas, Alicante), Dona Maria del Carmen (b. February 2, 1924; baptised in parish of Santa Maria, Alicante), and Don Salvador, heir and future head of the Clann-de-Lacy in Spain (b. February 28, 1926; baptised in parish church of Santa Maria).

With unfeigned happiness, respect, and affection, the writer of these memoirs takes occasion to express his deep sense of obligation and appreciation to His Grace, the Marquis de Lacy, for the many courtesies extended to him in the course of this work, and acknowledgment for the highly important materials entrusted to him for the same. His Grace is to be felicitated for the fine spirit with which he entered into the labour of research and, prompted by a sense of deep piety, for the beautiful tribute he has thereby paid to the memory of his heroic, yes, and saintly antecedents both of Desmond and Spain, long since gathered to their fathers,—"Ar Sluaigh Marbh na Bhfioraon." With great humility the writer hopes that this little labour with the pen, undertaken in the spirit of love and reverence, for and on behalf of those same departed ones shall elicit the approval of His Grace, and commend itself to his brethren of Spain. That being so the author shall, if it be possible, derive more pleasing satisfaction than was his privilege to experience in the course of its accomplishment.

Dona Maria de la Concepcion de Lacy y Zafra. Born on May 12, 1880, in Orihuela, she was baptised in the Cathedral of that city. On April 16, 1910, that lady married at the Church de Mercy, Barcelona, Don Manuel Soriano y Frances, lawyer, son to Don Teodora Soriano Sanabre and Dona Ana Maria Frances Giner, descendant of the Cap-

tains of the Reconquest, Don Juan Soriano and Francisco Frances, names illustrious in the history of the Kingdom of Valencia. Of their union were the following: Don Manuel (b. March 29, 1911), Don Luis Fernando (b. October 19, 1912), Don Salvador (b. June 10, 1914, at Barcelona), Dona Concepcion (b. July 13, 1916), and Maria de la Concepcion (b. November 2, 1920, at Alicante).

Don Louis de Lacy y Zafra. Born on October 15, 1882, in Orihuela (Province of Murcia) and baptised in the Church of San Salvador there. He went to the Philippine Islands some twenty years ago and built up one of the biggest trading stations having to do with the exportation of tobacco. That gentleman presently resides at La Isabela, Cagayan, Luzon, Phillipine Islands, unmarried.

Don Juan de Lacy y Zafra. He was born on April 30, 1885, at the Big House, Agricultural Colony of La Concepcion near Elda, where he was baptised. Having graduated a lawyer he emigrated to Paraguay, South America, in 1909, where he established a firm at Nuestra Señora del Pilar. He married Dona Columba de Falcon y Gibertto de Villarrasa; he died at Jesus y Trinidad on March 27, 1925, leaving three sons, all minors: Don Juan, Don Eduardo, and Don Louis. These gentlemen still reside in Trinidad.

De Lacy-Buenos Ayres. This family resides at 95 Maipu, Buenos Ayres, and are evidently the descendants of Cadet Bartholomew de Lacy[22] who, having fought a duel with his commanding officer under romantic circumstances and wounded him mortally, fled to the colonies. Don Louis of that family is a world-famous exponent of polo, having played many matches at Long Island, New York, and also in England (Argentine Club, Hamilton Place, London); he has captained the English and Argentine teams more than once, and is a member of the leading American and London clubs. Señor H. C. de Lacy, also of Buenos Ayres, married some years ago Miss Mira Adoree. There is record of His Royal Highness Edward, Prince of Wales, attending at the nuptials of one of these de Lacys whilst on a visit to Buenos Ayres in 1925.

Don Jose Maria de Lacy y Zafra. He was born on August 31, 1886, at the family estate, La Concepcion near Elda. That highly popular gentleman, who is still a bachelor, presently resides at Alicante, where he is an eminent lawyer.

Dona Rosario de Lacy y Zafra. She was born December 4, 1888, at the Castle of Reich, Murada, and is still unmarried.

[22] Vide infra.

Don Manuel de Lacy y Zafra. He was born December 18, 1887, at La Concepcion near Elda, and is a highly distinguished artist and painter, unmarried.

Dona Carmen de Lacy y Zafra. She was born on August 6, 1893, at the country estate, La Manuela, near Huerta, Alicante, and baptised in San Juan Parish Church. She married on October 19, 1917, at Villafranqueza, Province of Alicante, Ramon Alberola Such, lawyer and owner of real estate, son to the noble and wealthy Don Francisco Alberola Canterac, Knight Commander of the Holy Sepulchre, grandson to the famous General Count de Casa-Canterac, Viscount de la Lealtad, and his wife, Dona Rosa Such y Sierra of Alicante. Their children are: Dona Carmen (b. August 14, 1918), and Don Ramon (b. August 22, 1921). Don Ramon Alberola is a brother of Dona Elisa Alberola, who is the wife of the present Marquis de Lacy.

Such the descendants of Don Patrick de Lacy y O'Carroll: but what of his brother, David de Lacy y O'Carroll? As to him and his namesake, Don David de Lacy y Osly, the Spanish archives have so far yielded no information. It is known, however, that Don David de Lacy y Osly attained to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and died, probably at Alcantara, and with equal probability, without issue.

It may be noted here that Don William Creagh, husband of Juana de Lacy, had a son, Juan Creagh y Lacy, who was a General in 1827, and a daughter, Dona Carolina Creagh y Lacy, who married an American named Sicler (Sinclair) one time Ambassador at the Court of Madrid; many of their descendants still reside in that city. An undated letter in the possession of His Grace the Marquis de Lacy, directed to his grandfather by Antonio de Molina y Lacy from Santander (month of August), requests that nobleman to receive him into his regiment at Madrid so as to be near his mother, Carmen de Lacy, sister of Louis, who was then an invalid and residing with her daughter Rosaria at Hortaleza Street.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick de Lacy y Osly. Son to General Patrick de Lacy y Gould. He joined the Ulster Regiment, and quickly attained to the above rank; he married about the same time a lady whose first name was Dona Antonia, said to have derived from the County Cork, and of her had three children, one of whom died early in life, the others being Louis, afterwards Duke of Ultonia, and Dona Carmen. Patrick himself died in the prime of life and whilst he showed every evidence of a brilliant career. Some time later his widow married,

secondly, M. de Gautier, an Officer in the Brussells Regiment of Infantry, in the service of Charles III.

The following de Lacys are found to have been in the Regiments of Ultonia and Hibernia between the years 1725 and 1794: Don Bartolome, Cadet, 1725; Don Patrick, Cadet, 1725; Don Francisco, Cadet, 1732; Don Roberto, Cadet, 1735; Don Guillermo, Cadet 1732; Brigadier, 1737; Don Francisco, Sergeant-Major, 1751; Colonel-Brigadier, 1760; Don de Lacy, Sub-Lieutenant 1751; Sergeant-Major, 1760; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1777; Don Pedro, Cadet, 1760; Don Miguel, Cadet, 1764; Don Pedro, Lieutenant, 1768, Regiment of Hibernia; Don Pedro, Cadet, 1794. Some of these were evidently born in the City or County of Limerick.[23]

General Count Francis Anthony de Lacy y Osly. Second son of General Patrick de Lacy y Gould. He was born in 1731 and having received the usual education commenced his military career at the age of sixteen in the Regiment of Ulster. With this he served in the Italian campaign of 1747 which had its origin in the claim of the Bourbons to the Crowns of Naples and Sicily: his regiment was with the army of Count de Gages, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, albeit of Irish birth. After the Peace of Aix Francis Anthony passed through the successive grades to the rank of Colonel, and in 1762 served in the war against Portugal with the greatest éclat. An English expedition under General Bourgoyne was desptached to aid the Portuguese, this force including for the first time two regiments of Irish Roman Catholics. In 1780 Francis was appointed Commandant of the Spanish Artillery and as such conducted the famous Siege of Gibraltar under the Duke de Crillon.[24] The Rock was defended by General Elliot of Stobs, Midlothian. Under Count Francis the Spanish Artillerists fired with wonderful precision and effect. Peace was, however, signed in 1783: for his outstanding services in this campaign he was made the recipient of the Grand Cross of Charles III, the rank of Commander of the Cross of San Jago, and Titular of the lucrative Commanderie of Las Cazas Buenas, at Merida in Estramadura. He was also honoured in being sent as Spanish Plenipotentiary to Gustavus III of Sweden, and subsequently on a similar mission with like powers to the Court of the Empress Catherine of Russia (1773–1776) The prêcis of his reports to the Spanish Government from Russia (and concerning for the most part

[23] Vide infra, Appendix.

[24] Vide *Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade*, by Mrs. O'Connell.

the expeditions of the Russians to Kamtachatka, their designs on China and Japan, their fear of Spanish influence in the North Pacific (lest the Kamchatkans might join them against themselves), etc.; also summary of letters to the Marquis Grimaldi, Julian de Arriaga, etc. may be found in the *Catalog. of Materials in the General Archives of the Indies*, by Chas. E. Chapman.[25]

Returning to Spain at the expiration of these missions, wherein he secured to his royal master and himself the love and esteem of these puissant rulers, Francis had further honours showered upon him: he was created (par interim) Commandant-General of the Coast of Granada, member of the Supreme Council of War, Lieutenant-General of the Spanish Army, Commandant of the Corps of Royal Artillery, and sole Inspector-General of that branch of the service. He was also appointed Inspector-General of War Munitions and the manufacture of arms throughout Spain and the Indies. In March, 1789, he was appointed Governor and Captain-General of Catalonia, supplanting one who did not honour his trust in face of the revolutionary ideas lately emanating from France. Although the Catalans, true to tradition, were in open rebellion against Spain, still Count Francis by tact and conciliatory measures so won on the respect and esteem of these refractory provincials as to gain them back to the allegiance of the Bourbon, and that at a time when most all Europe was shaken with revolution and tottering thrones. He courteously conducted the Ambassador of France to the frontier and generously received his emigrés Nationals into the more congenial territories of Spain. He revolutionised the system of training at the military schools (Segovia, etc.), augmented the number of cadets, introduced departments of chemistry, mineralogy, pyrotechny, and other branches accessory to the military art.

General Count Francis Anthony de Lacy has been described by his contemporaries as a man of lofty spirit, sparkling wit, amiable, of great stature, and exceedingly handsome: his conciliatory disposition, his benevolence, christian virtues, and patriotism, were extolled even by his enemies,—his influence with the King was too great to make him friends *alone*—such was the character of Francis de Lacy. He died at Barcelona in the sixty-first year of his age, on December 31, 1792, during the reign of Charles IV. Universal regrets were expressed at his funeral, conducted with great spendour and solemnity, foremost amongst the mourn-

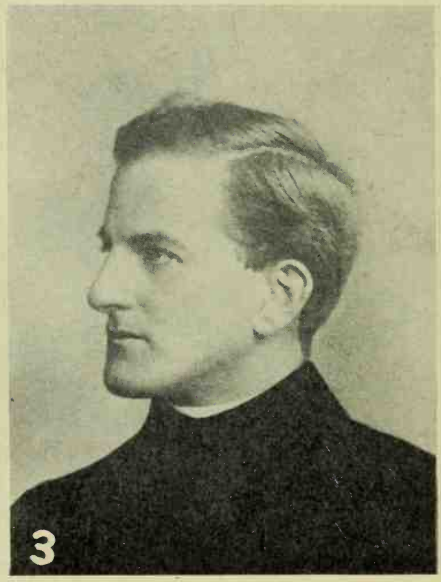
[25] California Press, 1919.

ers being the staunch citizens of Barcelona: the officers and cadets of the Spanish Artillery celebrated his fame in high eulogies published in the contemporary journals of Madrid and Barcelona. His successor as Captain-General or Vice-Roy of Catalonia was Don Antonio Carillo of Alburnoz. Don Pedro y O'Daly, before referred to, was at this time Governor of Rosas. Count Anthony remained a bachelor all through his lifetime; his family arms were the same as those belonging to General Patrick de Lacy y O'Carroll.

General George Pierce de Lacy-Bellingari. Son of Francis and the Lady Frances Alymer. At an early age he went into the Spanish Colonial service and through the good offices of his kinsfolk in Spain obtained a commission in the army. He saw service in some of the eastern colonies of Latin America, and is traditionally remembered as having attained to the rank of General. These countries were even then showing evidence of that unrest which eventually culminated in revolution and the secession of the colonies in the early nineteenth century: partial revolts broke out at intervals and George, sympathising with the grievances of the colonials, having compromised himself, found it necessary to flee into the neighbouring Colony of Demerara, now British Guiana. He first appeared at Georgetown there in 1804 and quickly became one of the foremost pioneers and realtors in the country. In that year he purchased a great tract of land from the representatives of Joseph Bourda, proprietor, deceased, of Vlissingen. The first leases were arranged with John Callaghan in 1792,—for Señor Joseph Bourda was too far-seeing to sell his estates absolutely. Callaghan's lot now adjoins the Newtown Ward of Georgetown: another lease was given Señor B. Albinos, which is now Robb's Town. It was left to George de Lacy to take over a much larger part of this estate in 1804, which he received from the attorney of Bourda's heirs, viz., Richard Bains Daly, Esq: the latter may have been Lacy's kinsman. George states that he laid out Vlissingen in two hundred and forty-four lots, the ground rents of which were two hundred and twenty guilders each per annum.

To build and convert this property into a town George de Lacy found it necessary to construct four bridges, two crossing to Stabroek, and two to Cumingsburg. These he sought authority to build at his own expense, but at the instance of St. George's Vestry, which protested against the one at the north end of Mary Street,—"the road would disturb the sanctity of the Church, and dissipate the holy quiet which it had hitherto enjoyed,"—the court refused the right to build the bridge in question

El General Lacy, Duke of Ultonia



1. Sir Francis E. de Lacy

2. Lady F. E. de Lacy

3. De Lacy De La Garthe

but allowed the others. In 1819 George de Lacy offered his leases for sale, describing the lots as "the whole of that eligible and healthfully situated district between General Murray Street and the Orange Walk." Thirty were sold on that occasion, their annual revenue amounting to nineteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one guilders; the others were unoccupied. To those wanting to build he offered to supply materials at twelve or twenty-four month's credit: these leases were for twenty-one years. On October 10, 1821, certain of these lots were offered for sale,—to fulfil, evidently, certain provisions of his will. George de Lacy's Son, Charles Edy Lacy, Barrister-at-Law, had control of most of these lands so late as 1852: he was then resident in England. The reservations made by Señor Bourda caused much difficulty in the subsequent history of the leases.[26] Charles Edy through his attorney, A. Vyfhuis, Esq., protested against a proposed taxation of the property on June 16, 1852: he seems never to have returned to Demerara after his father's death in the year 1821. He received his early education in England and there also qualified for the degree of Barrister. The Attorneys of Bourda's heirs sent in another petition of protest, viz., Messrs. Henry Sarsfield Bascom, Adam Vyfhuis, and Colin Simpson. It was then stated in court that the heirs of Joseph Bourda received three thousand dollars from George de Lacy: the last of Bourda's children died in 1860, but this did not end the troubles of the good people of Lacy-Town: finally, in 1865, the claims of over eighteen Bourda heirs were dismissed, the place incorporated, and Lacy-Town entered on a career of unexampled prosperity.

George Pierce de Lacy was one of the earliest and most important pioneers of Guiana, and has left the impress of his indominable energy on the City of Georgetown, the influence of which is felt even now. His wife was the Lady Charlotte de Florimont, daughter of Charles A. de Florimont, Esq., the head of an ancient and distinguished French Colonial family. The last will and testament of George de Lacy is still carefully preserved at Georgetown; it was drawn up on July 22, 1820, "at two o'clock," before Thomas Baggot, Notary Public and clerk in the Secretary's office: it records that "George de Lacy—being sick in bed, but in possession of memory and understanding,"—leaves a large sum to the poor of the Colony, and in his next bequest remembers "his sister, Mary de Hoare, born de Lacy, and her heirs, residing in Ballingarry,

[26] Vide Mr. J. Rodway's *Story of Georgetown, History of British Guiana.*

County Limerick," to the extent of one thousand five hundred pounds. To "Edy Lacy, Esq., of Limerick City and his three daughters, Mary, Margaret, and Alice," one hundred pounds each, but to Edy's son, Lieutenant John de Lacy, the sum of five hundred pounds, "as a token of the testator's regard for him." To Francisco, Charlotte, and Janette Langevin ("L'Angevin, native of Anjou") he assigned five hundred pounds each. He bequeathed his properties to his wife and children, with the exception of Leliendaal, which he settled on his father-in-law, Charles A. de Florimont. The children of George and the Lady Charlotte de Florimont were Charles Edy, afterwards barrister-at-law and practising in London, etc., and the Lady Maria Charlotte de Lacy, both quite young at their father's demise in 1821. The guardians appointed were, in the Colony, Paah Benjamin and J. D. Haley, and "at home," George Massey, Esq., D. L., of England, and of Glenwilliam Castle, La Garthe, in Ireland: the latter was instructed that both children be afforded a liberal education at the best schools, and that provision be made to enable Charles Edy Lacy take out his degree as a barrister. These children resided in England where also they received their education: they did not return to Guiana afterwards, nor is it clear that they ever visited Limerick. The witnesses to the above instrument were E. L. Christiani, Patrick Mc Clure, and J. W. Lacy. In one section George directs that a certain Robert Monroe "be expressly excluded from any the least interference in his boedel or estate," but adds that he "forgives all the injuries he has done him."

George Pierce de Lacy-Bellingari, Ex-General of the Spanish Colonial Service, died in Georgetown, British Guiana (Demerara), in the year 1821, and was interred at Werk-En-Rust or Bourda Cemetery there. His descendants should still be found in England: should this work ever come into their hands; should it be the means of discovering long lost kindred, and of forging anew the ties that link them with the folk at La Garthe,—then the writer's labour has not been all in vain!

The Lady Mary de Lacy. Daughter of Francis and the Lady Frances Aylmer, and only sister to George of Lacy-Town. She was born at La Garthe about 1743 and died at Rylanes in the year 1827,—*Last of the name at Ballingarry-Lacy.* She was still living in 1826 by which time her grandchildren's parents were both deceased, viz.: John Norton, Esq., and the Lady Joan or Jeanne de Lacy-Hoare. As a consequence these grandchildren resided with her at Rylanes till her death in the following year. The Lady Mary de Lacy married Thomas de Hoare,

Esq., of Castleisland and Cahirciveen, son of Denis de Hoare of the latter place and his wife Alice Sigersson of Dungeagon, County Kerry: Edward de Hoare, brother of Denis, was the husband of the Lady Alice's sister, Bridget Sigersson: they were the daughters of Francis Sigersson, Esq., of Dungeagon, County Kerry.

Thomas and Denis de Hoare were sons of David of Caherciveen and his wife Thomasine Benson: David was the son of William de Hoare, Esq., and the Lady Lucy Landor, daughter of the Reverend Francis Landor of Tralee: the sister of David married John Blennerhassett of Tralee whose son, John, was of Killorglin. William de Hoare was the son of John and his wife Anne Alcock (b. March 28, 1687), son of Edward de Hoare, a gentleman of estate in Cork (Factory Hill), Limerick, and Kerry, Mayor of Cork in 1686, and the husband of Sarah Burnell of Garranes, County Kerry: Edward's uncle, James de Hoare, was the founder of Hoare's Bank (1646), London, and was also comtroller of the Mint (d. at Edmonton, Middlesex, November, 1696): Edward's father, also Edward, possessed an estate of 3,468 acres near Dunmanway (d. July, 1690, at Cork): Edward's sister, Esther de Hoare, was the wife of Samuel Terry, Esq., of Cork. Edward's grandson, Joseph de Hoare, B. L., of Mallow, was Member of Parliament for Askeaton (1761–1801) and was created Baronet in December, 1784: that gentleman at the age of ninety-three years, and then totally blind, attended the Irish Parliament to vote against the Union! He died December 24, 1801. From him also descend the present noble families of Wallis-Hoare, de Hoare of Carrigrohane Castle, County Cork, and the present Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Secretary and Cabinet Minister.[27] As to Thomas de Hoare, husband of the Lady Mary de Lacy; his father and uncle became Roman Catholics on their marriage into the Sigersson family.

Some time before her death Mary de Lacy deposited her personalities with the Odell family of the Grove in trust for her grandchildren. In 1821 or so she entered on a long and perilous voyage to British Guiana, so tradition says, anent the dispositions of her only brother, George de Lacy of Lacy-Town: the voyage is traditionally said to have taken six weeks either way. The only child of Thomas and the Lady Mary de Lacy-Bellingari was the Lady Joan or Jeanne de Lacy-Hoare who pre-

[27] Vide *Hoare Pedigrees*, by Captain Edw. Hoare of Factory Hill, Cork; London 1883. See under date of 1765, *Prerogative Wills*, Honor Hoare and Michael Aylmer. Also, 1653, Lieutenant John Naughton. Also, 1780, Jeanne Hoare and Wm. Harnett Vide *Blennerhassett Pedigrees*, pages 166 et seq.

deceased her mother: she was the wife of John Norton (Naughton), Esq., of Ballysteen. George and Mary de Lacy were own cousins to Edy Lacy of Limerick City. For the Sigersson family, vide. *The History of Clan Sigersson*, posthumous work of the late Dr. Sigersson of Dublin, to be published shortly. As to the Aylmers, the name derives from Aethelmaer: strong branches of the family were settled in the Counties Meath, Kilkenny, and Limerick, from very early times: they were staunch supporters of the House of Stuart and like most of the faithful ones suffered in consequence, their properties being confiscated and themselves attainted: many histories and pedigrees of that family have been published. Major Richard Hoare died on the Bay of Honduras in November, 1795; he was of the above family. To it also belonged the celebrated poet, Seán de Hoare, and the family at Ballyheigue.

"Nor rough nor rugged are the ways of Hoar antiquity."

Edy Lacy, Esq. He resided with his children at No. 22 Clare Street, Limerick City, up to his death in 1825. His father was a brother of Dr. J. de Lacy of La Garthe and of Francis de Lacy-Bellingari; what his christian name was is not quite clear but it seems to have been Maurice. Edy Lacy's wife was the Lady Alicia Connell: of her his children were: Maria Theresa (b. 1788; d. 1861, unmarried); Margaret (b. 1789, d. 1862, unmarried); John, afterwards Captain John de Lacy (b. May 31, 1791); William (b. 1794; christened by Dr. Young); Jeannie (b. April 13, 1795; christened by Dr. Young); and Alicia (b. 1791; Dr. Young her godfather). The brothers of Edy were: John de Lacy (m. Margaret de Nugent: children were Anne, Mary Anne, and Francis); Stephen (m. in 1765 Elizabeth Fennucane: children were: Thomas and Hugh de Lacy: his marriage witness was Michael Rochford); and Maurice (m. Catherine Connolly of Ballinascaula, December 10, 1794: Edy Lacy was their witness: children were: Jeannie, William, and Mary de Lacy). These had at least one sister, Margaret by name.

Edy Lacy had interests in, if he did not actually control, the Shannon fisheries, and was also the proprietor of considerable business concerns in the city. In his correspondence with Dr. Young Bishop Conway refers to Edy Lacy and his stores more than once. He was evidently a patron of literature as his name occurs pretty often amongst the subscribers to contemporary works, e.g., John Ferrar's *History*, Lysaght's (b. 1763) *Poems*, etc.: the name of Thomas de Lacy is also found to occur in these same works. Most of Edy's children are interred in the family vault at St. Laurence's Cemetery near the city: he himself is not, how-

ever, buried there. The indications are that the Lacys both of La Garthe and the City, Edy's immediate family, that is, received some funds to have erected new family vaults. The tomb at St. Laurence's carries the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mary Theresa, eldest daughter of Edy Lacy of this City, who died, February 28, 1761, aged 73 years: of your charity pray for her soul." Miss Fitzgerald of Garryowen House paid eight pounds, ten shillings, for the plot on which the cross and vault is raised, and the interment of Miss de Lacy: Miss Fitzgerald seems to have been a niece of the Lady Mary Theresa and belonged to the old and well-known merchant family of Fitzgerald in the City. Another distinguished citizen family allied with Edy's immediate family were the Rochfords or Rochfords-Creagh. The tomb of the Fitzgeralds stands right beside the de Lacy tomb in St. Laurence's. To that family belonged Mr. Fitzgerald, a gentleman of estate, killed at Kilmallock some fifty years ago. Edy Lacy's oldest brother was that Fr. George of Bulgaden-Edy previously mentioned: it is likely that he too has been interred at Ardagh.

The de Lacys of La Garthe and Clare Street ranked amongst the aristocracy of Limerick and Ireland.[28] It must be emphasised, however, that there were other families of the name in the City not belonging to this branch. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were several de Lacy families in the City, but all are now passed away, with the one exception of the family at Laurel Hill Avenue; this descends from one of Edy Lacy's brothers, and at the present time is represented by Miss Josephine de Lacy, her nephew, Joseph P. de Lacy-Kenny (Colbury, Feltham, Sussex), and niece, Miss May de Lacy-Kenny,—the writer's esteemed friends. Miss de Lacy is the daughter of Pierce de Lacy, Esq. (deceased ca. 1906) of Rutland Street and his wife the Lady Joan Colgan. Captain John de Lacy of the Australian Forces in the late war, now residing in Australia, is the only representative and lineal descendant of Edy Lacy known to the present compiler. At the close of hostilities that scion of the House de Lacy took occasion to visit the City and County of his fathers for the first time, and incidentally made humble pilgrimage to the tomb of his immediate forebears in St. Laurence's Cemetery.

General Louis de Lacy, Duke of Ultonia. Son of General Patrick de Lacy. He was born at St. Roque near Gibraltar (Andalusia) on

[28] Vide Slater's *Directory*, 1846; also Pigott's for 1824.

January 11, 1775. When nine years old he entered as a cadet the Brussels Regiment with his step-father, M. de Gautier, and accompanied it to Puerto Rico, then a penal colony. Returning to Spain in 1789, having shown unmistakable aptabilities as a soldier, he was transferred to the old Ultonian Regiment of his father, and that by command of Charles IV. He was already an officer though but fourteen years old. In this regiment were some that should be very dear to him, kinsmen lately come out of Ireland, including some of Bishop Robert's nephews and young scions from La Garthe. In 1794 Louis acquired a company, the very year in which France attempted the usurpation of Spain. Attached to the Army of Catalonia Lacy fought against Napoleonic ambitions in Spain up to the capture of Fontarabia and San Sebastian. He signalised himself in particular against the French on February 5, and on June 5, 16, and 25, 1794: the military records of France acknowledge that. During these dark days fraught with such consequences to Spain Louis gained much experience in the art of war,—that arduous profession to which most all the exiles of his family had so successfully and especially dedicated their lives. In December, 1795, he embarked with his regiment for the Canary Islands where an intrigue with a fair Spanish Señora, of great personal attraction, brought about a clash with his less successful rival, the Governor-General of the Island! A duel was the result in which the Governor was severely wounded: enraged by the success of the handsome Lacy, the proud and revengeful Spaniard was so weak and unjust as to exile him from his regiment, and the society of his companions-in-arms, by banishing him to Fero, one of the smallest, most westerly, and most inhospitable of the Canary Isles. From here Louis wrote many bitter and fiery letters to his antagonist: the latter arraigned him before a Consijo de Guerra, had him deprived of his commission, and condemned to imprisonment as one mentally deranged! The many gallant services of Louis were forgotten in that hour. He was presently returned to Spain *en retrait*, albeit some day he was imprisoned at the Fort of the Conception, Cadiz. Whilst in Spain he was refused the liberty of serving even as a simple soldier in the war against Portugal,—the malice of his rival dogged his every effort to regain admittance to the army.

In bitterness of spirit, and without a coin in his purse, poor Louis wandered on foot through the Peninsula, crossed the Pyrenees as an ordinary wayfarer, and coming into France arrived at Boulogne-Sur-Mer in October, 1803, at the very moment Napoleon had been holding

"the army of England" in readiness to invade Great Britain. Louis immediately enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Light Infantry, his rank—a private soldier! Before one month elapsed he had attained to the degree of Sergeant! General Clarke, Duke of Fettra, having learned somewhat of Louis, his father's and uncle's history, related the matter to Napoleon who immediately summoned the young exile to his presence. Charmed with his manner and address the latter instantly bestowed upon him the rank of Captain in the Irish Regiment at Marlaix, under Arthur O'Connor. General Clark, himself of Irish descent and Minister of War, had the idea of winning over the old Irish aristocracy in view of the impending struggle with England. From there Lacy marched to Quimper-Corentin in Finisterre where he became acquainted with a pretty French Lady, Mademoiselle de Guermer, whom he married in opposition to her parents in June, 1806: theirs had been an ancient Royalist family, and one to look askance at any alliance with Republicans. Three days subsequently the Legion marched to Antwerp, and thence to the pestilential Isle of Walchern in the Low Country.

Having by this time attained his majority he was appointed in 1807 Chef-Du-Battalion of the Irish attached to the Army of Murat which had invaded Spain to prosecute Napoleon's unjustifiable scheme of usurpation and conquest. Lacy's generous mind became deeply agitated at the prospect of being obliged to serve against a nation,—his own native land,—which had afforded a home to his exiled family in the dark days of Cromwellian and Williamite ascendancy. Although still smarting under the wrongs inflicted on him by some ingrate countrymen, he nevertheless determined not to draw sword against the land of his birth: to that end he despatched his wife and infant son to the family at Quimper, and in the summer of 1808 he found himself at Madrid. Spanish Royalty and the trusted leaders of Spain had compromised themselves in many dark transactions with Napoleon (Godoy, etc.), the passes over the Pyrenees had been betrayed, towns placed in the hands of the invaders, etc. These circumstances decided the noble exile on the course he should pursue: he immediately relinguished command of the Irish and joined the Spanish Patriots. Attired as a lady he passed over to his old companions in arms, surrendered himself as prisoner of war to the venerable Spanish patriot and commander, Don. Gregorio de la Cuesta, Captain-General of Castile and Leon, and was by him received with open arms: to the joy of his old comrades Louis de Lacy was created Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion of Ledesma. Now

at last the patriots of Spain had risen boldly against the aggressor. Another celebrated Irish soldier of fortune was his colleague at this time, Joachim Don Blake, Commander of the Asturians and Galicians.

General Louis fought gallantly at Logrono (Old Castile), the retreat to the Ebro, Guadalaxara, and, in brief, distinguished himself highly in all the operations of the Spaniards at this trying period. In 1809 the Battalions of Ledesma and Salamanca, commanded jointly by Generals Louis de Lacy and Alexander de Hoare, skirmished for three hours with the French on the banks of the Henares: after a desperate encounter this the flower of the Spanish Army had to retire before them. De Hoare was also of Irish descent and a kinsman of Louis's second cousin's husband, Thomas de Hoare of La Garthe. Long before this, in 1794, Rosas had fallen into the hands of the French: Pedro O'Daly had been its Governor. General Louis was now appointed Colonel of the Burgos Regiment of Infantry with which he defended the defiles of Sierra Morena, and at Toralva surprised and captured three thousand French Cavalry: he afterwards took command of the Spanish vanguard with the rank of Brigadier-General, and having distinguished himself at Cuesta Della Reyna, Aranjuez, and Toledo, he occupied Puente Larga on the Zarma, which had been crossed by the French: here he blew up the Queen's Bridge and withstood some fierce attacks from the enemy. At Almonacid de Loreta on the Tagus, where for nine hours he fought desperately at the head of his brigade, and under the devastating fire of Napoleon's veterans, four thousand Spanish patriots perished on the field. He again met the French at the pass of Despina Perros, and on the bloody field of Ocano: he was with the veteran Venegas when he ventured on the chivalrous but fatal attempt to save the people of La Mancha.

Reverses to Spanish Arms compelled Louis to retire on Cadiz: he was quickly honoured for his outstanding services and valour by being named successively, Sub-Inspector, Major-General, Mariscial de Campo, and Commander of the Isle de Lion, a narrow spit of land separated from the mainland by the San Pedro River. It was strongly fortified, and the channel flanked by batteries: the total population was fifty thousand inhabitants, and the place was in every sense one of great trust and importance. Having increased and thoroughly overhauled the fortifications General Louis directed those fierce and sanguinary sorties against the enemy which has made his name a household word in the Peninsula: the French at this time openly boasted that "the Insurrection" was confined to this small corner of conquered Spain,—a tremendous compli-

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De Lacy-Kilmore (P. de Lacy-Kiernan)

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Sir Pierce de Lacy

ment to the prowess of Louis de Lacy! the historic relief of Rhuddlan and the defence of Chateau Gailliard by his ancestors in the far backward of time were being re-enacted by the defender of the Isle de Lion. The eyes of all Europe were centered on this small ambit of war,—the last spark of resistance to the domination of the French. A long blockade ensued which was only raised by the victory at Salamanca in 1812. On May 5, Lacy took a right valiant part at the battle of Chiclana, fought opposite the Isle de Lion. His defence of Cadiz infused new hope into the breasts of the devoted but well-nigh broken patriots of Spain. In June he was appointed Commandant-General of Catalonia, but owing to untoward circumstances he was unable to forestall the fall of Terragona. Indefatigable and unwearying he rallied the shattered troops and with the brave Guerilleras organised a new army at the head of which for twenty months he maintained a constant, obstinate, and unequal struggle with the flower of Napoleon's veterans. His glorious courage and tireless perseverance gained for him in 1812 the chief command of the army in Gallicia, ten thousand strong. With this force he joined Wellington with whom Sir George de Lacy-Evans, kinsman of Louis, also served.

When the winter had passed the new year saw him again on the field at the head of the brave Gallegos, displaying the highest military talent, and never resting till the enemy were driven over the Pyrenees. The battles of Orthes and Toulouse, the capture of Paris, and other French reverses led to the peace of 1814, and the return of the exiled monarch, Ferdinand VII, to the Spanish throne. There is a tradition with one branch of the de Lacy family to the effect that on the escape of Napoleon from Elba Louis de Lacy, in admiration of the great soldier, joined his standard, and fought through those stirring days leading up to the fateful climax at Waterloo: be it observed;—such a course would be quite in keeping with the chivalrous nature of General Louis.

The king's return, strange to say, was unfortunate for Lacy who, in consequence of his known attachment to the Constitution, was deprived of all his offices, and coldly permitted to retire into obscurity at Vinaroz in Valencia, where his wife and family were residing: here he passed two years in peace, though brooding over his wrongs and an ingratitude only too reminiscent of the Stuarts. The absolutism which Ferdinand sought to set up was wholly reactionary, abhorrent to de Lacy, and openly opposed by such patriots as Porlier, O'Daly, and Quiroga. The year 1816 saw Lacy at the Spa Wells of Calvetes in Catalonia where he met

his old companions-in-arms, General Milano and his brother Raphael. Recent attempts at military insurrection, not against the King but against the Royalist faction and their influence in withholding the Constitution, had offered as victims L. Diaz Porlier, O'Daly, and others: When dying Porlier had bequeathed his memory to the patriots in an epitaph which he had prepared for his tomb:

"Here lie the ashes of L. Diaz Porlier, General in the Spanish army. He was successful in all his enterprises against the foreign enemies of his country, and died a victim to civil discord. Ye who are sensible to glory, respect the memory of an unfortunate patriot."[29]

The unmerited death of Porlier, whose execution became an inspiration to real freedom, made Lacy the sought-for leader of the Spanish patriots. With Milano and others General Louis entered into a conspiracy to proclaim and set up the Constitution, and had hopes that the army would be won over. The Constitution was proclaimed and under General Lacy's leadership Barcelona was attacked: alas! the design had been betrayed by a renegade confederate, the *emeute* had been forestalled, the city in a thorough state of defence, and the troops that would set up the Cortes dispersed. Deserted and betrayed, the noble Lacy sought shelter in the Pyreneean Mountains, and there in a shepard's cottage he was discovered, hurried before a subservient military commission, and condemned to death,—"a doom which he heard with a calmness that staggered even the venal judge who pronounced it."

As a rising of the Catalans in his favour was expected,—a huge petition against the sentence was to have been presented on the morrow of June 21,—the ingrate monarch ordered him to be stealthily borne away to the Islane of Majorca on the midnight of June 20, accompanied by a Neapolitan firing squad: "Ferdinand, unable to find executioners for a General who was adored in Catalonia, sent him off to Majorca where the unfortunate Louis Lacy met his death upon the shore, instead of the exile which he had been promised": he was conducted to the Castle of Belver on July 4 and at four o'clock on the morning of July 5 he was suddenly brought forth to the deep fosse before the Castle, and barbarously shot by a platoon of Italians. But Louis de Lacy had faced death too often to receive it other than with the hereditary courage of his race. Another version of his death is to the effect that having shaken

[29] Vide *El. Americano a sus compatriotas los Generales heroes illustres de Lacy, Porlier, y. O'Daly.*

Maurice John de Lacy

De Lacy-Leinster

General Maurice Count O'Brien-Lacy, Princess Droutschkaia and Family (Grodno)

off his guards he fled along the shore to a Catalan boat which awaited him to bear him back to his beloved Spain: that as he was about to enter it a random shot from the Neapolitans pierced his brain and caused instant death. His body was laid in the old Cathedral of St. Dominic at Palma, but in 1820 it was raised and conveyed with much religious pomp and military honours to Barcelona where it was re-interred by the side of his uncle, Count Francis Anthony. It may be added that before Louis deserted from the French Army, he had tendered his resignation but was sternly refused.

Lamartine, the great French writer, thus describes the character of Ferdinand VII: "A slave in the cradle, soured in his youth, a rebel against his father, servile in captivity, and an ingrate on his return, Ferdinand will be best served by spreading over him the mantle of charitable silence." The events that occurred in Spain after Louis's death may be recorded thus briefly: "The King organized an expedition to Latin America under the command of General O'Donnel (Count Labisbal) in order to quell the colonists and at the same time divert the attention of the Spanish people from plots at home. General Sarsfield, a quondam friend of Lacy's, was second in command. O'Donnel and Sarsfield conspired to set up the Cortes for which Lacy and Porlier died, but alas! and shame for such honourable names! These men deserted their comrades, betrayed them, and had them cast into chains! But others were not wanting to take up the sacred standard of Liberty,—other friends of de Lacy and Porlier who would die rather than sully the cause for which *they* died: these were Riego, Aguero, and their compatriots. The long-awaited revolution broke out on the first of January, 1820, and spread rapidly into the provinces: "The people responded to it with cries of joy and deliverance; Sarsfield and the brothers O'Donnell fled before them, threatened with the fate of traitors." Under the very windows of the King's palace at Madrid the citizens rose in revolt and, too late, the fatuous monarch realised that compromise was at an end and that the Constitution of 1812 must be proclaimed in its entirety, and that out of his own mouth. It was a completely republican constitution and preserved the name merely and hereditary principle of royalty. Ferdinand at this time passed through all the vicissitudes of Louis XVI. except the scaffold. General O'Donnell was beheaded and, *heu nefas*!, his head kicked by an angry mob through the streets of Madrid! This period of Spanish history bears striking analogy with Ireland at the present time, her civil discords, repudiation of ideals, ecclesiastical

intrigue, and the rest. On the occasion of the public funeral (July 6, 1820) accorded Louis Lacy at Barcelona the King of Spain accompanied it on foot and to some extent made amends for the past by conferring on Louis the posthumous title of Duke,—Duke of Ultonia, Ulidia, or Ulster. Meanwhile the newly-established Cortes, vainly now to honour the memory of one who had died for them, named his son, Eusebius de Lacy, the First Grenadier of the Spanish Army.

Thus perished Louis de Lacy in his forty-second year, a man who more than Riego had secured through his patriotism the revolution of 1820. A French contemporary thus writes of him: "De Lacy était doue d'une forte constitution, et d'une âme ardent, energique et genereuse: habile general, intrepide dans les dangers, il s'était distingue par des faits d'armes, et par un patriotisme dignes des Grecs et de Romains!" The portrait of Louis, Duke of Ulster, hangs on the walls of the parish church of Santa Maria del Mer, Barcelona, and there too, right beside it, is a beautiful painting of his tomb. It is also worthy of note that by the King's orders the honours due to a Commander-in-Chief were paid to the last remains of this the hero of Spain when en route from Parma to Barcelona.[30]

The La Garthe version as to the manner in which the beautiful Madame de Guermer's hand was won is strange: it seems that "the lovely Lady Christobel" could only be gained by the gallant who was fortunate enough to throw her father at wrestling,—for that worthy was said to have been an expert, in the manner of speaking, in that accomplishment. Like the knights of old many came and as many were overborne: success awaited the prowess of the young Sir Galahad, Chevalier Don Louis de Lacy,—for it seems "he had come hither as others came, to have a throw,"—the mighty one was worsted in the fray, and the fair guerdon, not unwillingly be it hoped, borne off by the victor.

> "I met a lady in the meads, full beautiful—a faery's child;
> Her hair was long, her foot was light, and her eyes were wild."

Etched by Louis de Lacy upon the prison walls of Belver Castle the following message, at once mute and pathetic, may still be seen: "Victim of his ardent love of liberty, sealed on this spot, Lacy sought bread of the sentinel fainting with necessity."

Dona Carmen de Lacy. Daughter of Patrick de Lacy y Osly and

[30] Vide *Memoirs of Myles Byrne; Dublin University Review*, March, 1855; etc.

sister to Louis, Duke of Ultonia. She married in 1793 Captain de Molina of Spain: their children were: Antonio de Lacy-Molina, Officer in the Spanish army, and Dona Rosalie de Lacy-Molina. The latter married in 1834 Senor Joachim Escario of the Engineers. Dona Carmen de Lacy was born in the year 1777. The Escario family, the Countess of Almidez de Toledo, the Melgarego y Escario family, and the Escandon family, all of Spain, are the descendants, evidently, of the Ladies Carmen, Mariana, and Francisca de Lacy. It is also to be noted that Dona Susana de Lacy y Salas married, secondly, at Cadiz, the Marquis de la Canada de Tyrry. From this it is clear that there are now no direct descendants in Spain either of Louis, Duke of Ultonia (Ulidia), or of his uncle, Count Francis Anthony de Lacy.

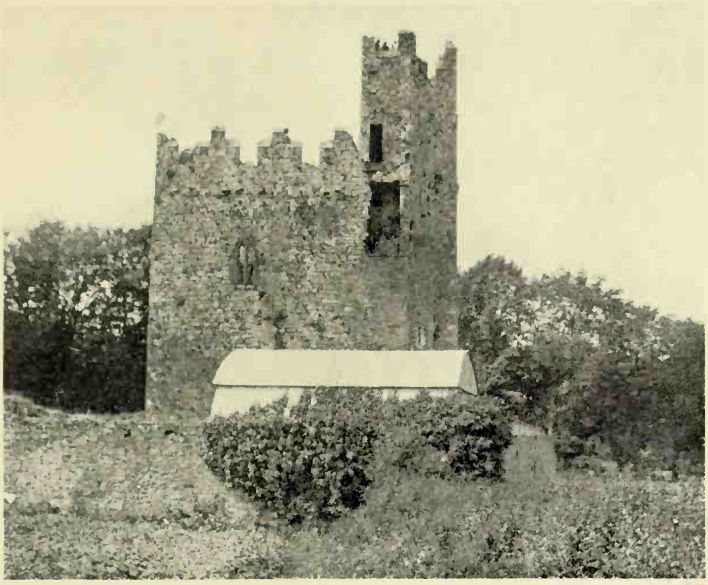
The Lady Jeanne de Lacy-Hoare. She was still living at Rylanes and the Turret, La Garthe, in 1825, in which year her husband, John Norton, Esq., died: she herself died in the following year and was interred with her father and mother (as was also John Norton) in the de Hoare tomb, southeast of the old cemetery, beside the wall and adjacent to the Mouncton Vault. The stone carries the following legend: "Erected by Thomas de Hoare, Esq., in memory of the family, 1840": along the base is the following: "The space from here to the wall belongs to the family." It is necessary to point out that Thomas and his wife were long deceased before that year; and also that the de Lacy family abroad had sent funds for the erection of a more elaborate family vault; the materials lay in the vicinity of Shanaclone Castle within living memory, but for some reason or other the project was never put into effect.

In the census returns for 1821 John Norton (Naughton) is described as "Merchant and Farmer, Rylanes, La Garthe." He also possessed extensive lands, business premises, and bond stores, in the neighbourhood of Kilshane. Although wealthy merchants that was all remaining to the descendants of the once-mighty de Lacy family at La Garthe. Only an examination of the rentals, leases, etc., going with the Massey Estate can throw further light on the lands held by John Norton and his wife at the time of their decease. Their children were: John Francis (d. early in life), Mary, Susan, Jeanne, Bridget, Maurice, and Hanora. These resided at Rylanes, their grandmother's home there, for some time after the death of their parents; but the old lady, Mary de Lacy, died within the next twelvemonth. In her old age the oldest granddaughter, Mary de Lacy-Norton, had resided with her; Jeanne de Lacy-

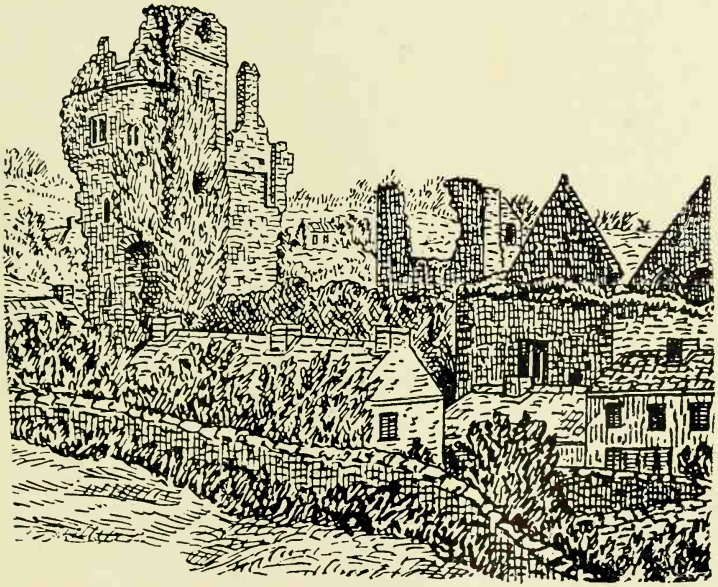
Norton was born in 1816 and was ten years old when her parents died. These children were afterwards brought up by various relatives, viz.: Maurice, by the de Hoares of Castleisland and Cahirciveen; Bridget, by the Nortons of Ballysteen; Jeanne, by the Connollys of Ballinscaula House, Bulgaden-Edy; and others by the Aylmers of Mount Aylmer. So separated were these children of de Lacy that in the after-time, though much search was made, the others could never discover the whereabouts of their favourite sister, Nora de Lacy Norton! Their mother had fractured her foot at least twice during her lifetime, and in each instance was attended by "old Dr. Mortished of Castle Street." These injuries cut short her life.

As to the Naughton family (in the United States, "Norton"): like the Quinns and Hartigans it derives from that most warlike race in all Ireland, the Dalcassians of Thomond. The Limerick family seems to have come more immediately from Clare (Moyagh?). In 1723 Tigue O'Neactain compiled a learned if curious treatise on "The Abhallghort" (Orchard) and "Halla-more" (Mansion) at Askeaton, both places owing their origin to James, Seventh Earl of Desmond (1440–1459). Many of the Naughtons held high military rank in the Jacobite Armies but suffered, like so many other adherents of the Stuarts, the usual penalty. The family is still represented at Ballysteen in the person of David Naughton, Esq., County Councillor, brother to the late distinguished editor and owner of *The Limerick Chronicle*, T. D. Naughton. These gentlemen have deserved well of their native land: in public life their services have been characterised by unselfish devotion to national ideals and self-less attachment to every movement making for independence.

And Askeaton is not without associations with La Garthe for it was a Ballynorty, near here, if the compiler identifies the townland correctly, old Dr. John de Lacy, Pastor of La Garthe, died: at Askeaton Abbey many of the early de Lacys-Bellingari were interred; and it was from Ballysteen in the same neighbourhood the Lady Jeanne de Lacy-Hoare, only child of the last de Lacy to reside at Ballingarry, chose a husband in the person of John Naughton. The writer is not unmindful of the tradition either, that the men of Ballysteen "turned up" at the funeral of this same John Naughton, and would even perforce have him interred at Askeaton: and, ah, me! there was a "friendly" faction fight, the men of La Garthe "accompanying the boys" of Ballysteen even into Rathkeale! But these happenings were in the light of other days, the



Shanacloen Castle La Garthe



Askeaton Abbey

old stock at La Garthe are no more, and few survive worthy the great traditions:

"Tá Baile-Gairride ar leat-taoib coidce,
Gan a páistide ar h-allaib ann rinnce;
Ná mná óige a cur óir ar sioda,
Ná an fiadac ag glaog le gut-beul binn ann.
* * * * *
Lúirig go cruaid is buailfead mo basa,—
Iarrfad mo tigearna liom abaile,—
Séan aerac, péarla de'n macaire!
* * * * *
Níor lúirig an cúac sa Mount o-na éagmais!

Amongst the kinsfolk of the Lady Jeannie de Lacy-Hoare and her parents were, besides those already mentioned: the Barry family of the City; the Fennucanes of the City and Caherconlish; the Lyons family of Rathcannon and Bulgaden-Edy, of whom the present Sr. Pierre of Baker City, Oregon; the Herlihy family of Newtownshandrum, of whom the late Francis Herlihy, Esq.; Hallinans, Goold-Hogans, Cliffords, etc. To the Aylmer family belonged the late Frances Aylmer, still living in 1860.

Mary de Lacy-Norton. Being the oldest daughter of the Lady Jeannie de Hoare and John Norton, she resided in the old home at La Garthe, but subsequently marrying a gentleman of the Browne family (kinsman of the Costelloe and Donovan family) she proved herself so selfishly unjust as to disallow the rights of her brother and sisters; these, however, successfully asserted themselves on attaining their majority. Mrs. de Lacy-Browne thereupon retired to England where on her husband's death she married, secondly, his kinsman and namesake; there was no issue of either union. She had in her possession many of the family papers, but when these were required by her sister in 1867 or so, in connection with General Count Maurice de Lacy's personalities, her whereabouts could not be ascertained. Some of those Limerick Brownes resided at Newgrove, County Clare: Edward Fitzgerald, Limerick merchant, married Margaret, daughter of James Browne of Ross Hill, County Clare.

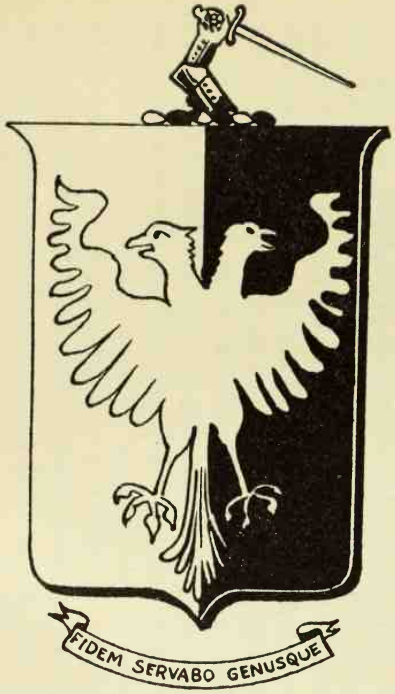
Susan de Lacy-Norton. She married Matthew Tuohy, Esq., brother to the Most Reverend Dr. Charles Tuohy, Bishop of Limerick (1815–1828), and to the Fathers Michael and John Tuohy of the same diocese. Dr. Tuohy is interred in the same vault as that of Dr. Young

at St. Patrick's Cemetery outside the city.[31] Mrs. de Lacy-Tuohy subsequently moved with her family into the County Tipperary where her descendants should still be found. In September, 1807, Mrs. John Henry Blennerhassett, sister of Mrs. D. Hoare of Limerick, died at Tralee.

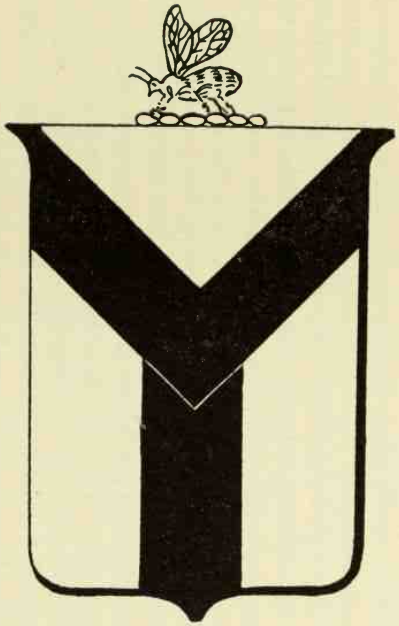
Bridget de Lacy-Norton. Whilst still in her teens she accompanied a lady friend to Cobh (Queenstown) whence, loath to part with her companion, she was induced to sail for the United States. This lady is traditionally spoken of as having been exceedingly handsome, of noble bearing, and endowed with strong de Lacy characteristics. She became engaged to the purser aboard ship, Charles Ericksson, Esq., of Boston, a gentleman of Swedish birth, and after marriage both lived in that city, being the owners of large business concerns. Their children were at least two daughters and one son, John de Lacy-Ericksson, Esq.: one of these daughters, the Lady Jeannie de Lacy-Ericksson, married a gentleman named Wilkinson: these should still be residing in the neighbourhood of Boston, Massachusetts. The writer earnestly hopes that this work shall come into their hands and be the means of restoring contact with their brethren of Limerick.

Jeannie de Lacy-Norton. She was born at La Garthe in 1816 but lived the greater part of her life outside of it, having been brought up by the Connolly family of Bulgaden-Edy. Her parents were both deceased in 1826, wherefore she resided with her grandmother, the Lady Mary de Lacy-Bellingari,—being but then ten years old,—till the latter died. She married in 1833 Thomas Browne, Esq., of Dromin, son of Edmond (m. Miss Donoghue), son of Maurice of Dromin and Bruff, where the family tomb is still extant. These belonged to one of the few cadet families of the House Camas. Edmond lost his property during the O'Grady-Lloyd election because, being an Irish Papist, he had the temerity of voting for the popular candidate; his son, Thomas, for similar reasons forfeited his home and property at La Garthe ("The Big House") during the Synon-Dixon election; his son, Jeremy, D. I., resided at Fairview, Clontarf, where he married and died without issue, leaving his property and personalties to the Church. A personal friend of Thomas Luby, he at his own risk and expense despatched many of the Fenians to the United States. The children of Thomas Browne and the Lady Jeannie de Lacy-Norton were: Mary (m. Mr. Orchard of

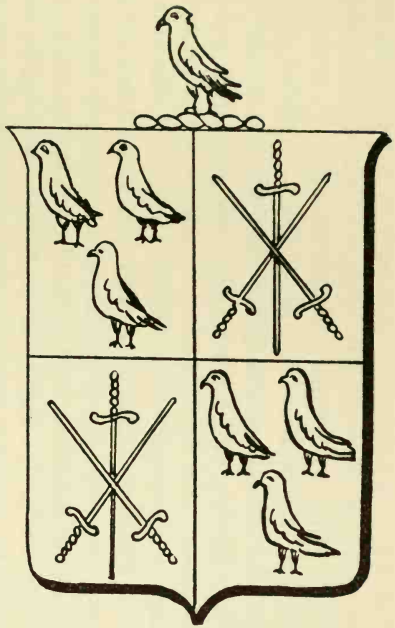
[31] Vide Lenih's *History of Limerick*.



1. Browne: Per pale argent and sable an eagle displayed with two heads armed and beaked gules. An armed arm holding a sword proper. Fidem servabo genusque.



2. Harnett: Argent a pale sable surmounted by a saltire gules a chief azure. A hornet-fly with wings elevated proper.



3. Naughton: Quarterly first and fourth gules, three falcons close proper second and third vert three swords pommels and hilts gold one in pale point down the others in saltire points up. A falcon close proper.

Australia, where her descendants should still be found), John (died without issue in Australia), Jeannie (m. Edward Harnett, Esq.), Helen, and Joseph (killed in United States, without issue).

Mrs. de Lacy-Browne was on terms of particular friendship with the de Hoare family of Cahirciveen and Castleisland, and periodically made the long journey thither, visiting others of her acquaintance on the way. The representatives of the old families in the district were ever held by her in the highest esteem, and there were few who could challenge her knowledge of origins. A certain gentleman of the neighbourhood once approached her, prepared for a consideration of fifty pounds to produce a number of family documents (de Lacy) in his possession, to enlist his influence and good offices on her behalf, and with a certain guarantee of success, establish her claims to the personalities of her kinsman, General Count Maurice de Lacy: although that worthy did in fact possess important papers (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries), the stern old lady replied that if her just rights and claims could not be established by means other than bribery and corruption she had rather not prefer them!

Maurice de Lacy-Norton. Born at La Garthe about 1818, on his parents decease he was educated and brought up by the de Hoare family at "The Island of Kerry," and later returned to his native place. His young kinsman, de Hoare of Castleisland, sailed without his parents' permission (ca. 1848) for the United States, having first possessed himself of their personalties. The parents of this young scapegrace visited La Garthe and induced Maurice to follow up their son. This he succeeded in doing but tradition is not clear whether he was equally successful in prevailing on his kinsman to return; it is unlikely that he was, as the de Hoare family of Castleisland and Cahirciveen gradually dwindled and disappeared within the next quarter century. When the Civil War broke out in America Maurice de Lacy-Norton aligned himself with the Southern forces and during the period of hostilities led a highly eventful, successful, and hazardous career "running the blockades." Fortunately for himself he survived the contest, settled in Kentucky, where, tradition has it, he died unmarried. He wished a favourite sister to share his home there, was refused, and as a consequence held little communication thenceforward with "the remnant" at home.

In or about the year 1868 Mrs. De Lacy-Browne was claimant to the disputed bequests of Count Maurice de Lacy of Augustowek, Grodno: the chancery suit of 1843–1847 had lapsed, but had revived in some manner less formal in that year. On this occasion Mrs. de Lacy-Brown

was generally reported, on good grounds, to be on the eve of benefiting to the extent of some $5,000,000 from the various funds and trusts of her kinsman.[32] These monies had been tied up under the jurisdiction of the English Courts of Chancery. She at that time possessed many valuable family documents (accidentally burned some thirty years ago; copies of them should be found in the English or Irish Record Office), had affidavits duly made out and registered, testimonies of many centenarians and witnesses sworn to, etc. Amongst those who lent invaluable aid at that time were Mr. Shanahan, a scholarly gentleman of La Garthe and kinsman to Sir Matthew Tierney, and Mr. Burke of Knockfierna, then aged one hundred and eight years! The family history as drawn up by these gentlemen has proved astonishingly correct in the light of after research.

Two members of the de Hoare family visited Mrs. de Lacy-Browne at that time, coming out of far-off Castleisland and Cahirciveen to confer with their kinswoman on matters arising out of those prospects: their names were James and Thomas de Hoare. The writer's mother has still some vivid recollections of those highly-cultured gentlemen. Most of that family sought later the more congenial shores of America, where, especially in the neighbourhood of Boston, their descendants should still be found. One of these gentlemen was the husband of Miss Gallwey, sister to County Inspector Gallwey of Kerry, and scion of the old, old family at Gurteenroe near Bantry, one of whom, Christopher, was high Sheriff of Kerry in 1845. Members of that house have been settled in the City of Limerick from early Norman times, their residence, Gallwey's Castle, being situated near St. Mary's Minister Church. The family was a branch of the De Burghs: John de Burgh of Galway was knighted by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, for his brave defense of Ball's Bridge ("Bald-Bridge," i.e., unfortified) against the O'Briens in 1361. Sir Geoffrey Gallwey was Mayor of the City in 1600, and was fined by Carew for attempting to uphold and assert the ancient rights and immunities of the corporation. Geoffrey built the Castle and died in 1636, seised of Ballynoe, alias Newton (Upper and Lower), which he settled on D. Nihell (O'Neill). John Gallwey of Kinsale "held the house at the Cross and the Tyne Bridge" in 1576. It is notable too that in 1712 Thomas de Lacy, seeming ancestor of Harman de Lacy-Blennerhassett, was "Sovereign" of Kinsale, just as, for instance, many of the Meades were "Sovereigns" of Kilmallock.

[32] Vide article in *Rath. Temp. Journal.*

On a few occasions Mrs. de Lacy-Browne got involved in law-suits, having to do mostly with property rights. The courtesies extended to her on those occasions by Mr. Cox of Ballynoe, R. M., are held in grateful remembrance by her descendants: the distinguished family to which that gentleman belonged (at present represented by Mrs. J. Bennett of Ballinamona House) was allied with the Scanlans of Ballyknockane and Kilbeg, themselves allied with the de Lacys-Bellingari; the former families were also allied with the Mounctons of La Garthe and the Jacksons of Castle-Jackson. Of the last-named was the celebrated Hiero Jackson whose brother was the distinguished musician, piper, composer ("Jackson's Morning Brush," "Humours of Castle-Jackson," etc.), philanthropist, and one of the founders of the Crone(-Odell)-Jackson Charity.[33]—"I am Walter de L. de La Garthe," he would sometimes say, "that wore the Horn out;"—and when they told the story of him they always said "God bless him" (Words of mystery).

As to the Tierneys: Sir Matthew Tierney, an honoured and honourable friend of Count Maurice de Lacy of Grodno, was the son of John Tierney, Esq., of Ballyscanlon, a place so-called from having passed with an heiress of the Scanlans to the Cox family,[34] and was born on November 4, 1776. He received his early education at a school at Athlacca. He married in 1808 the Lady Harriet Mary Jones of Bloomsbury Square, London, but had no issue. The name of Sir Matthew's mother was Mary Gleeson, daughter of James Gleeson of Rathcannon. His brother was Thomas Tierney, Esq. (b. 1778), who was the husband of Elizabeth Fitzgerald, relict of John Fitzgerald of Rathkeale, of whom he had several issue. John Lacy O'Byrne-Croke was a kinsman of these. Sir Matthew was the distinguished author of many scientific works on surgery, medicine, etc.

Jeanne de Lacy-Browne. She was born at La Garthe on Good Friday, 1857, and is still living. She married in 1875 her remote kinsman, Edward Harnett, Esq., whose family was of Knockfierna and Effin. He was the son of Edward, senior, of his wife, Catherine Fallihee whose family derived from Broken-Bridge near Kilmeedy, and more ultimately from Kilscannel where "Fallihee's Fields" still commemorate the ancient homestead. Edward Harnett, senior, was son of John Harnett, Esq., of Effin, near Charleville, whose sister was one of the grand parents of Russell O'Shoughnessy, deceased eminent lawyer, also of Charleville:

[33] Vide *Memoirs of Edw. O'Keeffe*, dramatist; F'Gerald and Mc Gregor *History*.
[34] Supra.

the latter's widow, Mrs. Frances O'Shoughnessy, at present resides at the Tower House, Barnt Green, Worcestershire, and has also a residence in Lancashire. She was, moreover, the grandparent of the late Patrick Ryan, an equally eminent attorney of the same place; his daughter is the present Lady Muskerry. John Harnett was the son of William Harnett, Esq., of Mountrussell and Effin, whose sister or daughter was married into the Russell family there; he was still living in 1813 and erected a tomb over his wife, Mary, and some of their children ("I. H. S William Harnett erected this in memory of his wife, Mary, who died on the 10th of December 1811, aged 44 years; and four children who died, Elizabeth, February 1st, 1813, aged 17 yrs.; Margaret, the fourth, aged 19 yrs.; Joanna, the sixth, aged 21 yrs.; and James, the fifth, aged 10 yrs. Requiescant in pace"). This family belongs to what is popularly named "the Laurence" or "Launcelot" branch of the Harnett family, owing to the recurrence of that christian name: thus, William had a brother Launcelot, both being the children of William Harnett, Esq., of Ballyhenry (near Listowel in Kerry) and his wife, the Lady Mary Glanville: that lady's brother was Nicholas, and her sisters were Helen (m. Alex. Elliott of Dohill, of whom in 1733 Thomas B'Hassett and Alex. Elliott) and Martha Glanville. The mother of these ladies was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett and his wife Helen Stoughton (T. B'Hassett's daughters were: Martha (m. Fred. Molyns and, secondly, Henry Parr), Hanora (m. Jos. Morris of Urley, one of whose daughters married Valentine Elliott), Helen (m. Chas. Wrenn), Elizabeth (m. Captain O'Lavery of Moyea, County Down), Margaret (m. Launcelot Glanville), and Mary (m. Jhn. Sandes)). The father of these ladies, Thomas B'Hassett, resided at Littur in Kerry, and was the third son of John, and Martha Lynn; the wife of Thomas B'Hassett, Helen Stoughton (members of whose family are ancestral to the Knights of Glyn), was the daughter of Anthony Stroughton, Esq., of Rattow by Dame Hanora O'Brien, daughter to Dermot O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin. John B'Hassett[35] resided at Ballyseedy and was the son of Robert, of his wife Elizabeth Conway, daughter of Jenkin Conway of Conway Castle, and the Lady Mary Herbert.

The father of the present compiler was Edward Harnett, Esq. (d. 1901), in turn second cousin to the late pastor of Croom, the Reverend Laurence Harnett: the inscription on the mural tablet in the church there is as

[35] Supra.

follows: "In memory of the Reverend Laurence Harnett, for many years the zealous Pastor of the united parishes of Croom and Ballybronoge; he died August 27, 1861, aged seventy-three years. Requiescat in pace." He was the nephew of his namesake, the Rev. Launcelot Harnett, also Pastor of Croom, and nephew of William;[36] both were cousins germane to the Most Reverend Denis Conway, Bishop of Limerick (1779–1796). In a letter to his confidant Dr. Young His Lordship commissions him to make out a draft on the Bank of Paris to defray the traveling expenses "of my cousin germane, the Reverend Launcelot Harnett." To the Fallihee family belong the late Fathers Matthew and Michael Fallihee of Scranton and Chicago dioceses; the present Reverend Professors F. P. Donnelly, S. J., and J. Colligan, S. J., of Fordham and Holy Cross Universities; also the Lynott family of Scranton, kinsfolk of the Baskervilles and de Lacys of that city (i.e., Thomas de Lacy, son of Edmond of County Clare, and his children Francis (architect), Dr. William, etc.; Edmond's brother, Thomas, went into Australia where his descendants should still be found). Edward's only sister, Joanna, married Mr. Kirby of Norwich, Connecticut, and of that union were seven children, all residing in that city. Edward bestowed his property at Kilmore on his only brother, William, who died in 1924.

The Harnett tomb at Effin lies within the ruined church there, alongside their friends and kinsfolk of other days; the Russells of Mountrussell, Ryans of Bruree, Russell-O'Shoughnessys (of whom is the present Mother Borgia of the Loretto Order), Feores, etc. The surviving children of Edward Harnett and his wife, Jeanne de Lacy-Browne, are: Mary, Thomas Francis, Elsie, Gwendoline (Winnifred), and Edy: those deceased are: John Joseph, Paulina, Catherine, Agnes, and Hanora. The writer's beloved sister, Hanora, died at the early age of eighteen years from a lingering illness contracted during her college career at Killarney. The other children received their education, respectively, at Blackrock, Rockwell, Sion Hill, Rathfarnham, Mungret, and the National University of Ireland.

Thomas Francis de Lacy-Harnett at present resides at Graigacurra House, La Garthe, his property being part of the lands whence his maternal ancestors of the seventeenth century were driven as a result of confiscation. This gentlemen's wife is the Lady Mary O'Dowd, sister to Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Lowney of Caherconlish), both being the

[36] Supra.

De-Lacy Bellingari

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

Because of last-minute amplification and correction, the cost of publishing THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF LACY considerably exceeded the original estimate.

The correct price of the book is $12.00 and it will be sold at that figure from this time forward. The edition is limited to 700 copies, and there is no immediate likelihood of reprinting.

But your helpfulness in pre-subscribing has been a factor in making publication possible. You are billed therefore at $6.50, accrding to the first announcement.

That you will be entirely pleased with the book is the author's hope. The venture is a private one, and the research involved, and the hazard taken has been a labor of love.

Whatever you may be able to do to direct the attention of persons likely to be interested in the book will be appreciated by

DE-LACY BELLINGARI

The Williams & Wilkins Co., Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland are handling sales of the book.

children of the late John O'Dowd, Esq., of Limerick City. Aidy Lacy-Harnett, oldest son and heir of Thomas Francis and Mary O'Dowd, will on reaching his majority have patent taken out to resume the surname of his renowned ancestors of the nineteenth and previous centuries, so that the honoured name of Lacy shall not altogether perish from that county and that township in defense of which his fathers fought and died, and from which in dark and evil days "The Wild Geese," in honour bound, sped away with our own Lord Lucan, our own Sarsfield, into cheerless exile.

And the beautiful legends and traditions (save and except our own Bean-Sidhe),—their glory and their loveliness,—are well-nigh passed away,—passed with those haughty Eagles (and La Garthe has had no others) that for a space wheeled majestically above their own native hills and ancestral homes, whence they sped outward and beyond the eastern seas to alight on the frozen Steppes of Russia or on the sun-kissed Sierras of Spain; "On fields where Freedom's Torch still burned through Eire's gloom." Those old legends of romance and chivalry,—fragmentary epics,—have long since been ousted and in their place, alas, are such an array of curses, bottled and otherwise, black swine, witch-crafts, and taboos of all kinds, as would be sufficient in all conscience to blast the ambitions of any aspiring youth fortunate enough in being citizen of Garthe. What with its dreams, its hypnotisms, its inhibitions, dear old La Garthe of the Lacys is slowly but not less surely stepping backward; like unto those quaint sweet hamlets of old Cathay, beneath blue willows,—moving only in their slumbers; or unto that "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," of which Goldsmith has sung,—tottering to decay!

"Tá na tigte 'na ngliogar faoi céile."

There is little doubt that when the family tree of the celebrated North Carolina patriot, Cornelius Harnett, has been fully worked out it will be found that his ancestors derived from West Limerick, from in fact one of the three branches of the Harnett family there, viz., the Creagh-(Craob-O'Neill), Launcelot-, or Daniel-Bart-Harnetts. Of the last-named was the celebrated Daniel Dan Harnett of the last century who might well be described as the Robin Hood of those parts; but as usual much attributed to him belongs to more heroic individuals of a more heroic age. There is a tradition that Cornelius's father, also Cornelius, a Dublin merchant, was born at Abbeyfeale; having emigrated to North

Carolina he married Mary Hall, daughter to Obediah Hall of Chowan County. There the future hero was born on April 20, 1723. From Edenton, North Carolina, the family later moved (1750) to Brunswick County and resided at Wilmington. Cornelius, junior, married Mary Graingen, daughter to Josuah Graingen: his exploits make up the history of Carolina from 1754 to 1775. There were no surviving children of this marriage. The following is the inscription to be found inscribed at the base of his statue at Wilmington:

"Cornelius Harnett, 1723–81, Patriot and Statesman, in honour of the one hundred and fifty men who made the first armed resistance in the American Colonies to the aggressive Stamp Act of the British Parliament, February 19, 1776. North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America have reected this monument to the memory of the Colonial Heroes of the Lower Cape Fear."

* * * * * *

"As I've a-zeed how vast do vall the mwoldren hall, the wold v'oks pride,
Where merry hearts were woonce a-ved wi' daily bread, why I've a-sighed
To zee the walls so green wi' mwold, an' vind so cwold the vier-zide."

Thus far the synoptic history of the de Lacys, from their origin in Normandy to the attainment of singular power and eminence in England, the fate and fortunes of the family, its progress through the centuries, its downfall during the seventeenth century, and then,—that sudden rise to ancient levels, glorious and brilliant as it was unexpected, guiding and commanding the destinies of Europe to the astonishment and admiration of the world, and proving, if proof indeed were needed, that the conquering race are conquerors still, that the blood of Lacy will out and, racing to destinies more sublime, throw down the barriers that would repress it,—"For theirs are not souls wherein dull Time can domicile decay or house decrepitude."

In bringing to a close these notices on the de Lacys-Bellingari the compiler, making humble obeisance to his native land, will best express his sentiments through the lips of the bard:

"Take a blessing from my heart to the land of my birth,
And the fair hills of Éire O!"

"Oh friends! who have accompanied thus far my quickening steps,
Sometimes where Sorrow sate
Dejected, and sometimes where Valour stood resplendant, right before us;
There perhaps we best might part."

APPENDIX

THE ancient marriage and baptismal registers of Limerick City, especially those preserved at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, contain many interesting entries anent the de Lacys and allied families. Subsequent to the siege many of the old county families moved into the City where, obscurity being their best protection, they resided, for some time at least, in comparative peace: many of these applied themselves to mercantile pursuits, but by far the greater number either flocked to the armies of their kinsfolk on the Continent, or passed into the Colonies. It is evident that the descendants of the latter should still be found in Australia and the United States; thus, in 1756 one discovers a Lieutenant David de Lacy in the Army of Connecticut, his colleague in the same service and state being Captain Thaddeus Lacy (1769). Amongst the members of the 164th Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion organized at New York (mustered into the service of the United States November 19, 1862; disbanded July 15, 1865) was Lieutenant-Colonel William de Lacy, and others of the name. The following notices gleaned from the above registers, and covering the period of 1745–1800, should be of interest, and might be usefully compared with the later de Lacys mentioned in the body of this work:

MARRIAGES. *John Lacy and Brigid de Courcy*, August 7, 1778; *Maurice de Lacy and Catherine Connolly*, December 10, 1794,—the witnesses were Edy Lacy and Oliver O'Brien: *Patrick Lacy and Brigid Vaughan*, January 8, 1784: *Stephen de Lacy and Elizabeth Finnucane* January 17, 1765,—witnesses were Michael Rochford, Charles Mac Namara, and Margaret Mac Namara: *George Lacy and Mary Flynn*, December 1, 1797,—witnesses were James Hogan, Terence Mac Sweeney, and John Power: *Matthew Lacy and Mary Fitzgibbon*, July 31, 1798,—witnesses were Michael Ryan, Mary Kavanagh, and John Cruel. In December, 1808, Miss Marg. Mac Namara, daughter of Major John, and granddaughter of Sir Richard de Burgh, died at Park House, Limerick, aged nineteen years.

BAPTISMS. Besides the brethren of Edy Lacy, already recorded, the following de Lacys and their children deserve notice: Thomas de Lacy and Jeanne Barry (Joanna de Lacy): Stephen de Lacy seems to have married, secondly, Elizabeth Tennant (Elizabeth and Colum): John Lacy and Elizabeth Massey (1774) (Bridget): Michael Lacy and Mary (Margaret): Patrick de Lacy and Helen McGrath (Francis, 1793): Simon Lacy and Mary O'Brien (Honora, 1767; John, 1771): Patrick Lacy and Elizabeth Mac Mahon ("Acatholicus") (Elizabeth, 1746): James Lacy and Margaret Costelloe (1760) (Francisca): Francis Lacy and Margaret Mac Namara (Mary, 1788): Richard de Lacy and Helen Burke (James, b. August 7, 1778: his sponsors being Terence O'Brien and Anne Barry: John, b. December 31, 1779, sponsors were Dr. Kelly and Mary Wilson): Patrick Lacy and Bridget Vaughan (James, 1792): Peter de Lacy and Anne Ivory ("Acatholicus") (Peter, b. April 20, 1747, and baptised by Dr. White; sponsors were Patrick Mac Mahon and Honora Boyle): Elleanora Lacy and James

Lyddy (Elleanor, Stephen; sponsors were James Hallinan and Hanora Donnellan, William Collins and Winnifred Donnellan: the Donnellan tomb stands in St. Laurence's Cemetery near the City and carries some de Lacy epitaphs): Elizabeth de Lacy and Timothy O'Reilly (Elizabeth, 1772; Mary, 1776): Stephen de Lacy and Elizabeth Tennant (St. Michael's; Hanora): Matthew Lacy and Maria Fitzgibbon (John, b. August 6, 1799, sponsors were Thomas Connell and Bride Hallinan; Elizabeth, b. September 29, 1801, sponsors were William Mac Sweeney and Maria Kavanagh): Hugh de Lacy and Maria Fitzgibbon (James, b. July 24, 1796, sponsors were William Mac Eniry and Morgan Fitzgibbon). Mrs. Margaret de Lacy Evans, wife of John Evans, Esq., of Limerick, died there in July, 1805. Mrs. Lacy died at Bride Street there, February 25, same year.

Brigad-General Denis Lacy. Soldier and patriot; he was born in the parish of Annacarthy about 1890 and was, together with John Lacy of Tipperary, of a highly respected Dunohill family. These claim descent from a certain Pierce Lacy Esq. of Annacotty near Castleconnell, who moved into the County Tipperary and "settled on a farm near Dundrum about two hundred years ago; his wife was a Miss Moynihan."

Denis was a brave, devoted, and chivalrous young soldier; during the Anglo-Irish struggle of 1918–1923 he successfully commanded a column of the Irish Republic troops and when, later, he realised that "a betrayal of his country was toward he repudiated the 'Treaty' and again assumed the leadership of the South Tipperary Irish Republic Army." After a highly eventful career as leader of the faithful Republican Troops he like another Porlier met his death at the hands of his own countrymen on February 18, 1923: using the cant of their masters the Free-State Juncta described him as "one of the most active and formidable opponents of the government." Brigadier-General Lacy figured conspicuously at the sieges of Kilmallock, Kilkenny, Waterford, etc.; he participated in several ambuscades in the course of these guerilla campaigns, and was the captor of D. I. Potter; he fought at the battles of Three Bridges, Kilcash, Carrick-on-Suir, etc. This truly noble and patriotic young man met an untimely death in the storied Glen of Aherlow, near Galbally, where he, with a few others, was surrounded, but refused to surrender,—for so in the inexorable gyration of time does history repeat itself! A chivalrous youth, throughout his career he conducted himself as a de Lacy soldier should, and that too in striking contrast to the base tactics of his opponents. An absorbingly interesting life of this young patriot has been recently published, wherein may be found a pretty detailed account of his career. Denis's father and brethren still reside at Dunohill, one of his sisters being Mrs. Merrick: their paternal grandmother was a Miss O'Dwyer, centenarian, and "a near relative of the famed Marshal Mac Mahon," President of France. Peace to his shades and to all that goodly company who sacrificed their young lives on the altar of liberty for the love they bore the Gael. Amongst the list of prerogative wills[1] will be found the name of Patrick de Lacy of Newport, County Tipperary. In the neighbourhood of Ardmore, County Waterford, there are a few Lacy families who take their origin from Limerick Junction, County Tipperary. At the period of the Elizabethan confiscations Nathaniel Lacy, oldest son of Nathaniel, and the nephew and heir of Richard de Lacy, paid a sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds, English,

[1] Supra.

for four hundred and forty-four acres, Irish Measure, in the Barony of Clanwilliam, in the same county.

Professor Francis St. John Lacy. Distinguished musical professor at University College, Cork City, this gentleman resides at York Terrace. He is the grandson of Simon Lacy, Esq., of Cork: his maternal grandfather was William Chapman Tracy of Mallow: the former was a distinguished member of the legal profession, and the latter a leading merchant. The learned professor has recently set to music that beautiful poem of the late Dr. Sigersson, "Mo Cailin Donn." William D. de Lacy of the firm of J. de Lacy and Son, Cork (Montenotte), died in 1926.

Helen de Lacy, of Mary Street, Limerick City. A young lady of great promise, she died under rather tragic circumstances some ten years ago; she was the daughter of old Pierce Lacy, well-known citizen. Miss de Lacy was professionally a teacher and taught at St. Mary's Convent in the city. Sacrificing her young life for her father in his approaching infirmities, she outlived him but a short time; and then the tragedy, poor Helen, descendant of an ample and illustrious roll,—a family second to none in its munificence to the Church and learned foundations,—too proud to make known her want, was found dead in her home. Peace to her brave soul, all honour to the promptings of duty and filial piety: some will remember you, Helen, and bowing to thy noble nature, record the sacrifice whilst meetly leaving unuttered the names of those who heard not for they would not hear.

Throughout these memoirs the writer, as becomes a Lacy, has studiously omitted reference to many dark transactions, many vile machinations, manoeuvrings into false position, insults etc., directed against the de Lacys of Thomond and Desmond during the past few centuries. The authors of them,—would-be Napoleons of circumstance,—could see no inconsistency, apparently, when to suit their own ends, political or private, their "blind mouths" invoked these same de Lacys for press or people as being standard-bearers of truth, honour, principle (not of the soluble kind lately yclept "mere opinion"), valour, etc. Such little inconsistencies with their sequent "victories" should attain, be it ever so belated, that object for which a Roman Pontiff in the first instance directed the Norman to enter on the conquest of "The Island of Saints and Scholars"—for evidently the blessing on the venture has long ago passed into more capable hands!

Margaret de Lacy, Clare Street, who died October 31, 1862 (b. 1794), seems to have been the last of Edy Lacy's descendants to be interred in the family vault. Thomas Lacy, Patrick Street, died on October 1, 1861: Mary de Lacy of William Street died at the age of eighteen years, August 26, 1863;—"So sleeps the Pride of former days, so Glory's thrill is o'er. . . . . As when some heart indignant breaks to show that still she lives."

A conversation which occurred between Bishop Robert de Lacy and an old follower of the family at Athea, whither His Lordship had gone on Visitation, is still traditionally remembered in that district:

Dr. Robert: "Aòn sceul nuadh agat, a dhuine chóir?"

An Sean-duine: "Tá, a Dhochtúir, scéal greannmhar."

Dr. Robert: "Deurd é sin?"

An Sean-duine (ag sileadh na ndéor): "Mac dearbh-sheathara an easbuig a thabhairt druim do'n Aifreann!"

Neuwaldegg and Lacy's Tomb. Formerly a village northwest of Vienna it is now part of the city, having been annexed in 1891. Though still retaining somewhat of its suburban character it is studded with villas, the homes of the aristocracy, and may be reached by car from the heart of the metropolis in one hour and a half. About it lie the woods and mountains of Heuberg, Schafberg, and Michaelsberg. Today it looks very much as it was in F. M. Lacy's time when that illustrious soldier would be seen to stand upon the terrace of his castle there,—which commands a magnificent view of Vienna,—awaiting the equipage of his imperial master and friend, the Emperor Joseph, frequently his guest. Originally a garden the site of the present castle was owned in 1525 by Stephen Agler, member of the Lower Austrian Ministry of Finance. The Emperor Ferdinand made of the place a nobleman's country residence, and in 1693 Countess Margaret von Strattman set about erecting the castle, plans for the same having been designed by the famous architect, Fischer von Erlach. Lacy purchased the castle and demesne in 1765 (August 13; from James Edler von Managetta von Lerchenau, for 30.000 gulden) and made continued improvements. The furnishings at the moment are very much as Lacy left them in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. In 1798 he bequeathed the castle and demesne to his friend, Prince Schwarzenberg, with whose descendants it still remains. It holds many valuable oil-paintings, e.g., the Emperor Francis I, Joseph I, a painting of Maria Theresa in widow's weeds, and a group painting of Marshal Lacy, Joseph II, two other noblemen, and five ladies; the castle also contains a bust of Marshal Lacy and a pastel of Joseph II.

F. M. Lacy selected the site of his own tomb and personally directed the erection of a mausoleum in a corner of his gardens. This carries the De Lacy arms and motto together with the following inscription (translated): "Francis Maurice, d.h. Count de Lacy, Knight of the Golden Fleece, of the military order of Maria Theresa, of the Great Cross, Chancellor, State and Conference Minister, General Field-Marshal, former President of the War-Council, Lord of the Nobility of Neuwaldegg, owner of an Infantry and Curassier Regiment, born in St. Petersburg, October XXI. MDCCXXV. Interred here in XXVIII. ejusdem."

The de Lacy Knot. This distinctive device has been variously interpreted; some would have it to mean "the true-lover's knot;" others claim that it represents the ground-plan of an ancient Norman keep with its circumvallations, coign, and flanking towers. Whilst not excluding the other meanings the third explanation is obviously the most correct, viz.: The knot is simply a rebus of the name. This heraldic distinction is one which very few families have the privilege of enjoying, so few indeed that the knot may be said to be unique in heraldry. For the various coats-armour of the de Lacys the reader is referred to *Fairbairn's Book of Crests:* those illustrating this work have been executed by J. C. Murphy, Esq., 18 Leeson Park Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin, Ireland, a gentleman who specialises in work of that nature and to whose courtesy the writer is very much beholden.

Roe of Hacketstown. Margaret Browne, fourth daughter of Jhn. Browne of Aney of his wife Catherine O'Ryan, married Donogh Mc Grath of Tralee; their chil-

dren were: Thomas, Margaret, Catherine, Mary, and Hanora. Margaret married Jas. Barry of Rathcormac (County Cork) and of him were Redmond de Barry, Esq., whose daughter married Alan Broderick, First Lord Middleton; Catherine married Philip Roe of Hacketstown, County Waterford, and was grandmother to John, Michael, and Mary Roe; Mary married Captain George Browne of Ballyvrinny, County Limerick, and had two sons, Lieutenant-General George Browne, one time Governor of Milan under the Emperor of Germany, and Colonel Ulick Browne husband of Annabella F'Gerald. At the Chicester House of Sales George Aylmer and his wife Mary (No. 605) claimed 600 pounds, part of their portion, on all the lands of Sir Valentine Browne, their title being a deed dated, March 23, 1690; their witnesses being Tigue O'Rahilly, Andrew Archibald, and Patrick Pierse.[2]

The following excerpt is taken from one of Landor's inimitable *Conversations*, viz.; "General (Louiz) de Lacy and Cura Merino":

"*Cura Merino:* Sir, I cannot hear such language.

"*Gen. Lacy:* Is the fault mine if such language be offensive? Why should intolerance hatch an hypothesis, or increase her own alarm by the obstreperous chuckle of incubation?

"*C. M.:* Kings stand in the place of God amongst us.

"*G. L.:* I wish they would make way for the owner. Wherever in the material world there is a grain of gold, it sinks to the bottom; chaff floats over it. . . . Calculations on the intensity of force are often just; hardly ever so those of its durability.

"*C. M.:* As if that truly depended on men! . . . . A blow against a superintending Providence! It always follows the pestilential breath that would sully the majesty of kings.

"*G. L:* Senor Merino, *My Name, If You Have Forgotten It, Is Lacy;* take courage and recollect yourself. The whole of my discourse hath tended to keep the majesty of kings unsullied, by preserving their honour inviolate. Any blow against a superintending Providence is too insane for reproach, too impotent for pity; and indeed what peril can by anyone be apprehended from the Almighty, when He has Cura Merina to preach for Him, and the Holy Inquisition to protect Him."

W. S. Landor raised men in 1808 to aid Spain against France and personally participated in the war. It is likely he was personally acquainted with General de Lacy.

Marshal F. M. Lacy and Count William Lacy-Bellingari. The following letter was indited by Count William from Landshut and addressed to the Emperor on July 5, 1760: "All Gracious Emperor and Lord; Your Imperial Majesty when establishing the high Military Order of Maria Theresa made it be known that any and every officer who distinguished himself in battle or caused a break in the enemy's defence, whereby the growth and prestige of the Imperial Service might be enhanced, would be considered a worthy candidate for that august order and would be free to seek admission into the same.

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[2] Cf. *Old Kerry Records* for notices anent the Skiddys, Nagles, Brownes, Aylmers, Fagans, Gallweys, Sigerssons, Tuohys, Walls, Dalys, Goulds, etc.

"Wherefore, in consideration of the attack which occurred on June 23,—in which the Fouquetish Corps, under the direction of Colonel von Dalton of the Loudon Grenadier Regiment, and the Loudon Infantry, under Baron von Caldwell, attacked the left wing of the enemy's position, outflanked them, captured their batteries and ammunition, and threw their troops into utter confusion,—where with my Loudon Grenadier Company, as witnesses testify, I entered on the rear of the enemy's strongest Blockade, forts so fortified and barricaded as heretofore have not been seen, and seemingly inaccessible owing to the precipices of the Alps; disregarding bridges which had been broken down, the swamps which lay about, the trenches, pillars, and barricades, I, helped and encouraged by my men, was the first to enter the enemy's positions which were held by one hundred and sixty men who greeted our advance with fire from the cannon in the fort, and an unremitting barrage of rifle and musketry arms. Helping each other and following my example the grenadiers pressed on with loud cries, terrifying the enemy, who in the darkness at two o'clock in the morning, could not resist their strength but throwing aside their arms besought mercy: and thus I was enabled to reach the fortifications on every side. Having captured the forts I left the prisoners in charge of the grenadiers who had come up in the meantime, and entrusted the captain to a reliable man of the company: considering it best to follow the enemy I left the forts and followed with some volunteers to Landshut, thus farther to demonstrate what I considered my duty. Hardly had I started thither when I was met by a Prussian captain with several hundred men who had been ordered to the forts aforesaid: so close were we to each other that, owing to the intense fog, we could almost reach their bayonets. The enemy captain on recognising my troops and having been assailed by me cried for mercy: having been seized and taken prisoner, he thereupon ordered the surrender of all arms, but his men for the most part did not throw aside their arms, wherefore my men shot, killed, and wounded a great number. The rest took to flight in great disorder but my men, owing to the great fog, were unable to follow for any great distance. We then resumed the march to Landshut.

"Now, therefore, may it please Your Majesty graciously to accede to this petition and regard the aforesaid deeds as worthy of the Order of Maria Theresa. May it please Your Majesty to note that the capture of the blockades and forts was of the greatest advantage to our arms and, correspondingly, of great and most serious loss to the enemy; Baron von Loudon whom I met on the following day personally acknowledged our daring and energy, praising me for my efforts and zeal in being first to reach the top, regardless of the consequences, fortunate or unfortunate. He was not alone in attesting to my valour; other witnesses mentioned herewith attest upon honour and reputation, as do also the grenadiers upon oath, to the same. The depositions of the officers of the Wallis Regiment testify to the same, and all are at one in soliciting the high Military Order of Maria Theresa for which I hereby commend myself to Your Grace, and proclaim myself prepared to shed the last drop of my blood for Your Majesty, as the Grand-Master of this august military order: thus professing in deepest submission

Your Imperial Majesty's
Most Humble and Obedient Subject
William Count de Lacy-Bellingari

Field-Camp by Lanshut,
July 5th, 1760.
Grenadier Captain of the Loudon
Infantry regiment.

The following is a transcript from the letter addressed to Count William de Lacy-Bellingari by his kinsman, Marshal F. M. Lacy, notifying him of his appointment to a captaincy: "To Count William de Lacy-Bellingari: As graciously requested Her Imperial Majesty, in answer to his humble petition and in recognition of his services on the field, deigns to set her seal to the appointment of Count William de Lacy-Bellingari as captain of her I. K. Alt-Wolfenbuttel Infantry Regiment for the time being, to receive half the remuneration due a captain, and to be made hereafter captain in fact., etc." Marshal Lacy in forwarding Count William's petition accompanied the same with the following covering-letter: "Your Excellency: In obedient respect to your directions I opened the letter containing the testimony and memorial of William de Lacy. . . . . Whilst expressing as due to Her Majesty The Empress my sincerest gratitude, I ardently request to grant a speedy expedition to the appointing with the rank of Captain or Captain-Lieut. in the praiseworthy Alt-Wolfenbuttel Infantry Regiment of the said William Lacy, to receive half the compensation and attention due a captain

With respectful esteem and devotion,
Obedient Subject,
F. M. Lacy"

Vienna, Feb. 22, 1758.

Marshal Francis Maurice entered the Austrian service as flag-bearer in 1743: he fought at Villetri (1744), at Hohenfriedberg (as Captain, June, 1745), and in the Netherlands at the siege of Maestrich (Major in I. R. Barnklau). After Aachen (1748) he became Colonel-Lieutenant and in 1750 was colonel of the Anton-Colloredo Infantry: he was Major-General of a brigade in 1756 and fought at Lowositz; on that occasion Marshal Browne reported to the Empress that "without Lacy everything would have been lost on this day, and had he not been wounded all would have been won." He was also wounded at Prague, at Leuthen, and other engagements. His name is combined with Maxen in the history of the heroes of Austria-Hungary. That there were members of the Lacy family in Austria previous to the exodus after the Siege of Limerick is clear from the following interesting notice found in the war-council protocols at Vienna: 1691, month of August, referring to a transaction of Madam Hostellekhin at Nice regarding her son, Francis Joseph Rheinisch, then a prisoner of war with the Turks, there is also an entry re the same lady interesting herself at Belgradein the release of a certain Stephen de Lacy: his name is found associated with a certain Monyochi, also a prisoner. The commissioners Venier and Palugyay petition Lord Baron von Steinsdorff to issue a sharp reprimand and demand their immediate release (1705). It appears that Lacy was in the government service, being attached to the commissariat, and at the time of his arrest had been engaged in the purchase of oxen for the Austrian Government; the other individual had been in the civil service.

The Brownes. George Browne, Baron of Camas, died in 1729; his brother Ulysses died at Basle in 1731, having resided there since retiring from the service. Ulic's son, Maximilian, joined his uncle George's regiment (No. 57) and saw service in Hungary and Sicily. The owner of the regiment with which Browne fought at Parma and Guastalla was Baron von O'Neillan. Browne also figured prominently

at the battles of Banjaluka and Grocka during the Turkish war. According to the opinion of experts Browne "combined the methods of Khevenhuller, with the vision and foresight of Traun and the bold decision of Eugene." "U. M. Browne in private life was the possessor of a lovable disposition, was an apt courtier, a kind father to his family, a genial entertainer, and as great a diplomat as he was a warrior." He died at Prague, June 26, 1757. Besides being Baron of Camas and Muntani ("Mountany, Montana") he is described in addition "Lord of Cerekwic and Trzebowietic."

Governor de Lezy. In 1667, as governor of Cayenne in French Guiana he made a gallant stand against the British who attempted to invade that colony during the month of October in that year. The year 1676 (March) saw a similar attempt made by the Dutch to capture Cayenne of which Lezy was again governor. Declaring that he "would not derogate from the honour and valour of a true Frenchman," Governor de Lezy again resisted, but the place having been stormed and captured by Admiral Binkes De Lezy was sent captive to Holland. He may well have been of the Lacy family and may equally account for George de Lacy's associations with Guiana. On the Continent the name is sometimes found written "Von Laesi," "Delaisi," etc.

De Lacy-España. The following is a translation of a document presented for registration to Don Ramon Gonzalez de Echavarri, Notary Public of Burgos College of Heralds and resident of Vittoria, by His Excellency Brigadier-General Don Gabriel de Lacy y Burgunyo resident of Logrono and per accidens sojourning at Vittoria; it had been previously translated from the original Latin and certified by Don Jose Gaybar, Receiver to His Majesty and Official Clerk of the Tribunal of Justice and of the General Superme Court of War (Armyand), Kingdom of Arragon, on March 14, 1833. Don Jose Gaybar records that this document was sealed and bore a stamp of forty Maravedis; he certifies that Don Joaquin Escario, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain of the Royal Corps of Artillery, having recurred to the above Tribunal of the supreme Court of War solicited that the document in question be translated under oath into the Spanish language by expert translators (Don Manuel Ortega and Don Juan Maria Bier) and that the original be delivered to him. This commission was duly executed by command of His Excellency the Count of Ezpeleta, Governor and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Arragon, in Zaragoza, on March 11, 1833. In synopsis that highly significant document reads: "We the undersigned make known and certify to all and each who may see, read, or hear these testimonial letters that the most illustrious Don David de Lacy of the renowned Legion of Hibernia (commonly known as Ultonia) at present Captain to His Catholic Majesty of Spain, is the son born of legitimate wedlock to the noble Don Pedro de Lacy, formerly Captain to His Catholic Majesty James II, King of Great Britain, proprietor of Zatuch (i.e., Latrish, Leitrim, or possibly Latouche near Rathkeale) in the County Limerick in right of his father, Don Juan de Lacy de Zatuch, husband of Dona Eleanora O'Hurley, daughter to Don Juan O'Hurley[3] who was the son of Sir Maurice O'Hurley, Knight of Knocklong, of his wife Dona Grace Thorington; the latter was the daughter of Sir George Thorington, whose mother was a sister to His Excellency the Count of Esper, and of Dona Leonora de Lacy, daughter of Don Juan

[3] Cf. *B'Hassett Pedigrees* here.

de Lacy, Knight of Athlacca. The above Don Juan de Lacy was a son of Don Edmond de Lacy of Latuch (Zatuch, as usually written) and Winnifred O'Kennedy, daughter to Don Matthew O'Kennedy of the Princely and ancient House of O'Kennedy; said Edmond, Knight, was a son of Sir Edmond de Lacy and Dona Helena FitzMaurice, daughter to the illustrious Knight of Kerry, Don Thomas FitzMaurice; the latter Edmond was son of the Illustrious Baron Edmond de Lacy, who at the command of Queen Elizabeth died a martyr of his Catholic Faith, and Dona Maria FitzGibbon, daughter to Don Philip FitzGibbon, Knight of Ballinahinch near Knocklong in the County Limerick; Baron Edmond was son of Edmond, senior, who also suffered for his faith, and Dona Helena FitzGibbon, daughter to the Most Noble Sir Edmond FitzGibbon, commonly styled The White Knight, son of the Earl of Desmond. The latter Edmond was son to Robert de Lacy, Knight of Ballingarry, of the Princely House de Lacy.

Dona Arabella Gould, mother to Don David de Lacy,[4] was a daughter of Don Robert Gould, Knight of Knocksouna ('Knocksam, County Kerry'), and of Dona Honora O'Connor, daughter to Don Matthew O'Connor, Knight; Sir Robert Gould was the son of Don James Gould, Knight, and Dona Maria FitzPatrick, daughter to Don Demetrius FitzPatrick and Dona Dympna Mac Mahon, who was the daughter of Don Terence Mac Mahon, Knight of Cluandevalla in the County of Clare; said Sir Demetrius FitzPatrick was the son of the noble Count de Onesi (O'Hennessy?) and Dona Maria O'Connor. Said Don James Gould was the son of Don William Gould and Dona Joanna Coppinger, who was the daughter of the distinguished Cavalier and Knight, Don Robert Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, County Cork. Sir William Gould,[5] was the son of Don James Gould and Dona Maria FitzGerald, daughter to Don Richard FitzGerald, Knight of Ballymortez, County Cork.

"The ancient and illustrious House of Lacy takes its origin from Hildeberto de Lacy, son to a sister of the Duke of Normandy and own cousin to the Duke of Anoygarense, whom William the Conqueror created Lord of Pontefract and Baron of Blackburnshire in England, bestowing upon him one hundred and twenty Lordships in the County of 'La Honacense,' ten in Nottinghamshire, and four in Lincolnshire. Said Hildebert had very many sons the first-born being Robert who succeeded his father in all his titles and possessions, and who was the grand-father of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Salisbury, Lord of Pontefract, Count of Chester, and Baron of Halton, whose daughter Alice married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, brother of Edward I. Said Henry de Lacy was Legate of the Holy See under Boniface VIII (1301), was twice sent as Legate to the King of France, and once to the King of Scotland. Robert the second son of Hildebert had three sons, viz., John, Gilbert Grand Master of the Knights Templars, and Walter . . . . Hugh de Lacy, Lord Palatine of Meath, had a daughter, Mary, who married Walter de Burgho, Lord of Connaught, and their daughter, Philippa, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and was thus grandmother to Edward IV, King of England. Walter, son of Hugh was created Governor of Munster by King John (1205), and had many sons, the first-born being John, Vice-Roy of Ireland, and two daughters, the first of whom wedded Creill and the second O'Carroll; Walter's second son was Lord of Trim and

[4] Supra. Cf. Frauenstein's (Riga) "Pernaga Ieta."

[5] Supra.

had a son named Hugo, Vice-Roy of Ireland, and two daughters, Margaret and Matilda, etc. . . . . Hugo had two daughters of whom one married Earl Thomas FitzGerald of Desmond (1312). Don Antonio de Lacy, son of said Hugh was Vice-Roy of Ireland in 1331 etc.[6] . . . . "

The document goes on to state that the immediate forebears of Don David de Lacy y Gould were allied with the O'Briens of Thomond and Clare, the FitzGeralds of Desmond and Kildare, the de Burghs of Clanricarde and Castleconnell, the de Walles (including Sir Henry de Walle of Dunmealan), the Butlers of Dunboyne, the Boyles of Cork and Orrery, the Brownes of Hospital, Camas, and Liscarroll, etc. . . . . "We further testify . . . . that David's paternal and maternal ancestors (Catholic, as far as we have been able to know or hear) were always clear and immune from any spot of heresy, infamy, infidelity, and from any impure blood of Jews, Turks, Moors, and other Infidels, but were always constant and laudable defenders of the (Roman) Catholic Faith, and for their constant profession of that Faith many of them suffered the loss of their lives, their earthly goods, and many other calamities. . . . . " Here follows certification of the personal fitness and qualifications of David and his brother Patrick for the service of His Most Catholic Majesty. "Signed with our hands and sealed with our seals from the places of our refuge this the first day of July, Year of Our Lord, 1755: William, Bishop of Killaloe; Nicholas, Bishop of Kerry, Robert, Bishop of Quirreriensis (?), Nicholas, Bishop of Corcaguiny." Then follow numerous signatures of the translators, officials, and that of the Marquis de Lacy himself. It will be remembered that Bishop Robert de Lacy of Limerick was a contemporary of the above-named prelates.

This is one of the most valuable de Lacy documents extant in so far as it treats of the sixteenth and seventeeth century de Lacys together with their descendants to the year 1755; previous to the sixteenth century, however, the data is by no means reliable.

THE DE NUGENTS. This highly distinguished race derives from Albert (Angobert), Comte du Perche, a district in southern Normandy and west of Maine; contiguous to it were: Nogent-le-rotrou, Belleme, Alençon, Seez, Chateaudun, l'Aigle, Domfront, Montfort, Chateau Ganthier (South of Laval), etc. Albert's only daughter, Rotasia (ob. 942), married Fulco, Lord of Bellesme, and brought him part of Perche by way of dower; her husband died in A.D. 938. Their son was Ivo, Lord of Bellesme and Part of Perche (ob. 997), who married Godechilda, sister to the Bishop of Tours, of whom were William, Lord of Bellesme, Count of Perche and Alençon (ob. 1028), and Ivo, Lord of Chateau Gonthier. William and Ivo's paternal uncle was Sigfried, Bishop of Mons (ob. 993). Domfront was formerly the hermitage of St. Front; William de Bellesme built the stronghold there in 1011, and also founded the monastery of Loulay. He was interred in the church of Notre Dame-sur-l'Eau. The castle at Alençon was also erected by him. The later Dukes of Alençon are a distinct family. Having married Matilda de Domfront William's children of her were: Robert (ob. 1033, without issue), William, Lord of Bellesme, styled Talvase (d. 1048) (m. Ildeburga), Warin (m. Melisanda, daughter of Hugh Viscount de

[6] Cf. Francisco Nicholson, page 11; Juan de Lacy of Meath married a daughter of Richard III of England, etc.

Chateaudun) (d. 1026), Ivo (Bishop of Seez; d. 1070), and Fulke (killed near Blavon in 1028, without issue). Of these Robert built the castle of Bailleul,[7] William Talvase founded the monastery of Saint-Andre-en-Gouffern (noted for the number and antiquity of ancient charters, patents, bulls, etc. preserved there), and Warin was the father of Geoffrey, Count of Perche, Lord of Bellesme, Chateaudun, etc., married to Elvisa (daughter to Odo Count de Champagne), and murdered in 1040. William's only daughter and heiress of Alençon was Mabile (d. 1082) ,who married Roger de Montgomerie, Commander at Hastings in 1066, became Earl of Shrewsbury, and assumed the name of Bellesme. He had four sons but his line became extinct in 1219.[8] Mabile's sons were: Robert, Hugh, Arnulf, and Roger; these bore different names, viz., Bellesme, Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Lancaster. The present County Montgomery derives its name from Mabile's husband. Fulke de Nugent married Matilda, daughter to Gilbert de l'Aigle.[9] Geoffrey Count de Perche, son of Warin, and Lord of Domfront, Chateaudun, etc., married Elvisa, and of her his children were Rotrou, Count de Perche, etc. (built the castle at Nogent, thereafter named Nogent-le-Rotrou, from which the Nugents take their name) and Hugh (died without issue 1036). The former married Adeline de Montfort and died in 1080: their children were: Geoffrey (at Hastings; Count de Perche from 1088 only; d. 1100; m. Beatrice de Roucy), Rotrou (Lord of Montfort; killed at Hastings, without issue), Hugh Viscount de Chateaudun (his line ceased with Geoffrey in thirteenth century), and Fulke Lord of Nugent (at Hastings; settled on Welch Marches; relinquished his Norman lands in favour of Geoffrey, and attached the latter's English lands to his own; married Matilda, daughter to Gilbert Count de l'Aigle, and died in 1108); Fulke's wife, Matilda, had a nephew, Geoffrey de l'Aigle, who was lost at sea in 1120, being one of those who perished in *La Blanche Nef*[10] of her his children were John (Crusader with his cousin Rotrou III, and killed at Antioch in 1098, without issue), Gilbert (who succeeded to his father's English estates), and Hugh. Gilbert's children were Richard de Nugent (m. Alice Hackett) and Fulke (ancestor of all the present Nugents of Ireland, Austria, etc.).

Before continuing the descents from Hugh and his nephews Richard and Fulke it will be convenient to carry on the line of Geoffrey (d. 1100) and Beatrice. Their children were Rotrou III and Margaret. The former, Count of Perche, etc., was the famed promoter of the first Crusade and commanded the tenth corps at the taking of Antioch in 1098; he campaigned in Spain in 1105 and 1122, capturing Tudela, etc. In 1122 he founded the now-famous monastery of La Trappe, originally a Cistercian institution, on the banks of the River Iton.[11] Rotrou married twice, first to Adele, daughter of Henry I of England, who was drowned in the "Blanche Nef,"[12] and secondly to Evrisa, daughter to Walter d'Evreux, Earl of Shrewsbury.

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[7] Cf. surname "Baliol."

[8] Cf. Hume's *History of England*, Vol. I, Chapter III.

[9] Cf. Hume, Vol. I, Chapter IV.

[10] Cf. Hume, Vol. I, Chapter VI; also idem, Chapter IV.

[11] Vide Gaillardin, *Les Trappistes*, Paris, 1844, 2 vols.; also *La Trappe par un Trappiste*, Paris, 1870.

[12] Vide Hume, et supra. Vide also Jules Tannin, *La Normandie*, Paris, Bourdin, 1844, pages 608, 607, 603, 34, etc.

His sister Margaret du Perche married Garzia Ramiro, King of Navarre. Rotrou's children were: Rotrou IV, Count of Perche (Crusader with King Richard I, killed at Acre in 1191; married Mahout, daughter of Theobald II, Count of Champagne), Stephen (Archbishop of Palermo), and Philipetta (m. Elias Plantagenet). Of the Lady Mahout the children of Rotrou IV were: Geoffrey III, Count of Perche (Crusader, at Acre; returned after quarrel with Richard I; died on a second expedition to Holy Land whilst at sea, 1202; married Matilda, daughter of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria), Rostrou V, Bishop of Chalons, later Archbishop of Rouen (d. 1205),[13] William (Bishop of Chalons, d. 1226), and Stephen (created Duke of Philadelphia in Palestine, and continued the Crusade in Geoffrey's stead; he died in the Holy Land). Geoffrey III had a son, Thomas Count of Perche, who commanded the French forces at Lincoln and was killed there in 1216; his wife was Elisenda de Rhetel, of whom was a daughter, Alison, by whose death in 1226 the County of Perche reverted to the French Crown.

Returning to Hugh FitzFulke de Nugent; in the pedigree of the Nugent family drawn up in 1853 by Sir William Beetham it is expressly stated that Hugh FitzFulke de Nugent married Emma, daughter and heiress of Walter de Lacy (d. 1085), and thenceforward assumed the name and style of de Lacy. Without discussing the many interesting problems to which this theory gives rise it is here proposed to continue the line of descent from Hugh as set forth in Beetham's manuscript. Hugh's children were Gilbert de Lacy, who on his wife's decease became a Templer, and Walter de Lacy. Gilbert married and had the following children: Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Ewyas-Lacy, who came into Ireland in 1171 and died in 1186, Walter de Lacy, and Rose de Lacy; the Lady Rose (d. 1202) married Gilbert de Nugent, first Baron of Delvin, to whom she bore two children, Adam and Hugh de Nugent; these latter died in childhood. Hugh's children were: Walter, Lord of Meath (d. 1230) (m. Margaret de Braose, daughter of William de Braose of Brecknock), Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster (d. 1242) (m. Elleanor daughter of Sir Walter Riddlesford), and Sir William Gorm de Lacy, "ancestor of Pierce Count Lacy of the Russian Service, etc." Gilbert married Isabella, daughter to Ralph Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, of whom were Matilda (m. Geoffrey de Joinville, Lord of Vaucouleurs) and Margaret (m. Jean de Verdun). Hugh's daughter, Matilda de Lacy, married Walter de Burgho, Earl of Connaught.

Reverting to Hugh FitzFulke's nephews; of these the children of Richard who married Alice Hackett were: Gilbert de Nugent (d. 1216; came into Ireland with Lacy and Strongbow; first Baron and Delvin; he married Rose de Lacy,[14] and Richard de Nugent (d. 1217) who also came into Ireland with his cousin and succeeded his brother as second Baron of Delvin; Richard's descendant was that Catherine (d. 1415) who married William de Nugent, who thus became ninth Baron of Delvin. Fulke de Nugent, uncle to the last-named Richard, came into Ireland with his brethren and received the lands of Bracklyn in Westmeath; he married Theffania and died in 1213. Omitting some five generations his descendant, Sir William Nugent of Bracklyn married the Lady Catherine[15] and thus became ninth Baron of Delvin. Omitting

[13] Vide infra.

[14] Supra.

[15] Supra.

some seven generations Richard, the fifteenth Baron of Delvin (and their lineal descendant), was created in 1621 Earl of Westmeath, and was the ancestor amongst others of the Marquis of Westmeath (d. 1871, without male issue), the present Earl of Westmeath, and Laval Count de Nugent of Austria, Fieldmarshal (d. 1862).[16]

De Burgho. The following skeleton-pedigree exhibits the chief lines of the De Burghs (Burke): William de Burgo, Earl of Cornwall had two sons, John and Aldelm As to the former; his son, Hubert de Burgh, was Earl of Kent and Justice of England, died 1243; Hubert's son was John who died in 1248; his son was also John Baron of Lounville, died 1279; his daughter was Margaret de Burgh (co-heiress), wife of Richard de Burgh, "The Red Earl," who died in 1326. As to the latter; Aldelm had a son, William FitzAldelm, who died in 1204, whose son was Richard FitzWilliam, died 1243, whose sons were: Richard, died without issue about 1248, Walter, first Earl of Ulster, died 1271 (whose son was Richard, "The Red Earl," whose son was John, whose son was William, third Earl of Ulster, murdered in 1333 by Robert de Mandeville), and William Oge, Mac William More, Mac William "The Conqueror," died 1270. King Louis VII of France had a daughter, the Princess Alice, who became the wife of Aldelm, son of William de Burgho, Earl of Cornwall; their son, William FitzAldelm, married Isabel, natural daughter of Richard Coeur de Lion, King of England, of whom was Richard William, died 1243, who married Hodierna de Gernon; of the latter was Walter, first Earl of Ulster, who died at Galway in 1271. William Oge, above, was the son of Richard de Burgh by his last wife, the Lady Egidia de Lacy. From her son, William Oge, the line of Clanricarde descends thus: Sir William Burke, son of William Oge, died in 1324, his sons being Sirs Ulick and Edmond. As to the former (d. 1429); his son was Ulick (i.e., William Oge) who died in 1483, and whose children were Ulick and Hanora (m. Edward Burke); Ulick's son was also Ulick (m. Margaret, daughter of Pierce, eighth Earl of Ormond), whose son in turn was Ulick, first Earl of Clanricarde, died in 1544. As to the latter; Sir Edmond, mac William Iochtar (i.e., of *Lower* Connaught), had a son Thomas, whose son was Edward, husband of Hanora,[17] and ancesters of the Earls of Mayo. Some say, on extremely doubtful authority, that a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Maud, by Emelina de Riddlesford, married Walter de Burgho, first Earl of Ulster: if that were so, then, Maud would have been first cousin of the whole blood to Egidia de Lacy, daughter of Walter de Lady (d. 1241), who was the step-mother of Walter de Burgh (d. 1271); thus, Walter would have married his step-mother's first-cousin! That, on the face of it, is most unlikely.

Professor John Lacy O'Byrne Croke. Professor of History and Mathematics in the old Royal University (Galway), sometime Professor in the Seminary at Athlone, and subsequently, till his death in October, 1918, on the professorial staff of Blackrock College, Dublin. This distinguished scholar and withal highly cultured gentleman was born in the neighbourhood of La Garthe (Ballyscanlan or Cloncagh) about

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[16] For details concerning the different branches vide Burke's *Peerages* sub. W'meath and Nugent; also *Gothic Almanac* for 1865. Re Rotrou, Archbishop of Rouen, vide *Thierry*, Vol. III, page 139, also *Rog. de Hoved*, page 493, etc.

[17] Supra.

1843: during a busy career he devoted his leisure moments to the compilation of some highly interesting,—though not always accurate notes on the early de Lacys, especially within the period 1066–1350: these he distributed to persons living in localities associated with the de Lacy family. He bestowed many valuable books of an educational character on the representatives of many old families in the vicinity of La Garthe. It had been the good professor's laudable purpose to create a de Lacy Memorial Library, suggesting that the ancient Castle in the town be fitted to the uses of a lecture hall, library, and centre of general culture. Professor Croke was the learned author of *A History of Italian Literature*, some translations from Dante, and *A Handbook of Logic* (London University Series), etc. He was the grandson of the Lady Mary de Lacy, daughter of George Lacy (m. Miss Pierse), and grandniece of Dr. Robert de Lacy. There is an unvarying tradition that the Generals Browne and Lacy attended the funeral of Mary de Lacy in 1793. His father was John Croke, Esq., one of those remarkably able scholars who received his education in the O'Bagott School. O'Bagott belonged to the United Irish Society, and was one time host to the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald at the Bridge House, La Garthe; in collusion with Robert Emmet he attempted the capture of Limerick City in 1803 and died at Charleville in February, 1806. In the year 1847 or so, a dark period for Ireland, Professor Croke's maternal kinsfolk and paternal uncles emigrated to the United States where their descendants should still be found. He himself attained to high distinction in the University, where among other honours, he secured the degrees of M.A., LL.D., etc. He died suddenly at number fifteen Hardwick Street, Dublin: he had become rather eccentric in his old age, and few were aware of his Dublin address. After his decease his library was auctioned in Dublin (Messers Hill) and realised a considerable sum, but, alas! the last remains of that distinguished son of learning now rest in Potter's Field forgotten, apparently, by all! Some time before 1870 there resided at Ahalin near Knockaderry a de Lacy family, kinsfolk of Professor Croke: they were the grandchildren of Thomas de Lacy Esq. of that place. A daughter of Thomas married a gentleman of the Clifford family of Grange, Newcastle-West: Thomas seems to have been a brother of Mary Lacy, alias Mrs. Byrne, interred at Cloncagh: some of that Lady's children are interred at Castletown-Mac-Eniry Cemetery, viz: her son, grandson, and granddaughter. The ancient burial place of the Crokes is at Killabraher in the vicinity of Charleville: to that family belonged the late distinguished ArchBishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke.

"She vanished on hearing my tale, but at evening I oft may be found
Lamenting the fate of the Gael, or weeping by Garthe's fairy mound."

Many English and Irish noblemen have descents from the Sovereigns of England, but is a very peculiar privilege to be reckoned among the *Ancestors* of the English Sovereigns; this is the privilege of the de Lacys and just a few others. The descent of the Emperor of Austria, the late Francis Joseph, from Hugh de Lacy has been already set out,—and it will be borne in mind that Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, was sister of Joseph II—consequently, it will suffice to record just a few other royal descents here:

22. George II (1727–1760).
23. Princess Mary.
24. Charles of Hesse Cassel.
25. Louisa of Hesse Cassel.
26. Christian IX of Denmark.
27. Her Majesty, the late Alexandra, Queen Consort of England.

20. Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.
21. Sophia Charlotte, Wife of Frederick I of Prussia (1688–1713).
22. Frederick William I. (1713–1740).
23. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia (1740–1786), died without issue.

22. Frederick William I.
23. Augustus William.
24. Frederick William II (1786–1797).
25. Frederick William III (1797–1840).
26. William, who succeeded Frederick William IV who died without issue, in 1861.
27. Frederick, who married Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria.
28. The Emperor William II.

25. Frederick William III of Prussia.
26. Charlotte.
27. Alexander II of Russia (1855–1881).
28. The Late Czar, Alexander III.

BROWNE. George Browne was second son of George Browne, senior (son of Ulysses, younger son of William Browne of Camas), one time officer in the Spanish service (lost at sea), by his wife Mary Rowe. He was created Count of the H. R. Empire by Charles VI in 1716 at Vienna (March 13), for himself and his brother Ulic and descendants. On April 12, 1726, Titular King James III and VIII created him Baron and Viscount and Earl Browne, failing heirs male a special remainder to his brother Ulic. He died without issue at Paris, October 11, 1729.[18] Ulic was born on August 24, 1659, and died in September, 1731 at Frankfort-on-Main, leaving a son, Ulysses Maximilian.

Of the numerous works of fiction, historical for the most part, whose theme has to do with the de Lacys, the following may be recorded: *Gerald de Lacy's Daughter* (Kennedy), by Miss Portier of Ottowa, deals with the Dutch and English pioneers of Manhattan, with special reference to Governor Dungan, Earl of Limerick, who died in 1698, without issue, his son, Lord Walter, having been killed at the Battle of the Boyne: Colonel Thomas, brother of Earl William, received the title and had property in County Leix. He left the French service, came to England, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tangier, Morocco: the title fell into abeyance in 1715. Their estate of 30,000 acres was confiscated by the Williamites. Other works are: *The Lacy Diamonds*, by George J. Coulson, a work having to do with

[18] Vide *Jacobite Peerage*, page 23.

Devonshire and some ancient de Lacy prophecies; *Roger de Lacy*, a tale of Yorkshire, the Wickliffites, and John of Gaunt (London, ca. 1897); *The Betrothed*, by Sir Walter Scott, has to do with the Crusades and the Hereford de Lacys; *Scottish Chiefs*, by Mrs. Porter, a romance concerning Sir William Wallace and the Earl of Lincoln; *Charles O'Malley*, by C. J. Lever; *The Rivals*, by Gerald Griffin; *Ballads of Irish Chivalry*, by Rob. Dwyer Joyce; and others.

References and Miscellanea. To the Thomond de Lacys belong, evidently, the following: Mrs. Callie Edmonia de Lacy-Foos and family (three sons) of Richmond, Va., whose grandfather, David Edmond de Lacy, lumber merchant, left the following children: Charles Edmond, David Alonza, and Virginia Lee; of these David was Mrs. de Lacy-Foos's father. Mrs. G. J. de Lacy-Connor of Jersey Street, Boston, her sister of Madison Avenue, New York, Miss Ruth de Lacy, and brethren, children of Patrick FitzPatrick de Lacy, are also of Thomond origin.

The reader is referred to the following sources for some highly important notices on the de Lacys: *Journals of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, especially for the years 1919–1921, 1895, 1924; *The Song of Dermot* (page 310); Gerald Barry's *Conquest of Ireland*, cxix; *The Gormanstown Register;* Etienne Dupont's *Recherches Historiques sur les Campagnons de Guillaume le Conquirant*, part II, page 45; *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1866 (page 687) (English de Lacys).

Hugh de Lacy retained the lake and ville of Dysert, together with one knight's fee thereabouts, from grant to William le Petitt; Dysert Church granted to Canons of St. Thomas's Abbey before 1202, and confirmed by Cardinal de Salerno and Bishop Rochford; the lands were held of Walter de Lacy in 1263 by William Fitz-Roger Pipard, who also held of the Crown the Barony of Ardee (ob. ca. 1227). His lands passed to his infant daughter, Alice, ward of Ralph FitzNicholas whose son she married, and of whom was a son, also Ralph. The Lacys' grant to Fitzalured was Dangan, County Meath; he had two sons, Thomas and Walter, the surname later became Averay. In 1165 Hugh de Lacy possessed more than fifty-eight knight's fees in Shropshire. In 1222 the King directed Earl Hugh de Lacy "to place faith in his brother Gilbert regarding the King's Irish affairs." The existence of his brother Robert is known from the Gormanstown Registers; he died before 1234, for in that year his brother Walter made a grant for the soul of, amongst others, "Robert de Lacy, his brother." The Barons of Naas, the de Londres, and the Prestons of Gormanstown descend from Matilda de Lacy, wife of David FitzWilliam F'Gerald. The Nettervilles descend from Agnes de Burgho, daughter of Egidia de Lacy, who married Henry Netterville. The reader is referred to *The de Lacy Diamonds* for certain old "weirds" or imprecations visited upon the de Lacys of Devonshire.

Theobald de Verdon, descendant of Margaret de Lacy, who died in 1317, left four daughters, co-heiresses. The senior co-heir to the Barony of Verdon is the present Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, through the families of Furnival, Neville, Howard, and Stourton, being descended from Theobald de Verdon's first wife, Maud Mortimer, herself descended from Gilbert de Lacy's youngest daughter. The earliest recorded grant creating the dignity of Earldom in Ireland was that bestowed upon Hugh de Lacy (II) by charter of King John in 1205; John de Courcy had received no formal grant of the Earldom.

Supplementary. The following excerpts from a highly authoritative work[19] just published, whilst verifying to some extent the Spanish pedigrees, will also serve to supplement, if not actually to modify, certain passages and theories occurring in The Roll of Lacy. For one thing they make it clear that both Edmond Lacy of Creaves (Lismakeery, Portumna), and John Lacy of La Garthe, were the children of Edy Oge Lacy who was slain in the church of Knockpatrick. This should be obvious when certain passages[20] are compared with the following: Edy Lacy, a rebel, afterwards pardoned, held Bruree (Upper) with castle and quarter; Bruree (Lower), with three castles and quarter, also Water-mill on the Maigue, Bohermore (¼), Garroose (¼), Lyshenakonno (¼), in 1584. Edy Oge Lacy, Captain, participated with Thomas of Miltown, Edmond of Cunniger, John of Creaves and James FitzJohn Lacy at the siege of Askeaton in 1642. John held 135 Ir. acres in Tankardstown (1659), whilst Edy held a moiety of 458 acres in Croom in common with others. Edmond Oge Lacy was slain in the church of Knockpatrick (Foynes) during the rebellion; he held Ballynecloghy and Castle (¼), Garrinfarson (¼¼), and is ytled of Creaves. Thomas Lacy owned North Miltown in Lismakeery parish (1662). James held South Miltown, and Edmond owned Cunniger. James Lacy also owned East Creaves, Lisanelly, West Creaves, and South Creaves. These lands were originally granted to Samuel Avery of London who, however, occupied other lands near Bruree; the concealment was discovered long after the Restoration by Godolphin who received them at two pence farthing an acre. Edmond of Cunniger was clerk of Southwell's court in 1654; he had previously married the Lady Alice Conway and was protected by Southwell, a humane gentleman. Through the latter's good offices Edmond secured a new home at Rathcahill in 1677, and obtained a lease of the lands there (31 years, or the life-span of Francis Routhledge) in 1679. Lacy of La Garthe was put in possession of his patrimony, part of it, at this time. Edward de Lacy married a granddaughter of Richard Routhledge, who held Rathcahill in 1622 under Courtenay. Through marriage with the Herberts Templeglantan came to the de Lacys. Edmond inherited these lands and by tenure was a free-holder. John Burke of Cahermoyle (1671), Edmond Lacy (1673), above, Tigue Mac Mahon (1671), John Ankettle (1672), and Sir John Fitzgerald of Springfield were appointed Justices of the Peace. Bishop Hugh Lacy, together with Sir John F'gerald, the Earl's brother, reported to Sydney at Kilmallock (1567) that Earl Gerald attempted escape from surveillance; *that* in order to prevent serious consequences. Hugh and the Countess Desmond were appointed to assist Sir James Fitzmaurice, custodian of Desmond, in 1568. He was Canon of the Cathedral in 1540, in which year he attended a court in the abbey of Askeaton concerning the Bishop and the Knight of Glyn. He took the following oath to the Queen when appointed bishop: "I, Hugh, Bishop of Limerick, elected and consecrated, do acknowledge that I have and hold all the temporal possessions of the said bishopric from your hands and from your successors, Kings of England, as in right of the Crown of your Kingdom of Ireland; and to you and your successors, Kings of England, faith will I bear, so help me God and His Holy Gospels." He repaired churches, revived the liturgy, introduced discipline, and made inventory

[19] *Diocese of Limerick in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, Rev. J. Begley.

[20] Vide pages 205 to 207, 187, 168, 125, 177, 201.

of and recovered sacred vessels that had gotten into the hands of the laity; had part in many civil commissions, attended Dublin Parliament in 1560, and was arrested there for opposing the Queen's spiritual reforms. In 1562 the Deputy reported him as "a stubborn and disobedient man in causes of religion, and had committed offenses whereby he hath, by the laws of the realm, forfeited his bishopric." He was deprived of his temporalities, being charged with alienating episcopal lands (Lisready, Carrubane, Ballynash) by Bishop Webb (1641), who styled him "the black Bishop." He received Sydney officially at Limerick, and presently was appointed one of the Munster Commissioners; owing to his great poverty he, on the occasion of the Countess visiting Cork, had to borrow the expenses. He contributed towards the travelling expenses of Dr. Creagh to Rome, and he is found mentioned for the Arch-Diocese of Armagh at this time; Earl Gerald could not, however, afford to dispense with so ripe a councillor. Hugh was a fugative after 1571 and, being extremely old, had special faculties from Rome. Through interest of friends he in 1577 secured leases of the rectories of La Garthe, Askeaton, Kilmacow, Lismakeery and Iverus for 21 years. His relative, Canon Robert Lawless, was on April 8, 1580, deposed and expelled by some English Lutherans. Lawless went to Spain, bearing letters from Hugh, where he sought aid from Salamanca University to pursue his studies; he died there in 1581. James de Lacy, i.e., James FitzMaurice Oge de Lacy, held Ballyfukeen (¼), B-nowrane (¼), Palmerstown (*alias* Ballynalmor) (¼), etc., in 1586. He is to be identified with James Reogh de Lacy, the latter having been executed at Limerick during the rebellion of James Fitzmaurice. He also held Lismakeery and Castle (¼), Laghbane (¼), Creavehurragh (¼), and Feahenecurrelea wood. Obviously, the above is a most important entry. James of Ballyfukeen, dead in 1636, held 5½ carucates of land, viz., Dromin (Drominfearky), Clogher, Ballyfukeen, Ballynorin, B'william; his son and heir, Maurice Oge Lacy, held these lands at his father's decease. He paid a tax to the Government and a head-rent to the Earl of Kildare; James and his son, Thomas, were at the siege of Askeaton. John Lacy and Peter Lacy commanded under Malby at the Battle of Manister (Tory Hill) where John of Desmond met defeat shortly after his victory at Springfield. John Lacy surrendered Croom to the insurgents in 1579 and burned the town. This was he whom Ormond sent to treat with Desmond (1583). David FitzJohn Roe Lacy died during the rebellion. John Lacy here held La Garthe, Kilmacaneerla, Ballygylletagle (¼ each), B'neale, Cappakane, Kyllvohoge, Kilmihill, Clonregan, Garthe Castle, i.e., Castle-Rylanes (321 acres) (excepting first few); he also held a quarter in Bealdorrod, Olybane (Kilcolman), and Inchmore in Rathkeale; he possessed, besides, Tullagh (Tullaghawson) (1½ x ¼s), Ballenmollen (1½ x ¼s), Cunniger (½ x ¼), Creaveyeragh (¼), etc. John was Sheriff of Limerick in 1643. The lands of John Fitz-William Lacy passed to George Thornton (1500 acres in Uregare and Dunaman). John de Lacy, son of Sir H. Pierce Lacy, was enfeoffed of Bruff and Dorroughclock by his father, but was deprived of them under cover of his father's supposed attainder; Sir Thomas Standish secured them and, to ligalise his title, had a bill rushed through the Irish House of Commons to the second reading; but J. Lacy petitioned the House in 1614 to be heard against it through counsel; in the ensuing debate (October) by both counsel the bill was rejected, 84 to 64 votes. Lacy had then recourse to Common Law to enforce his title, but was frustrated by the Irish Council and the intrigues of his enemies, who were powerful enough to detain him in prison till, to regain his liberty,

he had perforce to resign his title and lands for 100 pounds! In respect of this injustice there was a special article in the peace of 1648–1649, assuring him justice in the next parliament. His troop of horse, commanded by his son, Colonel Pierce, was annihilated at Rathmines, and he himself suffered imprisonment again where, it is asserted, he died, after six years of untold suffering. Lady Catherine Comyn was Colonel Pierce's wife. She was aged 35 years when her husband was transplanted to Connaught;[21] John de Lacy was in the French service in 1673 having, it is said, come to Ireland in that year to raise troops for the Brigade; he returned to France in 1675; this, more likely, has reference to Colonel Pierce. Maurice de Lady was Prior of the Hermits of St. Augustine at Limerick in 1648. Pierce de Lacy of Bruff held Dorrocloghe and Castle (2 x ¼s), Motoge (¼), Kyllmokodan (¼), Ballynranke (¼), Kyllglantanna-ne-Tonnaha woods and Kyllglanne-Dunnacloghe. He was Justice of the Peace and Captain of 60 Kerne, some time Sheriff of Limerick, and had protection from Ormond against Thornton. After the Restoration Lacy's discretion and appreciation of the King's embarrassment evoked the following notice from Earl Sunderland: "All this would be very easily remedied and the King would have all done as he has a mind to, if men would be discreet in their estates as several are, amongst whom ought to be remembered Sir J. Fitzgerald, Lacy, and many more, who have moulded their troops and companies to their mind without the least dissatisfaction to anyone. They are beloved in their quarters, cherish and comfort the people, and punish those who talk impertinently (ca. 1688)." Robert de Lacy appears at the siege of Kilfinny Castle, together with Richard Collum. James de Lacy of Athlacca possessed in 1636 the castle, bawn, and mill there, 20 acres of burgess land, of which 12 lay in Gorthnigh, and the Ville; also 1½ carucates called Rathbane and Glanvall. He enfeoffed as his heir Thomas, his son, who was bound to pay dues to Government. In 1652 an order was granted one Butler to raise 34 pounds on Conneloe where, he said, money had been taken from him by Thomas Lacy, a priest; Thomas was arrested by Lt. W'm Sheldon in 1656, and Corporal Rostoll, on the certifying of Henry Ingoldsby, received 5 pounds reward. Lacy was then committed to Limerick gaol. In February of the next year he applied for permission to be sent beyond the seas, which was granted. Thomas, who was the donor of the chalice, was made Administrator of Limerick Diocese by Dr. Burgatt in 1659. William de Lacy took out patent for B'Garry town in 1613 and for moieties of his former estates; also a license to hold a Tuesday market in the town, and a fair on the feast of St. John the Baptist, the Wednesday following.

De Lacy-Binghampton, Lacyville, Connecticut: John Lacy of England, first settler in America, died near Boston and was then aged 104 years; his son, Edward (Sr.), was born in 1655–1656 and married Sarah (?); the latter's son, also Edward (m. Abagail Gregory) was born in 1695, whose son was Ebenezer (Sr.) (b. at Danbury or Fairfield, Conn., March 12, 1703–1704; m. Mary Hurd), whose son was also Ebenezer (b. New Milford, Conn. 1726–1727; m. Freelove Canfield), whose son was Isaac (Sr.) (b. April 2, 1754; m. Lydia Pratt), whose children were six boys and three girls. Isaac and his wife emigrated from Fairfield, Conn., to the primitive forests of Pennsylvania in 1792. These were the great-grandparents of the Lady Emma Lacy Williams of Lacyville, Pa.

[21] Vide Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement.*

That lady's family resides some 50 miles above Wilkes-Barre on the Susquehanna river. The de Lacys of Binghampton, Hazleton, etc., are all derived from Isaac Lacy, senior; Isaac (Jr.) was grandfather to Mrs. Williams. In 1692 Mary de Lacy, wife of John, together with Mary daughter of Edward Lacy (Jr.), witnessed against witchcraft; the latter, who was born at Salem (1672), was tried but not executed. Many of her descendants served in the Revolutionary War and in the war of 1812, but subsequently settled in Pennsylvania. Several members of that family were killed in the Wyoming massacre. The family records mention William Lacy of Deeping, James of Lincoln, and Roger of Barlby Manor. These the descendants of John de Lacy foregather, usually at Lacyville, every tenth year, the last reunion being held in 1927. It is to be hoped that at no far distant date such like partial reunions will give place to a still more comprehensive assembly or congress, world-wide in scope, where the scattered children of de Lacy may foregather under the auspices of their Grand Master, the head and representative of the House de Lacy presiding, their banner to be the Purple Lion, their badge the de Lacy Knot. Such a step,—the Military Order of de Lacy,—would be well in keeping with their glorious traditions, and serve to weld a scattered and far-flung race together into one great fellowship or confederation! Such a course has been suggested many and many a time; shall it be realised?

C. DE LACY LACY

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